

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

IDENTIFICATION FORM

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AGENCY INFORMATION

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RECORDS SERIES :

HQ

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 62-116395-670  
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TO : BISHOP

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PAGES : 18

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FBI, DIRECTOR; AG A/O OTHERS, DISCUSSION, JFK, INVEST, LUNCHEON

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Kennedy Assassination  
Records Collection Act of  
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Case#:NW 88613 Date:  
03-18-2025

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[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

# File #:

62-HQ-116395

# Serial Scope:

1070 p2A 1 & 14



JSC REQUEST

8/20/75

PART II

Item 3

For Access

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/67

FROM : G. C. Moore

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

My memorandum of 9/14/67 set forth for the Director's information data concerning antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances for his possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference mentioned above.

The following additional information received from the Dallas Office today is being submitted for the Director's consideration in connection with this luncheon.

In response to a request from Mr. Randolph Ratliff, Director of the Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty in Dallas, Texas, a representative of this Bureau explained the FBI's jurisdiction in racial matters to members of Ratliff's staff, who work in the poverty areas in Dallas County Texas, on 9/6/67. The Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On 9/13/67 one of Ratliff's staff workers confidentially advised that after our representative had left the above meeting, Ratliff instructed his staff members to give the FBI no information and said that the FBI is the white man's police and they want nothing but "stool pigeons." This individual further alleged that all of Ratliff's 44 staff members were hand-picked by Ratliff and that most of them are racial agitators. He charged that Ratliff and most of the staff members are working at creating racial incidents in order to stir up local Negro

TDR:fhd (7)

CONTINUED OVER

15 OCT 19 1967

62 NOV 1 1967

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

communities. He further alleged that Ratliff is the driving force behind a program of racial agitation in Dallas County and that his statements to staff members are antiwhite and antipolice. He said it is his belief that Ratliff is trying to create a crisis in Dallas in order to receive additional antipoverty funds.

The source of the above information also alleged that in April of this year Ratliff was vigorously critical of the Dallas Police Department regarding the arrest of a 15-year-old Negro female on a charge of disturbing the peace and was in the process of organizing a march on city hall to protest the arrest when officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity learned of his activity and told him to desist. He stated that in another instance several months ago, Albert Lipscomb (phonetic), staff member, learned of a plot by a group of Negro men who were in possession of rifles and Molotov cocktails to initiate a riot. He claimed that Lipscomb personally prevented the riot by calming the Negro group and personally collecting the rifles and Molotov cocktails but that when Ratliff learned of Lipscomb's role in preventing the riot, he officially took credit for the action. Our source stated that Ratliff unofficially considers Lipscomb an "Uncle Tom."

The above information is being made available to Mrs. Stegall at the White House, Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Attorney General by letters dated 9/18/67.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*  
- 2 - *[Handwritten mark]*

CC:

ch to Messrs: Branigan  
Kurtz  
Lampher  
McCasli

Meehan

orstrom

turner

Wannall

November 18, 1954

SAC, Washington Field

RECORDED - 25

Director, FBI

June  
PERSONAL ATTENTION

# INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

As you are aware, at the present time our coverage on the intelligence efforts of foreign countries here in the United States is primarily aimed at the activities of Soviet and Communist bloc countries. This has been brought about by the fact that those countries represent the greatest threat to the security of our nation, both in the international and domestic fields.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, a number of instances have been brought to our attention reflecting so-called "friendly nations" are engaging in direct intelligence activities against the United States. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., who was engaged in furnishing top secret information from the National Security Agency to representatives of the Netherlands Government, fully portrays the inherent danger in such intelligence activities. Once vital information reaches another nation, our security with respect to such information is only as good as the security of the foreign government.

The purpose of this memorandum, therefore, is to alert you to the necessity of promptly bringing to the Bureau's attention any information developed indicating representatives of foreign countries are engaged in intelligence activities here. Our basic policy is to conduct investigations only in instances where we receive allegations indicating an individual representing a foreign nation is engaging in activities in violation of our laws or otherwise constitutes a security menace.

CC: 2 - Boston  
2 - Chicago  
2 - Cleveland  
2 - Detroit  
2 - Los Angeles  
2 - New Orleans  
2 - New York  
2 - Philadelphia  
2 - Pittsburgh  
2 - San Francisco  
2 - Seattle

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Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RJL:em  
(33)

The duplicate for this letter is being retained in the office of Supervisor R. J. Lamphere.

COMM - FBI  
NOV 19 1954  
MAILED 30

DEC 29 1954

The Bureau is aware that the French, the British, the Israelis, the Germans, and a number of other nations either have regularly assigned intelligence representatives in the United States or, from time to time, send such representatives to the United States. In many instances such representatives deal with United States Government agencies on an official basis. At the same time, it is possible that such representatives are engaged in other intelligence activities while here. We are requesting other Government agencies who deal with intelligence representatives of foreign governments to keep us advised of the identities of foreign intelligence representatives in the United States. Notwithstanding the foregoing, it is incumbent upon us to be alert to develop information on foreign intelligence representatives and to exploit any situation which may develop indicating such persons are endangering United States security.

CONFIDENTIAL

VIA LIAISON

Date: November 18, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn  
Director  
Office of Security  
Department of State  
515 - 22nd Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

This Bureau has received information in a number of instances in the recent past where representatives of so-called "friendly nations" have engaged in intelligence activities in violation of existing United States statutes and against the best interests of the United States. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., wherein vital information from the National Security Agency was furnished to representatives of the Netherlands Government, illustrates the security menace to the United States Government in such activities.

We are aware of the identity of certain intelligence representatives of friendly countries who are stationed in the United States. We are aware that certain of these representatives officially represent their governments in dealing with agencies of the United States Government. In other instances, it has come to our attention that intelligence representatives of foreign governments make visits to the United States to confer with United States agencies. Frequently, however, we are not officially notified when such individuals come to the United States as intelligence representatives and, while other United States agencies are probably officially sponsoring the visits of such representatives, the possibility remains that such persons may, while in the United States, engage in intelligence missions which are not known to the United States agency sponsoring the visit.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RJL:em

(6)

1 copy to AAG William F. Tompkins

NOV 29 1954

CONFIDENTIAL



CONFIDENTIAL

We would, therefore, like to be notified by the recipients of this letter when information is received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government is coming to the United States. We would like to be advised in the event any agency sets up a liaison arrangement with such an intelligence representative and to be furnished with brief details of his approved activity. This information is needed in order to guide this Bureau in discharging its responsibilities and, at the same time, it will enable us to advise the appropriate agency in the event information is received that the intelligence representative is acting outside the scope of his approved activity. Similarly, any information concerning the activities of these intelligence representatives coming to the attention of any agency which would appear to be outside the scope of their prescribed activity should be brought to the attention of this Bureau. These data will assist us in eliminating unnecessary inquiries and in concentrating on those matters of this type which merit close attention.

We would like to have this information with respect to intelligence representatives now in the United States and, on a continuing basis, with respect to future arrivals. Of course, we desire to continue to be furnished data concerning suspected intelligence representatives who arrive and with whom no working arrangement exists.

The above request is also being directed separately to the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Agency.

CC: 1 - Director

Central Intelligence Agency  
2430 E Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.

TO E. F. N. C. I. A.

11/22/54

APC

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Belmont

Assistant Attorney General  
William F. Tompkins

November 18, 1954

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter to Mr. Dennis A. Flinn, Director, Office of Security, Department of State, Washington, D. C., in which there is being set forth the request that other agencies of the United States Government notify this Bureau when they have knowledge of the identities of intelligence representatives of so-called "friendly foreign nations" who are in the United States.

It was thought you would be interested in this as intelligence activities aimed against the United States, regardless of the country from which they emanate, do constitute a security hazard.

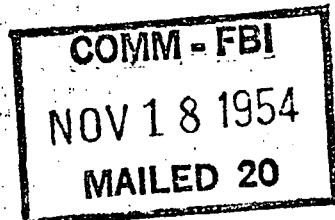
You will note from the attached letter that this request is also being directed to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency; the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army; the Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of the Navy; the Director of Special Investigations, the Inspector General, Department of the Air Force, and the National Security Agency.

Attachment

RJL:em

(5)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



NOV 19 1954  
132

CONFIDENTIAL



Received by Lavin  
12-14-54 J. S. D.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

14 December 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your letter dated 18 November 1954,  
Subject: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of  
Friendly Foreign Nations.

For your interim information, preliminary study of this particular problem is underway, although a firm plan for supplying the desired information in a uniform and expeditious manner and on a continuing basis has not been completed. However, in the course of our inquiry it has been observed that the National Security Agency in many cases would be able to supply additional data concerning the personalities involved in the form of biographical or background information which may be of further assistance to you in this particular effort. With your approval the scope of the information requested from this Agency will be enlarged to include this additional material when available.

I wish to assure you that your request is receiving our careful study and that a basic report will be forthcoming at an early date.

Sincerely,

  
RALPH J. CANINE

Lieutenant General, US Army  
Director

RECORDED - 3

18 DEC 21 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES AIR FORCE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

91146

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Received from OSI

Date 2/19/55

ATTN: Mr. Daniel J. Sullivan  
Liaison Agent

RE: Intelligence Coverage of  
Diplomatic Representatives  
of Friendly Foreign Nations

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter, above subject, dated  
18 November 1954.

This office is in receipt of a communication from the  
Directorate of Intelligence, U. S. Air Force which is quoted as  
follows:

"In order to provide the Directorate of Special  
Investigations with the information necessary to satisfy  
the FBI request contained in the inclosed letter, the  
Directorate of Intelligence in the future will notify  
your office when foreign intelligence representatives  
visit the US at D/I invitation or under D/I sponsorship."

For your information, names of foreign intelligence  
representatives furnished by the Directorate of Intelligence will  
be checked in the Office of Special Investigations Central Indices  
for any additional information prior to transmission to your  
office. This office will, of course, bring to your attention any  
additional information received concerning visits to the United  
States of intelligence representatives of foreign governments.

RECORDED - 77

EX-112

Sincerely, —

17 FEB 8 1955

F. L. WELCH  
Acting Chief, Counter Intelligence Div.  
Directorate of Special Investigations  
The Inspector General

3 15 1955

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ONI 05500.4

Op-921B

7 Feb 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ONI INTERNAL INSTRUCTION 05500.4

From: Director of Naval Intelligence

To: All Division, Branch, and Section Heads, ONI

Subj: Provision of information to the FBI on foreign intelligence representatives

1. Purpose. To provide for notification to the FBI of visits to the United States by intelligence representatives of foreign governments.

2. Discussion.

a. The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation has expressed the following requirements, in connection with the Bureau's internal security responsibilities:

(1) Notification of current or prospective visits of intelligence representatives of foreign governments to the United States, being sponsored by, or which are within the purview of, the Department of the Navy,

(2) Information as to any liaison arrangements with such visitors, and a brief summary of their approved activity,

(3) Information indicating activities on the part of a visitor outside the scope of his approved visit purpose,

(4) Any information on suspected intelligence representatives with whom no working arrangements exist.

b. The FBI is aware of the identity of the foreign naval and air attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, and of the general nature of the approved activities of such attaches. It is therefore considered that the FBI's requirements as to this category of intelligence representatives will normally be served by providing the Bureau with current rosters of accredited attaches and a current edition of the Office of Naval Intelligence Guide for such attaches, as well as notification as to the projected travel of Soviet and Satellite attaches. However, any other information as to the activities of attaches which are of an internal security nature and are outside their authorized scope, is of interest to the FBI and should be provided.

3. Action.

a. Op-92B2 will continue to provide the FBI with current information as to the identity of attaches accredited to the Department of

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XEROXED ORIGINAL RELEASED

CONFIDENTIAL

ONI INTERNALINET 05500.4

(2-7-55)

the Navy, and with current information as to their approved activities (Guide for Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy). Op-92B2 will also pass to the FBI, the State Department, and Op-921E, in accordance with current procedures, notifications of projected travel received from Soviet and Satellite attaches.

b. Other information indicating activities on the part of an attache which is in contravention of approved attache behavior will be brought to the attention of the Director of Naval Intelligence, via Op-92B2. If the Director determines that it has internal security aspects, Op-921E will pass the information to the FBI, by memorandum or through liaison.

c. Information of the nature discussed in paragraph 2.a. above (and concerning personnel other than accredited attaches) will be passed by memorandum from the Division Head concerned (or by Op-92B2, if appropriate, on visitors sponsored by the Director of Naval Intelligence or higher authority) to Op-921E, for forwarding to the FBI.

*H. C. Daniel*

RECEIVED  
NAVY DEPT  
FEB 21 1955  
12 03

CONFIDENTIAL





DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

Op-921B/dtn

Ser 05491P92

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mr. Hoover:

*Re: Intell. Coverage - FEB: 1955  
of Exh. 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000*

Reference is made to your letter of November 13, 1954, wherein you advised that the Bureau would like to be notified when information is received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government is coming to the United States. Your letter requested details of any liaison arrangements with such representatives, of their approved activities, and of any activities appearing to be outside the scope of their approved mission.

As you are aware, most foreign countries have officially accredited Naval and Air Attaches for conducting appropriate liaison on naval and naval air matters with the Department of the Navy. These attaches and members of their staffs, with the sanction of the Department, make innumerable visits and contacts with naval representatives and representatives of private contractors to the Navy. It is assumed that, with the exception of the travel of Soviet and Satellite Attaches, your interest does not extend to the day-to-day activities of these representatives as long as such activities remain within normal and authorized bounds.

There is transmitted for your information a copy of the current monthly roster of Foreign Naval and Air Attaches, and a copy of the Office of Naval Intelligence Guide for such attaches. The roster will be provided you on a monthly basis henceforward.

Further, any information which may come to our attention and which suggests improper activities of an internal security nature by foreign Naval and Air Attaches will be provided promptly.

With respect to intelligence representatives visiting this country, you will be notified, in accordance with the request contained in your letter.

Sincerely,

*Carl F. Espe*

RECORDED - 33

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

65-63113 CARL F. ESPE  
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy  
Director of Naval Intelligence

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Encl:

- (1) Roster of Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, of 1 Jan 1955
- (2) Guide for Foreign Naval Attaches and Foreign Air Attaches accredited to the Department of the Navy, of Jul 1954

CONFIDENTIAL

EXP. PROC.  
FEB 7 1955



Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Boardman ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Parsons ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Sizoo ✓  
Mr. Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

October 10, 1955

SECRET

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On occasion it has proved important in connection with United States interests in and relations with the other American Republics to obtain intelligence information on activities taking place within the United States. Specifically, it is important that the Department keep track of the movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in this country when there are reasons to believe that subversive activities directed at the other Governments of this Hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. Such activities are against the national interests of the United States in so far as they may result in developments which could endanger United States lives, threaten United States business interests and cause friction within the inter-American system.

In the past the FBI has always cooperated in furnishing the Department in specific Latin American cases with information available from established sources, but it has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillance in cases where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws. It is felt that while this information is helpful, it does not completely fill the gap in the intelligence information important in the conduct of foreign relations. It is understood that the CIA, while interested in foreign intelligence, does not carry out surveillance operations within the confines of the United States.

It would be most appreciated if you could express an opinion as to how surveillance of selected Latin American visitors to this country might be arranged on an individual case basis.

An identical letter is being sent to the CIA in the hope that a coordinated approach can be made.

Sincerely yours,

65-63113-34X-45

Robert Murphy

Robert Murphy

RECORDED - 14

The Honorable  
J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECRET

OCT-10-1955

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. L. V. Boardman *10-15-55*

DATE: 10-13-55

FROM : Mr. A. H. Belmont

cc - Boardman  
Belmont  
Branigan  
Liaison  
SandersSUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR  
SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICANS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

By letter of 10/10/55 Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under-secretary of State, noted that it is important that State keep track of movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in U.S. when there are reasons to believe subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. The letter notes that the FBI has cooperated in furnishing information from established sources but "has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillance in cases where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws." Letter requests opinion as to how surveillance of selected Latin American visitors might be arranged on individual case basis and notes that identical letter being sent to CIA in the hope a coordinated approach can be made.

In November, 1954, Bureau refused State request for surveillance of Pedro Estrada, Director, Venezuelan Security Police, who was brought here by State and escorted around by State Department Security Division agent. In August, 1955, State requested Bureau furnish as complete information as possible regarding movements of Colonel Romulo Fernandez and his aide during 3 day stay in Miami. No request for surveillance made and State was advised none being conducted; individuals covered by other means and State furnished information developed. No other identifiable instances where State has requested or indicated possible desirability of physical surveillance.

Attached is suggested letter to State advising Bureau investigates promptly cases indicating subversive action against other Governments in this hemisphere using investigative techniques appropriate; that full-time surveillances require tremendous expenditures of manpower and in most cases more information can be obtained through other techniques but Bureau not reluctant to use physical surveillance when circumstances warrant; that when State has creditable information of type of activity referred to, it should be referred to Bureau in order that prompt investigation may be made; and that Bureau will consider physical surveillance when requested by State when agreed it is warranted. Attached letter also notes it would be desirable, appropriate and in accordance with U.S. laws that such individuals not be allowed to enter U.S. when reason to believe they would engage in such activities.

Enclosure

ESS:mgh:amg:(6)

ess

RECORDED - 14  
INDEXED - 14

Venezuelan Army Chief of Staff

10 OCT 20 1955

ESP/EC

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

RECOMMENDATION:

It is suggested that the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Murphy, the Deputy Undersecretary of State.

K  
28  
JTB  
JTB

SECRET

cc - Boardman  
- Belmont  
- Branigan  
- Liaison  
- Sanders

65-63113-34X

~~65-37747-2204~~

October 14, 1955

VIA LIAISON

Honorable Robert Murphy  
Deputy Under Secretary of State  
for Political Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Reference is made to your letter of October 10, 1955, which notes that it is important for the Department of State to keep track of the movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in this country when there are reasons to believe that subversive activities directed at the other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in this country. Your letter also notes that this Bureau has shown an understandable reluctance to conduct direct surveillance of such Latin Americans where there is no evidence of nor reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the United States or violation of United States laws. You requested an opinion as to how surveillances of selected Latin American visitors to this country might be arranged on an individual case basis.

When there is creditable information available indicating that subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in the United States, the FBI takes prompt investigative action in view of the probability of violations of the registration or neutrality provisions of United States laws. In conducting these investigations all logical investigative techniques are used, including physical surveillances where circumstances would warrant. Full-time physical surveillances require a tremendous expenditure of manpower, however, and are practicable only in connection with some phases of highly important cases in the security or criminal fields. In the greater majority of cases more actual information can be obtained through such investigative techniques as spot-type surveillance, the use of available sources of information and informants, the development of special sources in a particular case and the use of other highly confidential investigative techniques where appropriate. There is, however, no reluctance on the part of the FBI to conduct physical surveillances where the circumstances warrant such action.

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
 Sizoo  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

Enclosure to memo Belmont to Boardman, 10/13/55, BSS:mgh:anc, re  
"STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICAN  
VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES."

BSS:isk:anc

SECRET

Letter to Honorable Robert Murphy  
Deputy Under Secretary of State  
for Political Affairs  
Department of State

When the State Department has creditable information that certain Latin Americans are in this country for the purpose of planning and coordinating subversive activities directed at either the United States or other governments of this hemisphere, it will be appreciated if such information is brought to the attention of the FBI immediately in order that an appropriate investigation may be promptly initiated. Every effort will be made in these cases to develop those aspects which may be of particular interest to the State Department and consideration will be given to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested by the State Department where it is agreed that this type of coverage is warranted and necessary. As indicated in your letter, it will be necessary to consider these matters on an individual case basis.

In those instances where there is reason to believe that these individuals would engage in such activities while in the United States, it would appear to be most desirable, appropriate and in accordance with United States laws that they not be allowed to enter this country, in the absence of overriding diplomatic considerations.

Sincerely yours,





CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

OCT 19 1955

The Honorable Robert Murphy  
Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs  
Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Reference is made to your letter of 10 October 1955, relative to the problem of conducting surveillance of certain Latin American nationals who might be suspected of carrying on subversive activities in the United States, directed against Latin American countries. In this regard you are correct in your understanding that the CIA does not conduct such surveillances within the confines of the United States. Mr. Hoover has furnished me a copy of his reply to your inquiry setting forth the FBI's jurisdiction and responsibilities in this matter.

We have been furnishing to the Department and to the FBI such intelligence information as we have obtained through our operations abroad bearing upon possible subversive activities of the type of person you describe, as such information became available to us. It would also be helpful if we could receive from time to time from the Department, leads which you may receive and which we could possibly follow up in the Latin American country against which subversive activities are being carried on.

In order to assist us in developing our coverage of this field, we would suggest that you designate someone in the Department of State who could confer with the appropriate persons in this Agency, and if you will let me know whom you will designate for this purpose, I will arrange to put him in touch with my representative. Also, if you see no objection, I will mention this matter to the members of the IAC as it is possible that the representatives in Latin America of the member agencies of the IAC might also be able to furnish useful information to the Department.

A copy of this reply is being sent to Mr. Hoover.

Sincerely,

Copy to Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

Allen W. Dulles  
Director

65-63113-36  
ENCLOSURE

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 19, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

JUNE

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS  
OF "FRIENDLY" FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
 Sizoo  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

## PURPOSE

To propose that the Bureau, with State Department approval, institute limited coverage on the official establishments of selected "friendly" foreign governments in this country, in order to obtain intelligence data to assist the United States in formulating its foreign policy.

## THE PROBLEM

There is an intelligence gap existing in this country. The Bureau rather extensively covers the activities of the Soviet bloc, for the purpose of detecting espionage, subversion, and possible espionage, but also to gather intelligence information of value to our Government in formulating policy to deal with the Soviet bloc. We do not systematically cover other countries in like manner.

The problem has two aspects:

1. Intelligence reflecting the policies, planning and views of foreign governments, if obtainable within this country, should be secured and furnished to the high Government officials responsible for our relations with other countries.

RECORDED - 70

2. The Bureau, as the foremost intelligence agency operating within this country, is the agency with the responsibility to produce such intelligence, and failure to do so can subject us to criticism.

*I think this should continue to be our policy. It must be for time being.*

13 NOV 9 1955

## PRESENT BUREAU COVERAGE

While we have from time to time instituted investigations and coverage on foreign establishments other than those of the Soviet bloc, such coverage generally has been restricted to instances where there appears to be a need from the security standpoint. For example, we have for a number of years had extensive coverage on

AHB:LL

(5)

cc--Mr. Boardman  
cc--Mr. Belmont  
cc--Mr. Branigan  
cc--Mr. Roach

*Investigation should continue to be our policy. It must be for time being.*

JUNE

Israeli intelligence activities in the United States, which has indicated direct intelligence and espionage activity on the part of Israeli diplomatic representatives. In the spring of 1954, when the Guatemalan revolution was brewing, we opened rather extensive coverage of the Guatemalan Embassy and developed intelligence information of interest to other U. S. agencies. We have developed informants in the diplomatic establishments of China, Indonesia, Japan and Korea, and are making efforts to develop informants in the embassies of Ceylon and India.

CODE WORD

Through the Bureau's Program, designed to obtain the codes and cyphers of foreign countries, we have obtained code material of India, Israel, Nationalist China, Japan, Yugoslavia, The Philippines, Switzerland, Guatemala, West Germany, and Spain, which has been of inestimable value in the cryptanalysis field.

While we have stayed away from United Nations as such, and feel that we should continue to do so, we have established coverage of the Soviet Delegation to the UN, and we have developed informants among UN employees, who report on Soviet bloc activities to a limited extent.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The Bureau is an intelligence organization and a large portion of our prestige is the result of intelligence-type operations successfully handled. It is far better for us to consider this problem now rather than to have someone else raise the issue later and perhaps force us into a program we do not want.

2. While the coverage of the "friendly" diplomatic establishments referred to above has met with some success, particularly insofar as the Anagram Program is concerned, the fact remains that there is no U. S. agency presently attempting to cover, on a continuing basis, the diplomatic establishments of "friendly" countries in the United States, to the extent that the United States might be aware of their intelligence activities in this country, their actual attitude toward the U.S., their relations with the Soviet bloc, and their plans in international affairs, particularly as they relate to the U.S.

3. International developments more and more reflect the need for such intelligence information, particularly relating to certain countries which are friendly at this time, but whose internal situations are such that their international positions could be changed, thereby affecting the world balances of power or causing serious international incidents which would embarrass the U.S. Through intelligence in advance, the U.S. may be able to avoid such problems.

*I would want more documentation on this. - 2 4/1*

MEMORANDUM TO BOARDMAN FROM BELMONT

JUNE

OBSERVATIONS (continued)

4. Since January, 1954, CIA has indicated on four separate occasions a desire to explore the positive intelligence potentials of the United Nations.

5. Certainly, there are dangers involved in any attempt to cover official establishments of "friendly" foreign countries. Coverage would have to be most discreet. We could not even attempt to utilize the same type of extensive coverage we have on the Soviet bloc.

6. If we went into a program of this nature, we would have to have funds. Regardless of how limited the coverage is, it will take money.

7. A program of this nature should be run by and within the control of the Bureau; however, it should have the blessings of high officials outside the Bureau and, particularly, the endorsement of the State Department.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we institute a program designed to gather intelligence from "friendly" foreign official establishments in this country, starting on a highly restricted basis--namely, by installing wire taps and, where possible with full security, microphone coverage, on selected foreign establishments. Included in these establishments would be embassies and consulates, and delegations to the United Nations. The selection of the countries to be covered will be based on those indicated by the State Department to be "problem children" or the most fruitful potential sources of intelligence. Any further coverage beyond technical and microphone coverage will depend on what leads are developed through these sources and what can be done on a most discreet basis. We will continue our Anagram Program and will continue our efforts to develop informants within these establishments when such action can be done discreetly.

JUNE

RECOMMENDATIONS (continued):

2. That Liaison discuss this matter with Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, pointing out to him that there is an intelligence gap and that this Bureau contemplates such limited coverage, with State Department endorsement and approval; that Mr. Murphy indicate those countries where at the present time State Department feels there is a need and a potential for such intelligence; that Mr. Murphy be advised that any needs of the Defense Department along this line should be funneled to the Bureau through the State Department.

*I have no objection to you informally discussing this with Murphy merely to get his reaction as I may have benefit of it if Dulles or CIA speaks to me again about it.*

3. After Mr. Murphy has been consulted, that we advise the Attorney General, in writing, of the intelligence gap presently existing, our proposal relative thereto, and the results of our conference with the State Department, indicating either that we are going ahead, with his approval (if the State Department endorses this program), or that we are not going ahead (if the State Department fails to endorse the program).

*Not at this time. Let me have Murphy's reaction & then a preliminary cost.*

4. If it is decided that we should proceed with this program, we should point out to the Attorney General that additional funds will be necessary for its implementation.

*I don't see how we could get funds for us.*

*I am opposed, as indicated on Page 1.*

*I don't see how it can be done. I am already having trouble trying to keep from impounding 570,000 over & above it.*

*our current & discrete economic intelligence program he won't grant any additional funds.*



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 21, 1955

FROM : A. H. Belmont

JUNESUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF OFFICIAL  
ESTABLISHMENTS OF "FRIENDLY" FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

In accordance with the Director's instructions noted on my memorandum of October 19, 1955, Mr. Philcox of Liaison informally discussed with Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, the possibility of intelligence coverage of official establishments of selected friendly foreign nations. At the outset and at the conclusion of the discussion Philcox made it very clear to Mr. Murphy that we were not approaching him with a definite proposal and we were not seeking a definite commitment from the Department of State at this time but we were merely seeking his informal reaction for our guidance in considering this problem. It was pointed out to Mr. Murphy that we already do have coverage of the establishments of the Soviet bloc countries. It was pointed out that we also have coverage of the Israeli Embassy because of the intelligence and espionage activities on the part of Israeli diplomatic representatives. It was pointed out that we also opened a rather extensive coverage of the Guatemalan Embassy in the Spring of 1954 when the Guatemalan revolution was brewing and developed intelligence information of interest to other U. S. agencies. Mr. Murphy was advised that there appears to be an intelligence gap in that no regular and concerted effort has been made to obtain information of interest regarding the plans, policies, and intentions of friendly foreign nations. It was pointed out that this information would, of course, be of more interest to the Department of State and the Defense Department than to the Bureau. Mr. Murphy was advised that this coverage would be limited to discreet technical surveillances and discreet limited investigations based upon information received.

Mr. Murphy said it appears to him that such coverage on a very limited basis has good possibilities. He stated that he is very happy to know that there is such good thinking on this subject. He stated that in the event such coverage should be instituted, it should be on a very limited basis and only in those establishments which are the real "trouble" areas. He said that, of course, the world situation changes fast and that the coverage would have to be gauged accordingly. In the event such coverage was instituted at the present time, the only establishments which he would recommend covering would be Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Israel. (Israel is already covered.) He stated that no coverage would be advisable at this time on such countries as Greece, Turkey, Iran, or Iraq since the conditions in those countries are not

NWP:lw (8)

RECORDED - 78

1-Mr. Boardman	1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Hennrich	1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Sanders	1-Mr. Philcox
1-Liaison Section	1-Tickler



Memorandum from Belmont to Boardman

sufficiently serious to warrant such coverage. He stated that such establishments as the Embassy of India could possibly be covered on a long-range basis because of India's extremely "neutralist" position. He said it is possible that considerable information of interest could be obtained through such coverage.

Mr. Murphy made it clear that he was not making any firm commitment at this time as to his complete approval or as to the countries which should be covered but he was merely giving his offhand reaction to the Bureau's questions. He stated that in the event the Bureau considers this more seriously he would, of course, like to have the opportunity to consult with other Department of State officials and furnish the Bureau with positive guidance and suggestions as to the countries to be covered. It was stressed to Mr. Murphy that this is merely in the exploratory stage and that we will contact him in the event we consider this possibility more seriously.

ACTION:

The foregoing is for your information. Cost figures based on the above facts are being compiled.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

October 27 1955

93011

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Boardman ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Parsons ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tamm ✓  
Mr. Sizoo ✓  
Mr. Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your letter of October 14, 1955 in which you stated that there is no reluctance on the part of the FBI to conduct physical surveillance of selected Latin American visitors to this country where the circumstances warrant such action. Your assurances that every effort will be made in these cases to develop those aspects which may be of particular interest to the Department of State and that consideration will be given to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested by the Department of State where it is agreed that this type of coverage is warranted and necessary, should prove helpful in handling these cases in the future.

When the Department of State has reason to believe that visiting Latin Americans may be engaged in planning and coordinating subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere, such information will be brought to the attention of the FBI through established channels as heretofore, together with an explanation of the Department's objectives and requirements, in order that an appropriate investigation may be initiated.

The continued cooperation of the FBI is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Robert Murphy*  
Robert Murphy  
Deputy Under Secretary

RECORDED

65-63113-40X  
OCT 28 1955

The Honorable  
J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

SECRET

21 NOV 1 1955

EXP. 1  
OCT 28 1955

*Handwritten signatures and initials*

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: November 18, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

1 - Mr. Boardman  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Sanders  
1 - Mr. Kuhrtz  
1 - Mr. Bartlett  
1 - Liaison Section  
1 - Mr. Papich

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
 Sizoo  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

SUBJECT: STATE DEPARTMENT REQUESTS FOR  
SURVEILLANCES OF LATIN AMERICANS

Reference is made to my memorandum of 10-13-55. By letter dated 10-10-55 Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, noted that it was important that State Department keep track of movements and contacts of selected Latin Americans while in the U.S. when there are reasons to believe subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated here. The letter noted that the FBI had cooperated in furnishing information from established sources but "has shown understandable reluctance to become involved to the extent of conducting direct surveillances in cases where there is no evidence of or reason to suspect subversive activities directed against the U.S. or violation of U.S. laws." A reply dated 10-14-55 was sent to Murphy. By letter dated 10-14-55 a copy of our letter to Murphy was sent to Allen Dulles of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). It should be noted that CIA also received a copy of Murphy's letter to us.

On 11-16-55 James Angleton of the CIA confidentially advised Liaison Agent Papich that Allen Dulles might make some comments concerning Murphy's letter before the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting of week of 11-21-55. Our position concerning this matter was clearly set forth in our reply to Murphy 10-14-55. We advised that when there is creditable information available indicating that subversive activities directed at other governments of this hemisphere are being planned and coordinated in the U.S., the FBI takes prompt investigative action. We advised that in conducting these investigations all logical investigative techniques are used including physical surveillances where the circumstances warrant it. We made it clear that there was no reluctance on the part of the Bureau to conduct physical surveillances when deemed necessary but we also pointed out that there were instances where information could be obtained through other means than physical surveillances. We advised State that when that agency received creditable information concerning Latin Americans involved in subversive activities directed at either the U.S. or other governments, we would appreciate receiving the information immediately in order that an investigation could be promptly initiated. We stated that every effort would be made to develop those leads which might be of particular interest to State and that we would give consideration to the utilization of a physical surveillance when requested and when it was agreed that such type of coverage was warranted and necessary. We indicated that when considering these matters it would be necessary to evaluate each on an individual basis. State's attention was directed to the fact that where there was reason to believe that Latin Americans would be engaged in subversive activities while in the U.S. it would appear to be most desirable that they not be allowed to enter the country in the absence of overriding diplomatic considerations.

SJP:jjb/kbk (C) IAC meeting for week of November 21, 1955, cancelled.

RECORDED

NOT RECORDED

Memo to Mr. Boardman  
from Mr. Belmont

ACTION:

In the event this matter is brought up at the IAC meeting, we will be guided by our position described above and we will wait to hear what comments Mr. Dulles may make. We will be particularly on the alert for any maneuver which possibly might be forming as a result of joint CIA - State collaboration.

R3  
✓ 3m  
J  
J  
J  
Bright

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. C. E. HENNRICH

DATE: November 29,  
1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
 Sizoo  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

At the IAC meeting on November 29, 1955, Mr. Dulles of CIA introduced a CIA paper, not on the agenda, going into developments in Afghanistan, with particular reference to strong indications that Afghanistan may be going into the Soviet camp. During the discussion, it appeared to be the opinion of the IAC group that the Soviet government is able to offer considerable advantages to Afghanistan in the way of trade routes bypassing Pakistan, with which Afghanistan is having difficulties, and through possible financial and military support. As a result, it was the feeling that there is a strong possibility Afghanistan will gradually fall within the control of the Soviets, although ostensibly remaining a sovereign state.

There were several changes suggested in the CIA paper, and Mr. Kuhrtz will get a copy of it for our benefit.

In line with our recent discussions, it is suggested that a memorandum be prepared, briefly posing the problem that Afghanistan may come under Soviet control and then reflecting what, if any, threat Afghanistan representatives or nationalist groups in the United States would pose from the internal security standpoint.

This may also provide an opportunity to again mention to Mr. Robert Murphy of the State Department the pending consideration by State as to whether we should establish coverage of certain "friendly" countries in the United States for intelligence purposes, utilizing the present situation in Afghanistan as a medium.

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS  
TO DISSEMINATION  
SEE FILE 62-90718-330

AHB:LL  
(5)

cc--Mr. Belmont  
cc--Mr. Hennrich  
cc--Mr. Branigan  
cc--Mr. M. W. Kuhrtz

65-63113  
NOT RECORDED  
145 JAN 28 1956

ORIGINAL FILED IN

## Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : L.V. Boardman

DATE: December 5, 1955

FROM : A.H. Belmont

cc: Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Philcox  
Mr. Sanders  
Mr. deBettencourt

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Afghanistan, about size of Texas, is landlocked country in Middle East, surrounded by USSR (north), Pakistan (south and east) and Iran (west). Traditionally, she has advantageously played off one great nation against another. At Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting 11/29/55, possibility of Afghanistan gradually falling into Soviet control was discussed. IAC group of opinion that Soviet Government able to offer considerable advantages to Afghanistan through trade routes bypassing Pakistan, traditional rival of Afghanistan with which Afghanistan is having difficulties, and through possible financial and military support. As result, it was felt there is strong possibility Afghanistan will gradually fall within Soviet control, although ostensibly remaining sovereign state.

Afghanistan maintains Embassy in Washington, D. C., Consulate in New York City, and honorary consul in San Francisco. No information received Afghan officials in US engaged in political or subversive activities. During last 4 years no information received any Afghan groups in US engaged in subversive activities. No Afghan nationals on Security Index. In event Soviet economic gains in Afghanistan lead to political control of country, we would have to consider giving comparable coverage to Afghan diplomatic establishments and official personnel as now given to Soviet satellite official establishments.

If Afghanistan becomes openly pro-Soviet, we would have to consider dangerousness of Afghan nationals in US as regards internal security and initiate appropriate investigative action.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Liaison should call to attention Mr. Robert Murphy, State Department, discussion of IAC of Afghanistan, in connection with consideration by State as to whether we should establish coverage of certain "friendly" countries in US for intelligence purposes.

109-12-321

JMD/omr/bcf

(6) FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS  
TO DISSEMINATION

SEE 62-90718-33

65-63113  
NOT RECORDED  
145 JAN 23 1956

14 JAN 19 1956

O A B I



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: December 13, 1955

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AFGHANISTAN

Tolson  
Boardman  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Harbo  
Mohr  
Parsons  
Rosen  
Tamm  
 Sizoo  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Gandy

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated 12-5-55 in the above-captioned matter. In connection with our coverage of certain "friendly" countries in U.S. for intelligence purposes, Liaison was instructed to contact Mr. Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary of State, and point out to him the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) thoughts concerning Afghanistan. Liaison was further instructed to ask State if they would care to consider the coverage of this country at this time.

Mr. Murphy is on annual leave for two weeks and before leaving advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that any matters concerning this coverage of "friendly" countries should be taken up with William M. Rountree, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, Department of State. On 12-12-55 Mr. Bartlett discussed instant matter with Mr. Rountree. Mr. Rountree indicated that this coverage would be most interesting; however, he does not consider that it will be very productive in view of the fact that the Afghanistan Ambassador, Mr. Mohammad Kabir Ludin, is definitely pro-Western in his thinking and actions. Mr. Rountree stated he would like to have the Bureau cover this Embassy on a trial basis for 60 days and if that appears productive, we should then continue. He indicated that practically all the conversation would be in English; therefore, would present no translation problem.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bureau set up coverage on the Afghanistan establishment in Washington for a trial period of 60 days.

OHB:fjb (8)

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Sanders
- 1 - Mr. deBettencourt
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

See Addendum on page 2

65-68113  
NOT RECORDED  
145 JAN 23 1956

17 JAN 19 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman from Mr. Belmont

ADDENDUM: JMD:dmd 12-14-55

In view of above, Inspector Hennrich telephoned SAC Laughlin, WFO, 10 a.m., 12-14-55, instructing immediate survey be made to determine if technical coverage Afghan Embassy feasible and to immediately advise Bureau.

Ind. P  
C 1/5  
/ EOP  
gm  
so  
gm  
✓

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

November 29, 1956

Mr. Nease  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Winterrowd  
Mr. Nease  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy.

I know that this work has meant extra hours and expense. Mr. Bartlett has been especially helpful to us during this period, and I want you to know particularly of our appreciation.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Robert Murphy

*Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives  
OF Friendly Foreign Nations*

The Honorable  
J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

RECORDED - 28

65-63113-61

16 DEC 12 1956

PROC.

NOV 30 1956

*WAB*

SAC, Washington Field

(Orig &amp; 1)

December 3, 1956

Director, FBI (65-63113)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE  
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

In the recent past, and particularly during the month of November, I have noted that your office has been forwarding a great volume of intelligence material to the Bureau. I have reference to the information produced by your established sources and relating to the tense international situations, especially those created by the crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Much of the material has been of a high intelligence nature or potential and, upon its receipt at the Bureau, has been given within-the-hour dissemination to other agencies and departments, particularly the Department of State. The latter Department has informed me that it has placed a high evaluation on some of this intelligence and has found it most useful in its day-to-day operations.

I am writing to you to stress the importance of continuing the flow of this vital information to the Bureau to enable us not only to maintain but to increase the efficiency of our operations in this field.

It is recognized that the establishment of additional sources for the production of this material and the servicing of these sources have called for an even greater application to their duties on the part of the personnel of your office assigned to this work. I request that you convey my personal appreciation to them for their past efforts in this connection and advise them that upon their continued efforts rests, to a large extent, the degree of success of this phase of the Bureau's over-all intelligence program.

WRW:pbb  
(4)

RECORDED - 71

16 DEC 4 1956

EX-117

52 DEC 10 1956

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Tic:

SAC, New York

(Orig & 1)

December 3, 1956

Director, FBI (65-63113)

PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES  
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

Foreign Nations

In the recent past, and particularly during the month of November, I have noted that your office has been forwarding a great volume of intelligence material to the Bureau. I have reference to the information produced by your established sources and relating to the tense international situations, especially those created by the crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Much of the material has been of a high intelligence nature or potential and, upon its receipt at the Bureau, has been given within-the-hour dissemination to other agencies and departments, particularly the Department of State. The latter Department has informed me that it has placed a high evaluation on some of this intelligence and has found it most useful in its day-to-day operations.

I am writing to you to stress the importance of continuing the flow of this vital information to the Bureau to enable us not only to maintain but to increase the efficiency of our operations in this field.

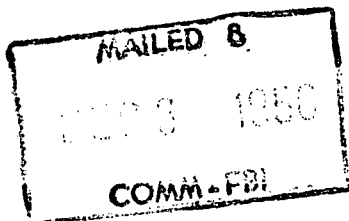
It is recognized that the establishment of additional sources for the production of this material and the servicing of these sources have called for an even greater application to their duties on the part of the personnel of your office assigned to this work. I request that you convey my personal appreciation to them for their past efforts in this connection and advise them that upon their continued efforts rests, to a large extent, the degree of success of this phase of the Bureau's over-all intelligence program.

WRW:pbb  
(4)

RECORDED-61

65-63113-58

16 DEC 4 1956



DEC 6 1956

CONFIDENTIAL

Tic:

Wall  
Ligan  
A. Belmont  
Mr. Boardman

The Attorney General

December 6, 1956

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE  
OF FRIENDLY COUNTRIES

RECORDED - 28

65-63113-61

As a result of action taken by this Bureau over a year ago, we, at the present time, have a well-functioning program designed to produce positive intelligence information in this country concerning various foreign nations. This intelligence information relates to the policy which these foreign nations are pursuing or developing in connection with various international matters.

With the development of the recent crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe we found that our efforts in this field were especially rewarding. Through numerous sources which have been established during the past year we secured voluminous intelligence data which were given within-the-hour dissemination to other Governmental departments and officials.

Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy has addressed a letter to me concerning some of the intelligence information which has been sent to the Department of State during recent weeks. Mr. Murphy commented as follows:

"I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy."

In view of the keen interest you have expressed in the past in the operations of this Bureau, I felt that you would like to be advised of the above.

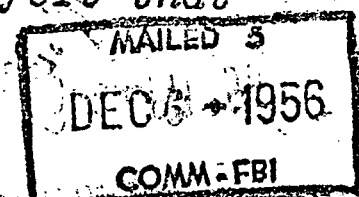
65-63113

WRW:pbb  
(7)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMO BELMONT TO  
BOARDMAN 12/5/56  
AM: PDB:MS

CONFIDENTIAL





# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1 - Sanders

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 5/16/58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

We have program to develop sources in diplomatic establishments of friendly countries which has worked without a hitch until recent weeks when J. P. McDonnell of State Department first declined clearance for interview with two individuals at Embassy of Pakistan and later declined clearance for interviews with individuals at German and Turkish Embassies - all declinations being based primarily on fact that these countries are friendly and if interview reported to Embassy it could strain relations. We have notified field to discontinue efforts to develop sources at these Embassies as a result.

Sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources to produce not only investigative data but also intelligence data of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. Bureau is expected to produce intelligence data and we can anticipate criticism as well as operational moves by other agencies to fill vacuum if our operations do not produce necessary data. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Scrambling for sources in reaction to problems is too late and ineffective.

Vital part of our coverage of friendly nations is continuing development of informants and sources (persons) in diplomatic establishments in U.S. This is recognized intelligence technique and is aimed at all countries where need for data exists with emphasis on "trouble spot" countries that tend to drift toward, or are targets of, Soviet Bloc and those countries involved in situations with international ramifications. This program has paid off in sound benefits and existing sources represent effective outposts for gathering data in event of emergency as well as for investigative purposes.

Program is generally aimed at American employees and has been tightly controlled as evidenced by lack of repercussions from approaches. We first obtain State Department clearance to investigate prospect without revealing purpose. We then conduct extensive background investigation of prospect. If this reveals potential is good and risk element negligible, we secure State clearance for interview. First interview is conducted to assess potential, responsiveness

Enclosure *see 65-63113*

65-63113

1 - Belmont

1 - Roach

1 - Donahoe

1 - Mossburg

SBD:bbr (6)

20 MAY 23 1958

Memorandum for A. H. Belmont  
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations  
Bufile: 65-63113

and willingness without directly requesting cooperation. Some offer to furnish data at outset. If they do not, dependent on results of first interview we authorize second interview to solicit cooperation.

Refusal of clearance for such interviews is the prerogative of State Department which must take into consideration question of international relations. Key point here is that while State Department may give clearance for investigation of prospect its subsequent denial of clearance for interview results in wasted investigative effort. It is clear we are going to have to give field some guidance to avoid this.

It is believed we can effectively handle this by carefully controlled selection of specific "trouble spot" countries where program of source development warranted. We can then clear our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend any investigative effort. This will put State Department on notice as to our objectives at outset and will eliminate the wasted motion of cleared investigations followed by denial of interview clearance.

RECOMMENDATION:

Attached for approval is a letter to interested field offices guiding them along the line indicated above.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

✓

*This makes sense.*

*[Handwritten mark]*

Lossburg  
Sanders  
Donahoe  
May 20, 1958

SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI

PERSONAL ATTENTION

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Reference Bulet 11/18/54 which concerned responsibilities of the field to be alert to indications that diplomatic representatives of ostensibly friendly nations, outside the Soviet Bloc, are engaging in intelligence activities in the U.S.

Sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources to produce not only investigative data but also intelligence data of value to Bureau and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Vital part of our coverage of friendly nations is continuing development of informants and sources in diplomatic establishments in the U.S. This program has paid off in sound benefits and existing sources represent effective outposts for obtaining data in event of emergency and for investigative purposes.

State Department clearance is required prior to investigation, and again prior to interview, of a potential source employed in a diplomatic establishment. In recent weeks the State Department has declined clearance for interviews with potential sources in the diplomatic establishments of Pakistan, Germany and Turkey. These declinations have been based primarily on the fact that these countries are friendly and if interview reported to embassy involved it would strain diplomatic relations.

- 1 - Boston PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Chicago PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Cleveland PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Detroit PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Los Angeles PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - New Orleans PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - New York PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Philadelphia PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Pittsburgh PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - San Francisco PERSONAL ATTENTION  
1 - Seattle PERSONAL ATTENTION

SBD:bbr

MAIL ROOM ☐

REC-135

65-62113-90  
MAY 22 1958  
Copy to \_\_\_\_\_  
by routing slip for  
☒ info ☐ action  
date 5/24/58  
by [signature]

NOTE: See cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58 same subject, SBD:bbr re this matter.

Letter to Washington Field  
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

Recognizing the value as well as the sensitivity of this program, it is desired that the following procedures be put into effect. Effective immediately our efforts in the development of sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of friendly foreign nations should be based primarily on need and should be directed toward development of sources in diplomatic establishments of ostensibly friendly foreign countries (1) where there is definite indication specific country is drifting toward alignment with Soviet Bloc; (2) where situation in particular country involves serious political or military crisis with international ramifications or possible revolutionary activity and good potential exists for Bureau to produce valuable intelligence data through coverage of diplomatic establishments in U.S.; or (3) where there is a clear and present investigative need.

Bureau authority must be secured prior to initiating any program to develop sources and informants within diplomatic establishments of a specific country outside the Soviet Bloc at which time complete data must be furnished as to need and potential benefit of such a program. If such a program is justified, the Bureau will then discuss the matter with the State Department. Following State Department clearance, the Bureau will notify the interested field office to initiate the program. Bureau authority will still be required for the investigation and interview of each prospect since State Department clearance will be sought on each of these steps.

With respect to those friendly countries where an active program is not warranted, the field should be constantly alert to good source and informant possibilities. Where a good potential exists and the facts warrant, the situation should be brought to the attention of the Bureau promptly in order that State Department clearance may be sought to pursue the matter.

Letter to Washington Field  
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations

All offices should be alert particularly to situations where there is an advance indication that an American is being considered for employment in a foreign diplomatic establishment since this offers an opportunity to develop a source or informant prior to actual employment.

# Office Memorandum • UN

RNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mossburg

DATE: 5-26-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

The captioned program consisting of the development of informants and sources in the diplomatic establishments of friendly nations, where warranted, has been a vital part of our intelligence coverage of such nations. In connection with the program, we have always obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of individuals considered as potential sources without revealing to State the purposes of same. Recently the State Department has declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at the Pakistani, German and Turkish embassies (although we previously obtained State clearance for our investigations) based primarily on the fact these countries are friendly and if the interviews were reported to the embassy it might result in straining diplomatic relations. It is noted we discontinued efforts to develop sources in those establishments.

In order to eliminate wasting investigative effort we will obtain State approval to develop sources and informants in diplomatic establishments of a certain country before instituting the program in the field.

In this regard in view of the existing critical political situation in the Middle East, the involvement of Israel in that situation and the activities of Israeli intelligence in the U.S., it is believed we should obtain State clearance for the field to institute a program to endeavor to develop sources and informants in the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., the Israeli Consulate and UN Delegation in New York City. The principal Israeli intelligence agent in the U.S. known to the Bureau is Rafael Medan who is attached to the Israeli UN Delegation, New York City, but who is frequently at the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C. As a result of his intelligence activities we have under investigation approximately 15 other individuals in New York and Washington, D. C., known or suspected of being engaged in intelligence activities.

- 1 - 65-58190 (Israeli Consulate, New York City)
- 1 - 105-10828 (Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C.)
- 1 - 62-77787-345 (Israeli Delegation to the UN)

EHM:et (8)

REC-11

EX-101 23 JUN 5 1958

66 JUN 12 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



Memorandum for Mr. Belmont from Mr. Donahoe  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at Israeli establishments previously mentioned with clear understanding we will seek State Department clearance for each investigation and interview.

EHM/40mm

1/15/20

gmm  
1/29

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 2, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated May 26, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. Liaison was instructed to contact the Department of State and orally clear our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected bases at the Israeli diplomatic establishments. It was also recommended that we clearly point out to State that we intend to seek State clearance for each investigation and each interview.

Instant matter was discussed on May 29, 1958, with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State. At that time he advised that he would discuss this matter with the Israeli Desk Officer and would advise the Bureau as soon as possible. On June 2, 1958, Mr. McDonnell advised Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section that State has no objection to the Bureau's proposed course of action of attempting to develop sources and informants at the Israeli diplomatic establishments in the United States. Mr. McDonnell pointed out that State feels that the U. S. citizens who are hired by the Israelis to work at their diplomatic establishments in the United States are given employment only after careful consideration of their nationalistic tendencies; that State feels that most of the U. S. citizens hired by the Israelis are pro-Israeli in their thinking and as a result the Bureau should proceed with caution. Mr. McDonnell further stated that the Bureau should check with State for clearance prior to investigation and interview. Mr. Bartlett advised Mr. McDonnell that this definitely would be done.

## ACTION:

For information.

REC-11  
EX-101

23 JUN 5 1958

OHB:bjt ljt  
(9)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Mossberg
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Yellow 65-58190 (Israeli Consulate, New York City)
- 1 - Yellow 105-10828 (Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C.)
- 1 - Yellow 62-77787-345 (Israeli Delegation to the UN)
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

irg

SAC, Washington Field

6-4-58

Director, FBI

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS  
65-63113 (Bufile)

ISINT  
65-58700 (Bufile)

ReBulet 5-19-58 captioned "Intelligence Coverage  
of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

In view of the present political situation in the  
Middle East and the activities of the Israeli Intelligence  
Service in the U.S., the Bureau has obtained State Department  
clearance for the institution of a program to develop sources  
and informants at Israeli diplomatic establishments in the U.S.

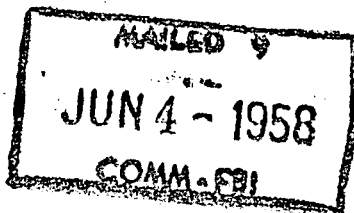
On 6-2-58 Mr. J. P. McDonnell, Bureau of Security and  
Consular Affairs, Department of State, at the time of granting  
this clearance, pointed out that the State Department feels  
the U.S. citizens who are hired by the Israelis to work at the  
diplomatic establishments in the U.S. are given employment only  
after careful consideration of their nationalistic tendencies;  
that the State Department feels that most of the U.S. citizens  
hired by the Israelis are pro-Israeli in their thinking and as  
a result the Bureau should proceed with caution in connection  
with this program.

As pointed out in relet, it will still be necessary  
for your office to obtain State Department clearance through the  
Bureau for an investigation or interview of prospective sources  
and informants considered in connection with this program.  
Investigations of possible sources and informants must be most  
thorough and discreet and must be handled in conformance with  
Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions. Interviews must be  
handled by experienced agents. The interviews should be well  
thought out in advance and conducted with tact and discretion.  
When an individual you have interviewed agrees to cooperate,  
subsequent contacts should be handled in accord with existing  
Bureau instructions and you should be alert to any indication  
that the informant may be a plant.

3 - New York

REC- 11

EHM:et (9)



MAIL ROOM

50 JUN 12 1958

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

93

JUN 6 1958

Letter to SAC, Washington Field  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS  
65-63113 (Bufile)  
ISINT  
65-58700 (Bufile)

The Bureau is aware of the delicate problem involved in developing sources and informants in the Israeli field, which problem has been pointed out in previous surveys made by the recipient offices. However, in view of the valuable information that may be obtained through the development of good sources in this field, the Bureau desires that you redouble your efforts in this regard. It is important that you keep in mind in connection with this matter the necessity of carefully handling all phases of the development of this program to assure that there will be no embarrassment to the Government and to the Bureau.

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

1 - Belmont  
1 - Donahoe  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Bartlett  
1 - Mossburg  
1 - G. Moore

DATE: 6-6-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Since 10-10-56 we have had a program of developing sources at official establishments in U.S. of various Arab nations and have developed over 10 excellent sources at these various establishments. In connection with this program, we have always obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of the individual considered as a potential source without revealing to State the purpose of same. Although State to date has not declined clearance for interview of any individual under development as a source at an Arab establishment, (recently State declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at Pakistani, German and Turkish embassies although clearance had earlier been obtained from State to investigate these individuals. State Department's declination based primarily on fact these countries are friendly and if any interviews were reported to embassies diplomatic relations with country involved might be strained.

In order to eliminate wasting investigative effort on source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, memorandum Donahoe to Belmont dated 5-16-58 recommended that we clear our intentions with State Department before authorizing field to expend any investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field since this will put State on notice as to our objectives at outset. That memorandum also stated that we should concentrate in this regard on a controlled selection of specific "trouble-spot" countries where program of source development is warranted.

In this regard, the existing critical political situation in Middle East definitely warrants that we continue our efforts to develop sources at all official establishments in U.S. of following Arab countries: United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria); Saudi Arabia; Iraq; Lebanon; Jordan; Iran; and Yemen.

ACTION:

It is recommended Bureau liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to continue to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at the official establishments in U.S. of each of the above Arab countries with clear understanding we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

1 - 105-53464 (Arab Intelligence Activities in the U.S.)

65-63113

GCM:et

(8)

REC-83

JUN 10 1958

# Office Memorandum

UNITE

GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 10, 1958

FROM : Mr. R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to the memorandum from Mr. Donahoe to you dated June 6, 1958, in the above-captioned matter. Referenced memorandum recommended that Liaison orally clear with State the Bureau's intentions to continue to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the official establishments in the United States of the Arab countries and that the Bureau will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview prior to the action taken. The Arab countries involved are United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, Iran and Yemen.

Instant matter was discussed on June 9, 1958, by Mr. Bartlett of the Liaison Section with Mr. J. P. McDonnell, State. Mr. McDonnell pointed out that the governments of some of the Arab countries such as Iraq and Lebanon are friendly toward the United States; and, of course, great care will have to be used in each investigation and interview; that State will consider each request by the Bureau for investigation and interview and, depending on the particular situation at the time, will attempt to give guidance to the Bureau as to the proper action to follow. Mr. McDonnell advised that he could not give an over-all approval at this time because the situation involving a particular country might change.

## ACTION:

For the information of the Nationalities Intelligence Section.

- OHB:bjt  
(6)  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Donahoe  
1 - Mr. G.C. Moore  
1 - Liaison Section  
1 - Mr. Bartlett

REC-83

15 JUN 18 1958

2-WFO

6-16-58

63 JUN 20 1958



Tic: 1 - Moore

SAC, New York (105-21200)

6-16-58

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Director, FBI (105-53464)

ARAB INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN THE  
UNITED STATES  
IS - MIDDLE EAST

ReBulet 10-10-56 captioned as above and reBulet  
5-19-58 entitled "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Missions."

In line with the information set forth in referenced  
letter dated 5-19-58 the Department of State has been contacted  
relative to our program of developing sources and informants  
at official establishments in the U.S. of the following Arab  
countries: Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia,  
United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) and Yemen.

The State Department representative with whom this  
matter was discussed advised that although an over-all approval  
at this time could not be given because the situation involving  
a particular country might change, State Department will  
consider each request by the Bureau for investigation and inter-  
view and, depending on the particular situation at the time,  
will attempt to give guidance to the Bureau as to the proper  
action to follow. It was also pointed out by the State Depart-  
ment representative that the governments of some of the Arab  
countries such as Iraq and Lebanon are friendly toward the U.S.  
and consequently great care will have to be used in each investi-  
gation and interview.

In view of the above and in view of the continuing  
need for sources and informants in the various Arab establishments  
in the areas covered by your offices, you should continue in  
your efforts to develop sources at official establishments of  
the above-mentioned Arab countries. Request Bureau to obtain  
State Department clearance before each individual investigation  
and interview of persons considered for development as sources.

Washington Field and New York are instructed to submit  
a letter under instant caption within 30 days from the receipt  
of this letter showing under the name of each diplomatic  
establishment, of the above-mentioned Arab countries, the identities  
of all persons who have been developed as sources and those  
2 - Washington Field (105-19602)  
105-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives  
of Friendly Foreign Missions)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

NOT RECORDED  
141 JUN 19 1958

GCM:mcc (7) (SEE NOTE PAGE 2)

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Let to SAC, New York  
Re: Arab Intelligence Activities in the  
United States  
105-53464

under current development. Also set forth specific plans being taken by your offices to increase informant coverage at these Arab establishments.

This program must be given your close personal attention so that the Bureau will be able to be in the best possible position to learn of any activities of these Arab countries which may be against the best interest of the United States.

NOTE: Inasmuch as State Department in recent past has denied clearance for interviews with potential security informants employed at Pakistan, German and Turkish Embassies because such countries are friendly, memo Donahoe to Belmont dated 6-6-58 instructed Liaison to orally clear with State Department our intentions to continue to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on selected basis at official establishments in U.S. of above-mentioned Arab countries. This has been done in order to eliminate wasting investigative effort and source development prior to requesting an interview with the potential source for which State Department may decline to give clearance. Although State Department on 6-9-58 did not give over-all approval for this program they did state that they would consider each request for investigation and interview on an individual basis depending on particular situation at the time and State also did not say that clearance was denied for our efforts in developing informants at these Arab establishments. Consequently field being instructed to continue efforts to develop sources under this program.

## Office Memo. indum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 8-13-58

JUNE

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Donahoe
- 1 - G. C. Moore
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

- Tolson
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Nease
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Clayton
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES  
OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

Intelligence reports of other agencies in July, 1958, reflected a growing concern over Libya's position in the Middle East. Indications were that a coup may be attempted in Libya in the near future by pro-Nasser forces. (Memorandum Sullivan to Belmont 8-1-58, re "Precarious Position of Libya in Middle East").

A State Department representative on 8-7-58, while discussing Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy's recent trip to the Middle East, advised that Sudan, like Ethiopia and other countries in that area, is fearful of Egyptian subversive tactics. He noted that while Sudan and Ethiopia are basically friendly to the U. S. and the West, the Egyptians have been corrupting a number of officials of these countries by bribes. (Memorandum Roach to Belmont 8-8-58, re "Robert Murphy").

It is noted that on 8-7-58 we obtained State Department clearance to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants at official Sudanese establishments in the U. S., in view of data received indicating Nasser reportedly was making concentrated efforts to overthrow the Sudanese Government. The Field has been instructed to institute this program. (Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 8-6-58, re "Sudan Activities").

Information published by CIA on 8-11-58 reflects that reliable sources are pessimistic over the outlook for the continued stability of Iran, and there is an undercurrent of rumors concerning changes in government and military hierarchy with reference to the desirability of a coup. CIA also published data on 8-9-58 indicating that the Saudi Arabian Government may make an accommodation with Nasser of the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria) consisting of some type of association with the United Arab States (Egypt, Syria, and Yemen) or a revival of the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian military alliance. (CIA, Office of Current Intelligence Reports dated 8-9 and 8-11-58).

It is noted that a program for the development of sources and informants who can report on the activities of the official establishments of Iran and Saudi Arabia is already in effect.

59 SEP 4 1958

VHN:mtb  
(6)

SENT DIRECTOR

12 AUG 20 1958

UNRECORDED FOR FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: Intelligence Coverage of  
Diplomatic Representatives  
of Friendly Foreign Nations  
65-63113

The foregoing information gives us an indication that Libya, Ethiopia, Sudan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia may possibly fall into Nasser's camp and become alienated from the West. Since we are on notice of these possibilities, it would be well for the Bureau to consider the desirability of instituting programs aimed at increasing our coverage of the diplomatic establishments of these countries. Such coverage would include the development of sources and informants where such coverage does not already exist and possibly the installation of technical coverage. Such action taken by us now would place us in a much better position since we would be gathering and disseminating data of vital interest to the U. S. before a possible coup or similar event took place. This, of course, would be much more desirable than to have us implement such programs after a coup or similar event took place.

Deputy Under Secretary Murphy has recently returned from a trip to the Middle East where he discussed the Middle East crisis with a number of individuals, including the leaders of various Arabian countries. Murphy is in a position to give us a first-hand account of what future moves can be anticipated from Nasser in Nasser's efforts to achieve Arabian unity through subversion and political maneuvering. Murphy can also furnish us with the identities of any other countries that might be brought into Nasser's sphere of influence.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That our Department of State Liaison Representative contact Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy and obtain his observations, gathered as a result of his trip to the Middle East, as to what further moves can be anticipated from Nasser with regard to Libya, Sudan, Ethiopia, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, or any other African or Arabian country. Murphy should be advised that we desire to direct our intelligence coverage so as to obtain maximum benefit. His desires should be elicited as to whether technical coverage of any of the countries indicated should be instituted.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: Intelligence Coverage of  
Diplomatic Representatives  
of Friendly Foreign Nations  
65-63113

2. While institution of a source and / <sup>informant</sup> development program regarding Libya and Ethiopia appears warranted (we already have programs in effect with regard to Sudan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia), it is believed more practical to withhold seeking such clearance, which we would have to obtain from the office of Roderic O'Connor of Department of State, until after we obtain a first-hand idea from Murphy as to the extent and the nature of the problem.

SD/ham

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten initials]*

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 8-18-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. Donahoe  
 1 - Liaison  
 1 - Mr. Nasca

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
 REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

WFO on 8-8-58 advised that since the revolution in Venezuela in January, 1958, the country has been ruled by a Junta. Newspaper media since the revolution have reported periodically that individuals who were political exiles during the regime of Marcos Perez Jimenez have been allowed to return to Venezuela and pursue their former political activities.

It has become apparent from daily news stories that Venezuela is presently in a state of political upheaval. Although the leader of the Junta, Admiral Larrazabal, has stated he has no political aspirations it has been pointed out by correspondents that he has recently given indication of this by touring the country and "wooing" the support of the communists. This reportedly has been done by statements attributed to Larrazabal that he could not conceive of a Venezuelan communist being controlled by the USSR since all Venezuelans are inherently patriotic and loyal to Venezuela. It has also been pointed out that the communists of Venezuela are being played up as the heroes of the recent revolution in that country. Some correspondents have stated that it is felt there will possibly be a military coup if the politicians of Venezuela do not soon set up a government acceptable to the military leaders. It is further noted that the Vice President and Mrs. Nixon experienced insults during their tour of Latin America, the most vicious of which occurred in Venezuela.

From the above, it appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning the Venezuelan political situation. It is pointed out that there appears to be a possibility of the Venezuelan communists gaining more and more influence and power in that country and, therefore, shifting Venezuela to alignment with the Soviet Bloc. WFO noted that a confidential source has reported on several occasions a strong interest in Latin America by the Soviet Embassy. WFO has requested the Bureau obtain State clearance for WFO to initiate a program, looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C. This should be done.

65-63113

1 - 94-4-4761 (Embassy of Venezuela)

VHN:lmc  
(6)

AUG 26 1958

57 SEP 2 1958



Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of  
Friendly Foreign Nations  
65-63113

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended Bureau Liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Venezuelan establishments, if it should become necessary, with the clear understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

*SD*  
*gmk*  
*Q*

*8/19/58 JF McDonnell, State, advised that State has no objections to above proposal. AHB*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: 9-2-58

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Belmont  
1 - Donahoe  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Nasca

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
W. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN  
NATIONS (BRAZIL)

WFO on 8-22-58 advised that although Brazil's President has recently indicated a stronger stand in favor of the U. S., various news media have reported that politically powerful nationalist and leftist groups do exist in Brazil and that until recently Brazil's President had avoided offending such groups.

Anti-U. S. feelings and demonstrations were exhibited in Brazil during the South American trip of Vice President and Mrs. Nixon and although the demonstrations did not attain the violence exhibited in some of the other South American countries, the demonstrations indicated the work of well-organized group or groups opposed to the U. S.

On 7-8-58, Wilson Velloso, Press Attache, Brazilian Embassy, who admitted former membership in the Communist Party of Brazil, upon interview at his request, stated that he had attempted to discuss his Communist Party activities with Brazilian officials but they indicated indifference to such information in 1951.

Velloso supposed the reason for the indifference was that his information was common knowledge; however, another explanation would be sanction of the Communist Party on the part of Brazilian officials, even though the Communist Party has been outlawed there. Velloso stated he knew of no communist influence at the Brazilian Embassy but stated that it was the tendency of Latin American countries at this time to play communist countries against noncommunist countries in an effort to obtain all they could in the nature of aid and assistance, inferring that the Brazilian Embassy would also attempt this practice. Velloso commented that he did not believe that such negotiations on the part of Latin American countries necessarily indicated that they were procommunist.

WFO noted a confidential source has advised that many South American countries were aligned with Russia in opposing the establishment of a European common market and that Brazil had indicated a strong opposition to the market. The source also advised that the Russian Embassy had indicated a strong interest in Latin America recently and had indicated a desire to establish diplomatic or economic relations with Brazil.

65-63113 60 SEP 24 1958  
1 - 62-42007 (Embassy of Brazil)

lmc (6)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont

Re: Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of  
Friendly Foreign Nations (Brazil)

65-63113

In view of the above information, it would appear that Brazil could easily align itself with the Soviet-bloc countries and thereby create an international situation affecting the U. S. While there is no apparent indication at this time of a political upheaval in Brazil, Brazil's President's recent opposition to the nationalist and leftist groups in Brazil might tend to develop internal strife in Brazil, leading to such an upheaval.

From the above, it appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning Brazil.

WFO requested the Bureau to obtain State Department clearance for WFO to initiate a program looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Bureau Liaison representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments, if it should become necessary, with the clear understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

SD/Amv

02/22

*[Signature]*

✓

OK

9/5/58

JPMc Donnell, State, said  
State has no objection.

*[Signature]*

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/26/58

SAC, NEW YORK (105-31090)

DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS  
FROM BRAZIL  
IS-BRAZIL

ReBulet to WFO, 5/20/58, captioned "INTELLIGENCE  
COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN  
NATIONS."

The Bureau is requested to obtain Department  
of State authorization for the development of sources and  
informants at the captioned establishment.

This request is being made in view of existence  
of strong Communist Party in Brazil and absence of diplomatic  
relations between Brazil and the USSR. It seems likely that  
New York City is a logical place for contacts between  
pro-Communist Brazilians and Russian officials. Also, news  
reports in recent months have indicated that there is strong  
sentiment for increasing commerical activity between Brazil  
and Russia especially in view of Brazil's increasingly precarious  
economic situation. It is felt that information concerning  
the background and activities of Brazilian officials in the  
New York area is of vital importance to the internal security  
of the United States.

② - Bureau (RM)  
1 - New York (105-31090)

MDC:nmn  
(3)

65-63113

65-63113  
NOT RECORDED  
172 OCT 23 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont 1 - Belmont  
 1 - Donahoe  
 FROM : S. B. Donahoe 1 - Liaison  
 1 - Middleton

DATE: 10/2/58

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
 REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS  
 IS - CH

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The captioned program consists of development of informants and sources in the diplomatic establishments of friendly nations where warranted. In connection with this program, we have previously obtained State Department clearance for investigation and interview of the individual considered as a potential source without revealing to State the purpose of same. Recently State declined clearance for interviews with individuals employed at three embassies although clearance had earlier been obtained from State to investigate these individuals. In order to eliminate wasted investigative effort on source development in an establishment at which State will not give clearance for interview, since May, 1958, we have cleared our intentions with State Department before authorizing Field to expend investigative effort in developing sources in a particular field. (Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont 5/16/58). That memorandum also stated that we should concentrate in this regard on a controlled selection of specific "trouble-spot" countries where a program of source development is warranted.

In this regard the existing critical political situation in the Far East definitely warrants that we continue our efforts to develop sources at all official establishments in the U.S. of Nationalist China.

ACTION:

1. It is recommended Bureau Liaison Representative orally clear with State Department our intentions to explore possibility of developing sources and informants on carefully selected basis at the official establishments of Nationalist China in the U.S.

10/6/58 J.P. Donnell, State advised & State has no objection. OSTR

EX-112

REC-10

65-111-130

2. If above is approved, there is attached a letter to New York and Washington Field advising that State Department clearance is being requested.

12 OCT 16 1958

65-63113  
 1 - 62-77787-246  
 1 - 65-39605  
 Enclosure  
 JJM:egs (?)

NAT. INT. SEC.

1 - Belmont  
1 - Donahoe  
1 - Liaiso.  
1 - Middleton

SAC, New York (105-30508) (original & 3  
for NY)

10/3/58

Director, FBI (65-63113)

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS  
IS - CH

Re New York letters 9/22/58 captioned "Delegation  
to the United Nations from China, IS - CH," and "Consulate  
General of China, New York, New York, IS - CH."

For the information of New York and Washington  
Field Offices, the State Department is being requested  
for clearance to explore the possibility of developing  
sources and informants on a carefully selected basis in  
the diplomatic establishments of Nationalist China in  
the U.S. The New York and Washington Field Offices will  
be advised of the decision reached by the State Department  
regarding the above request.

Extra copies of this communication are being  
furnished to the New York Office for its files 105-31022  
regarding the Consulate General of China and 105-31020  
regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from China.  
Extra copies are being furnished to the Washington Field  
Office for its files regarding the Consulate General of  
China, New York, New York, and 105-26760 regarding the  
Delegation to the United Nations from China.

4 - Washington Field (65-7796)

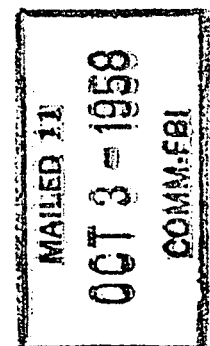
1 - 65-39605 (Consulate General of China, NY, NY)  
1 - 62-77787-246 (Delegation to UN from China)

JJM:egs  
(15)

EX-135

17 OCT 7 1958

NOTE: Cover memo Donahoe to Belmont 10/2/58, prepared  
JJM:egs, re same subject. NY by let 8/13/58 requested WFO to  
obtain the name & citizenship of employees at the Consulate  
General of China in NYC. NY by another let dated 8/15/58  
advised WFO that upon review of INS files in NYC, WFO would  
be requested to obtain info from State Dept. regarding 4  
known employees of the Delegation to the UN from China.  
Prior to WFO covering these leads at the State Department,  
State Department clearance should be obtained to explore  
possibility of developing sources.



Isbn \_\_\_\_\_  
ardman \_\_\_\_\_  
lmont \_\_\_\_\_  
hr \_\_\_\_\_  
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MAIL ROOM ☐

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 8, 1958

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Donahoe  
1 - Mr. Little

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

During the recent investigation of Arthur S. Lall, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Indian Delegation to the UN, which was approved by the Department of State, it was determined by the New York Office that Lall was in frequent contact with the Soviet Delegation to the UN and the Egyptian Delegation to the UN. It was further determined that during the present year, Mohamed Riad, First Secretary, United Arab Republic Delegation to the UN, has conferred with Lall, presumably concerning the Middle East crisis. Furthermore, "The New York Times" of 9/29/58 carried an article stating that V. K. Krishna Menon, India's Defense Minister, while appearing on an ABC television program on 9/28/58 declared that Chiang Kai-shek is endeavoring to get the U.S. into a war in the Taiwan Strait crisis.

From the above, it would appear that while India ostensibly claims to be neutral, her official representatives are in constant contact with representatives of countries unfriendly to the U.S. and aligned with the Soviet bloc and also appear unfriendly to the U.S. It thus appears that we should try to place ourselves in a position to obtain current intelligence data concerning India's contacts with those nations unfriendly to us, as well as information on the current political situation in India and the activities of its representatives in the U. S. The New York Office has requested that the Bureau obtain State Department clearance for the New York Office to institute a program looking toward the development of informants and sources within the Indian Consulate General in New York City, as well as in the Indian Delegation to the UN. It is felt that this should be done and also sources and informants developed in the Embassy of India, Washington, D. C.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Bureau liaison representative orally clear with the Department of State our intentions to explore the possibility of developing sources and informants on a carefully selected basis at the Embassy of India, Washington, D. C., the Indian Consulate General, New York City, and the Indian Delegation to the UN, New York City with the specific understanding that we will seek State Department clearance for each individual investigation and interview.

65-63113

HWL:tw:clb

(6)

1 - 105-54374 (Consulate General of India,  
New York City)  
1 - 105-New (Embassy of India)

J. M. Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31096)

October 15, 1958

Director, FBI (65-59075)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF VENEZUELA,  
NEW YORK CITY  
INTERNAL SECURITY - VENEZUELA

Reurlet 9-26-58.

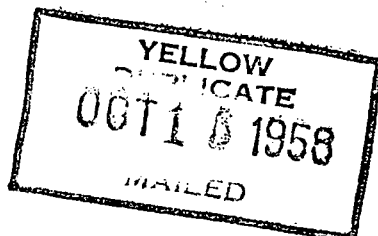
State Department clearance was previously obtained on 8-19-58 for program looking toward development of sources on carefully selected basis at Venezuelan Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Venezuelan establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons connected with the captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

① -- 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

RDC:tw

(5)



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐

65-63113-  
NOT RECORDED  
162 OCT 23 1958

deleton

SAC, New York (105-30508) (Orig and 3)

October 16, 1958

Director, FBI (65-63113) **132**

ER-102

INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF DIPLOMATIC  
REPRESENTATIVES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS  
IS - CH

ReBulet 10/3/58 to New York, cc WFO,  
captioned as above.

Mr. J. P. McDonnell of the State Department  
advised on 10/6/58 that the State Department has no  
objection to our exploring the possibilities of  
developing sources and informants on a carefully selected  
basis at the official establishments of Nationalist  
China in the U. S.

Extra copies of this communication are being  
furnished to the New York Office for its files 105-31022  
regarding the Consulate General of China and 105-31020  
regarding the Delegation to the United Nations from  
China. Extra copies are being furnished to the WFO  
for its files regarding the Consulate General of China,  
New York, New York, and 105-26760 regarding the Delegation  
to the United Nations from China.

4 - Washington Field (65-7796)

1 - 65-39605 (Consulate General of China, New York, New York)

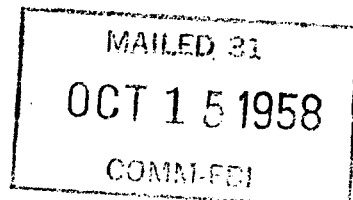
1 - 62-77787-246 (Delegation to the UN from China)

JJM:jlw  
(12)

NOTE: In order to eliminate wasted investigative effort  
in source development in an establishment, at which State  
will not give clearance for interview, since May, 1958,  
we have cleared our intentions with State Department before  
authorizing field to expend investigative effort in developing  
sources in a particular field.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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SAC, New York

10/17/58

REC- 65

EX-136

Director, FBI

CONSULATE GENERAL - INDIA

IS - INDIA

(Bureau File 105-54374)

(New York File 105-9941)

INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE UN

IS - INDIA

(Bureau File 105-New)

EMBASSY OF INDIA

IS - INDIA

(Bureau File 105-New)

Reurlet of 9/30/58 captioned "Consulate General of India, IS - India; Indian Delegation to the UN, IS - India"; copies of same being furnished to the AFD. Further reference is made to Bulet of 5/19/58 captioned "Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations."

Department of State clearance was obtained 10/10/58 for the Bureau to institute a program aimed at the development of individuals, on a carefully selected basis, connected with the captioned Indian establishments in New York City and Washington, D. C., who can furnish information concerning Indian activities in the United States. This program must be conducted on a discreet basis and no active investigation or interviews with individuals connected with captioned establishments should be made without specific Bureau authority, as the Bureau must obtain specific State Department clearance for each investigation and interview as outlined in referenced Bulet of 5/19/58.

Your efforts in regard to this program should be submitted to the Bureau within thirty days together with your future plans for implementing informant coverage in the captioned institutions.

Extra copies of this letter are being furnished the New York and WFO Offices for each file carried in the caption.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

3 - Washington Field Office

65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

HWL: gds

(12)

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- Cotter

SAC, New York (105-31099)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-103139)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF BRAZIL  
NEW YORK CITY  
IS - BRAZIL

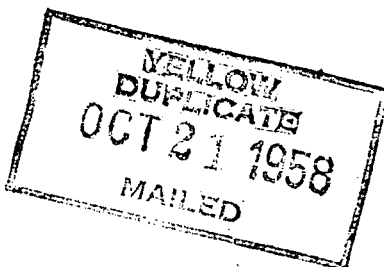
Reurlet 9-25-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 9-5-58 for a program looking toward development of sources on a carefully selected basis at Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons from captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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\*ter

SAC, New York (105-31090)

10-21-58

Director, FBI (62-77787-205)

DELEGATION TO UNITED NATIONS  
FROM BRAZIL, NEW YORK CITY  
IS - BRAZIL

Reurlet 9-26-58.

State Department clearance was previously obtained on 9-5-58 for a program looking toward development of sources on a carefully selected basis at Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., and other Brazilian establishments in this country, if deemed necessary. Accordingly, you are authorized to proceed with such a program with respect to captioned establishment.

No active investigations or interviews with persons from captioned establishment should be conducted without specific Bureau authority since the Bureau must obtain State Department clearance for each such investigation and interview.

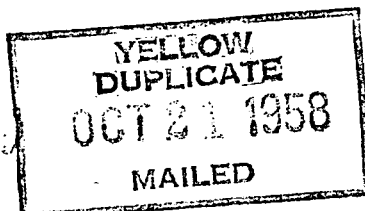
1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
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DEC 29 1958  
OCT 24 1958



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. R. R. ROACH

DATE: November 10, 1958

FROM : MR. S. J. PAPICH

SUBJECT: COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST  
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTSOF Friendly Foreign Nations

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
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Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to information recently furnished to the Bureau by a highly sensitive source being handled by the Washington Field Office (WFO) indicating that Soviet and satellite intelligence representatives have a keen interest in assistance being rendered by our "friends." They were referring to attaches from India, Indonesia, and United Arab Republic who apparently have been collecting certain types of information for the Soviet and satellite representatives.

The foregoing again confirms that the Soviets and the satellites realize that representatives of noncommunist diplomatic establishments can be of tremendous value to them. Naturally, a representative of the Indian Embassy has access to U. S. institutions and areas not usually accessible to the Soviets and satellites. Furthermore, a representative of such an embassy can mix in circles and have access to Americans and others without being placed under any particular suspicions. If such an individual is recruited by the Soviets, he can operate with an excellent cover. We previously have seen instances where the Soviets have taken an interest in representatives of Latin American countries apparently for the purpose of recruiting them as agents.

It is suggested that we might desire to re-examine our position with regard to the extent and nature of Soviet and satellite utilization of the personnel of other diplomatic establishments. Although we already have a certain degree of technical coverage, we might wish to give serious consideration to an expansion of the same. This may not be an appropriate time for suggesting such a project, but we cannot overlook a possible gap in our over-all counterintelligence coverage.

It is believed that an expansion of coverage of so-called friendly diplomatic establishments on a selective and flexible basis would be of extreme value to the Bureau because of the following:

1. Information developed could lead to the possible identity of important Soviet agents.

SJP:jlh

(3)

- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Papich

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2.

57 DEC 5 1958

Memo Papich to Roach  
RE: COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST  
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

2. We can collect valuable intelligence information as we already have under established coverage. We actually may be in a position to outdo other agencies, such as CIA, in developing positive intelligence information as a by-product to our counterintelligence responsibilities.

3. Expanded coverage would serve as a strong deterrent to CIA entering into intelligence operations in the U. S.

4. Additional coverage will permit us to maintain a reasonable check on the over-all intelligence activities of our "friends." Without such a reasonable check, we can be inclined to operate in the dark waiting until something happens.

ACTION:

None. For your information.

ADDENDUM SBD:bbr 11/28/58

Ideas set forth here are good and we have gone over them carefully in Nationalities Intelligence Section. These ideas and other ideas which have arisen from discussion have been considered. However, with present necessity for economy and cut-backs in our security programs due to budgetary considerations, we do not feel any broad-scale expansion of intelligence coverage of friendly countries is feasible at this time. We must operate within the limitations set on technical coverage. Nevertheless, we can and will adjust available technical coverage to best meet needs. Lack of expansion at this time does not mean that we will not have coverage of specific situation which prompted this memo. Our coverage of Soviets and satellites, which developed original data, will serve to give us coverage of extent to which attaches of friendly countries are ~~used~~ <sup>used</sup> in accomplishing objectives of Soviets and satellites as will investigative coverage of specific attaches mentioned which is being implemented. In any such coverage we must remember the lack of restrictions

Addendum to Memo Papich to Belmont (continued)  
RE: COVERAGE OF NONCOMMUNIST  
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS

on Military, Air and Naval Attaches of friendly countries, and the liaison and freedom of action existing between them and counterparts at Pentagon. Bureau is not in position to effect control of their actions and information-gathering ability by investigation on general basis. What we are going to have to do is to attempt to build up substantial data against those attaches which Soviets and satellites are known to utilize and either attempt to compromise and use them or consider possible presentation of problem for State Department action.

*H. B. [unclear]*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Belmont

1 - Belmont

DATE: 12-12-58

1 - Donahoe

1 - Sanders

JUNE

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mossburg

1 - Callahan

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

## SYNOPSIS:

This memorandum evaluates captioned program and recommends its continuation in the present form. Program provides for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three facets: (1) Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U. S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments, (2) At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments of countries located in trouble areas, (3) With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage.

Operation under first category, instituted November, 1954, is smooth and serving useful purpose in keeping us informed of identities of foreign intelligence personnel in U. S.; costs nominal, involving principally indexing procedures and small amount of supervisory time at Seat of Government.

Coverage under second category, first considered in October, 1955, and instituted two months later, has been source of highly valuable intelligence data as well as investigative information. State Department has made highly laudatory comments on value of material in formulation of foreign policy. Actual cost figures on technical surveillances conducted not available; noted, however, that in three years establishments of 14 separate foreign countries have been afforded technical coverage, mostly on short-term basis of one to three months but in five instances on continuing basis (Egypt since 12-23-55, France since 10-31-56, Syria since 8-16-57, and Iraq and Jordan since 7-16-58). Technical coverage of these establishments is designed to be elastic and tailored primarily to meet intelligence needs of our Government.

Development of live sources (category three above) is sound counterintelligence procedure of long standing. Our efforts in this field directed at friendly foreign countries were brought under captioned program in May, 1958, with adoption of policy that before continuing efforts previously instituted or undertaking future efforts involving country not previously considered, we would clear our intentions with State Department to avoid wasting investigative endeavors. We currently

65-63113

WRT:mtb

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DEC 19 1958

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

have 21 live sources in establishments of eight countries and 62 potential sources now under development assigned in establishments of 12 countries. This phase of intelligence coverage is sound, enhances Bureau's prestige as intelligence agency, and is based on long-range planning. Costs involved are those arising from intensive, thorough field investigations of potential sources (generally American employees in foreign establishments). Such costs considered fully justified in view of our responsibilities in the internal security field and as an intelligence agency.

Examples cited to illustrate intermittent phases of captioned program, undertaken as need for coverage arises, and to explain manner in which other programs contribute to our coverage in this field.

Based on detailed analysis, it is concluded that captioned program is working efficiently and effectively with due regard for cost factors and administrative controls.

ACTION:

It is recommended this program be continued in its present form at this time. Reanalysis and re-evaluation of the program will be undertaken in six months.

DETAILS:

The purpose of this memorandum is to evaluate and analyze our program concerned with intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The memorandum recommends the continuation of this program in its present form with provisions for re-evaluation and reanalysis in six months.

Basic Bureau policy is, and for several years has been, to conduct investigations of individuals representing "friendly" foreign countries (those outside the Soviet bloc) only in instances where we receive allegations that such individuals are engaging in activities in violation of our laws or otherwise constitute a security menace.

(65-63113-5)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

This policy has been developed over years of experience. We are faced with the problem of having literally hundreds of representatives of friendly foreign nations assigned to official and diplomatic establishments in the U. S. and accredited to our Government in connection with their official duties. The problem of discharging our responsibility for the internal security of the country and warding off the menace which could be created by a security threat issuing from any one of these foreign government officials necessitates the devising and following of some procedures which will place us in a position to acquire information regarding activities on the part of any such official which might be detrimental to this country's security.

The 1954 case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., which resulted in compromising communications intelligence material with Netherlands officials, vividly brought to our attention the question whether we should maintain investigative coverage of the activities of all representatives of friendly foreign governments in the U. S. A careful study of the problem at that time left us with the conclusion that in order to establish such coverage as would effectively reveal an operation such as that occurring in the Petersen case, it would be necessary to maintain both technical and physical surveillances on diplomatic officials and official establishments in the U. S. of all friendly foreign countries. Noting that our intensified coverage of Soviets and satellites alone required over 600 Agents at that time, it was concluded that manpower expenditure would seem to negate following a similar program with regard to non-Soviet bloc officials and establishments. (65-63113-1)

Taking a more realistic approach, we immediately (November, 1954) did two things: (1) Alerted 12 key field offices to the problem and issued instructions designed to help cope with it. (2) Informed six other agencies of our Government of our responsibilities in this field and asked them to notify us of the arrivals in the U. S. of all foreign intelligence officials, even though their presence in this country might be under working arrangements with one of the six agencies involved. (65-63113-1 through 5)

Since November, 1954, we have coordinated into captioned program two positive counterintelligence procedures which have been in use for many years: (1) Technical surveillance coverage in the U. S. of official establishments of friendly foreign countries located in "trouble" areas. (65-63113-40) (2) Development of live sources in such establishments. (65-63113-89)



Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

This program has a twofold purpose, first, to acquire information concerning the identities and activities of official personnel of foreign governments in the U. S.; secondly, to produce intelligence information concerning foreign countries which will assist the Bureau in its over-all intelligence responsibilities, the Department of State in formulating policy in the field of international relations, and other agencies in connection with their foreign intelligence functions. To accomplish this purpose, three separate and distinct facets are utilized, discussed in detail hereinafter.

(1) Acquisition of Information from Other Agencies as to Identities of Foreign Intelligence Personnel in U. S.

On 11-18-54 letters were directed to the Department of State; Central Intelligence Agency; Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of the Army; Office of Naval Intelligence; Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force; and National Security Agency. A copy was furnished to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, of the Department to advise him of the Bureau's action. These letters pointed out that information had been received in a number of instances indicating that representatives of so-called "friendly" nations had engaged in intelligence activities against the best interests of the U. S. The case involving Joseph Sidney Petersen, Jr., was cited as an example. It was noted that representatives of friendly countries in some instances were stationed here to represent their governments officially in dealing with U. S. agencies and in other instances intelligence representatives of these foreign countries frequently visited our country to confer with representatives of various U. S. agencies. It was observed that frequently the Bureau was not officially notified of the arrivals of many of these foreign government representatives and the possibility existed that such persons might while in this country engage in intelligence missions not known to the agencies of our Government sponsoring their visits.

In our letters of 11-18-54 we requested the six agencies involved to notify us when information was received that an intelligence representative of a foreign government was proceeding to the U. S. and also to let us know in the event any of these agencies set up a liaison arrangement with such foreign representatives. We pointed out this information was needed to guide us in discharging our responsibilities and, at the same time, to enable us to advise the interested agency.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

the event we received information indicating a foreign intelligence representative was acting outside the scope of his approved activities. We asked that information of this latter nature be called to our attention if received by one of the recipient agencies to assist us in eliminating unnecessary inquiries and concentrating on matters deserving the most attention. We requested all six agencies to furnish us the identities of any foreign intelligence representatives then in the U. S. and to provide us on a continuing basis data with respect to future arrivals of such representatives, both in instances where working arrangements existed and otherwise. (65-63113-1 through 4)

Since our letters of 11-18-54, all six of the recipient agencies have furnished data of the nature requested. A current analysis of these data has shown that information provided by National Security Agency, while quite complete, has been of little operational value. This is occasioned by the fact that National Security Agency is not an operational agency and foreign government representatives entering the U. S. to consult with National Security Agency personnel would normally be expected to be connected with service agencies of their own governments; however, the data furnished by National Security Agency are of value. The names of the individuals furnished are indexed in our files and, if the coverage discussed in categories two and three below produces information indicating that any of these foreign intelligence representatives become operational contrary to the purpose for which they arrived in this country, we are in a position to identify them through indices checks and establish immediately the identity of the U. S.-sponsoring agency. Since November, 1954, we have learned of no instances through this procedure wherein foreign representatives admitted to this country under National Security Agency sponsorship have become operational or in any other manner created a security threat of investigative interest to the Bureau.

In many instances the information furnished by the five agencies other than National Security Agency has related to foreign intelligence personnel on an operational level and frequently is submitted under the name of the individual concerned. This is reviewed by the responsible supervisor, who checks files and takes any required action; such as, instituting investigation, referral to field for

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

information, or marking for indexing. Opening of active cases on such foreign personnel is dependent upon the availability in our files or receipt of allegations of violations of our laws or activities constituting a security menace in line with our basic policy cited above.

This facet of captioned program is operating smoothly and no changes are required at this time. Its value in keeping us informed of the identities of foreign intelligence representatives presently in the U. S. at any given time is self-evident. Its costs are nominal, involving primarily only that amount required by the indexing of names and the reviewing of incoming material by Bureau supervisors. If field investigations are instituted, the only other costs would be those resulting from investigations which the Bureau must conduct to discharge its responsibilities in the internal security field.

(2) Maintenance of Technical Surveillances on Establishments of Selected Friendly Foreign Governments.

Recognizing a gap in our intelligence coverage of friendly governments, on 10-21-55 we discussed with Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy the question of instituting limited discreet technical surveillances on official establishments of selected foreign nations, principally those located in world trouble areas. Mr. Murphy was quite receptive to this idea, stating that limited coverage sufficiently flexible to change with changing world conditions might be highly desirable. After further discussions, it was agreed that a program "progressive" in nature would be instituted. By this Mr. Murphy explained that he did not feel that all desirable coverage should be instituted at a given date but rather that coverage should be instituted on one country at a time as moving events abroad might dictate. On this basis, this phase of captioned program was initially instituted based on a specific request from Mr. Murphy on 12-5-55 that we place technical surveillances on all Egyptian diplomatic establishments in U. S. (65-63113-37, 39, 40, 43, 48)

Since then, technical surveillances (with dates of duration) have been placed on establishments of the following countries at the specific request or with the specific approval of Mr. Murphy or an official of his office designated by him to act in this matter:

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
 Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
 FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
 65-63113

Country	Duration	File References
1. Egypt	12-23-55 to present	65-58070-59, 64
2. Afghanistan	1-3-56 to 3-10-56	65-60354-15, 50
3. Brazil	7-18-56 to 9-19-56	100-407049-10, 24
4. Syria	8-14-56 to 10-12-56	65-59148-31, 56, 73
	12-19-56 to 3-18-57	62-77787-286-24, 96, 41
	8-16-57 to present	
5. Nicaragua	9-27-56 to 10-30-56	100-143895-76, 104
6. Iraq	10-16-56 to 3-7-57	105-64215-3
	9-25-57 to 11-25-57	65-55156-28, 123, 160
	7-16-58 to present	62-77787-282-22, 38
7. Bolivia	11-7-56 to 12-13-56	65-52316-21, 35
8. India	11-28-56 to 1-16-57	62-77787-257-274, 297,
	7-24-58 to 8-7-58	325, 329
9. Saudi Arabia	7-28-57 to 8-28-57	105-62769-7, 14
10. Algeria	10-24-57 to 1-10-58	105-54593-16, 26, 36
11. France	10-31-56 to present	65-30150-663, 1421, 1440
12. Tunisia	3-4-58 to 10-16-58	65-64170-21, 45, 135
13. Jordan	6-6-58 to 7-7-58	65-61885-104, 121
	7-16-58 to present	105-38566-29
14. Yemen	7-19-58 to 9-25-58	105-58065-142, 186

The technical surveillance phase of captioned program is designed to be elastic and is tailored primarily to meet the intelligence needs of our Government in making high-level decisions and in establishing U. S. policy to cope with international crises. That it has been successful in this respect is evidenced by highly laudatory comments and expressions of appreciation made by individuals of other departments principally of the Department of State. For example, on 11-29-56 Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy addressed a personal letter to the Director stating in part, "I want to express the Department's appreciation to you and the Bureau for the special coverage which you have been providing us during these recent weeks. The material has been immensely valuable to us in keeping abreast of fast-moving events and developments in the international situation and has been of great assistance to us in the formulation of policy. I know that this work has meant extra hours and expense...."

(65-63113-61)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

Aside from producing high-level intelligence data, these technical surveillances have been the source of information regarding activities of foreign government representatives of such a nature as to require Bureau investigative attention. In such instances active investigations have been instituted.

Figures on the actual cost of the technical surveillances instituted under this program are not available. In the past the New York and Washington Field Offices, which have handled all of these technical surveillances, have estimated cost on a prorated basis by merely dividing total salaries of personnel handling all technical surveillances by the number of surveillances handled at the monitoring plants. To correct this No Number SAC Letter 58-W dated 11-21-58 ordered the field to submit cost figures in the future which more accurately portray actual cost of any particular technical surveillance. In the next semiannual evaluation of this program, therefore, actual cost figures will be available and will be reported.

(3) Development of Live Sources in Diplomatic Establishments of Friendly Foreign Countries.

For several years we have on a highly selected basis undertaken programs to develop live sources in official establishments of foreign countries when our investigative and intelligence needs have required extension of coverage. This has always been done on the most careful and discreet basis and the procedures followed in implementing such programs had gone forward without a hitch until May, 1958. In that month, the Department of State declined to give clearance for interviews with individuals at the Pakistani, German, and Turkish Embassies, after having granted specific clearances for investigations of these individuals. State Department declinations were based primarily on the fact that these three countries were friendly and that, if interviews of embassy personnel were reported to embassy officials, this could strain relations between those countries and the U. S. Refusal of clearance for such interviews was, of course, within the prerogative of the State Department which must take into consideration questions of international relations. However, the key point involved was that, while that Department had issued clearances for investigations of prospective informants, its subsequent denials for interviews with them had resulted in considerable wasted



Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

investigative efforts on our part. To avoid recurrences of instances of this nature, we adopted the policy of clearing our intentions with the Department of State before authorizing the field to expend any investigative effort. In this manner we put State Department on notice as to our objectives at the outset in order that when we return to State to secure clearance for the investigation and interview of a particular individual, we will not be denied clearance on the grounds of delicate international relations. (65-63113-89)

By letter dated 5-20-58, 12 offices in whose territories foreign official establishments are located were advised that our efforts in the development of sources and informants in establishments of friendly foreign nations should be based primarily on need and should be directed toward development of sources in the establishments of ostensibly friendly foreign countries (1) where there is definite indication the specific country is drifting toward alignment with the Soviet bloc; (2) where the situation in a particular country involves serious political or military crisis with international ramifications or possible revolutionary activity and good potential exists for the Bureau to produce valuable intelligence data through coverage of diplomatic establishments in the U. S; or (3) where there is a clear and present investigative need. The 12 offices were informed that Bureau authority must be secured prior to initiating any program to develop sources and informants within diplomatic establishments of a specific country outside the Soviet bloc, at which time completed data must be furnished as to need and potential benefit of such a program. The field was informed that, if such a program is justified, the Bureau will then discuss the matter with the State Department. Following State Department clearance, the Bureau will notify the interested field offices to initiate the program. However, further Bureau authority will still be required for the investigation and interview of each prospect, since State Department clearance will be sought in connection with each of these steps. (65-63113-90)

Since our redirection of this phase of captioned program in May, 1958, with prior State Department clearance we have instituted action or continued action previously instituted to develop live sources in official establishments of the countries listed below. The first column beside the name of each country shows the number of presently active sources developed to date (including those developed prior to May, 1958) and the second column shows the number still under consideration.



Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
 Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
 FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
 65-63113

Country	Developed To Date	Still Under Consideration	Serial Reference In 65-63113
1. Israel	1	2	93
2. United Arab Republic	4	2	95
3. Saudi Arabia	0	2	95
4. Iraq	2	7	95
5. Lebanon	2	2	95
6. Jordan	1	1	95
7. Iran	0	6	95
8. Yemen	2	0	95
9. Sudan	0	6	118-Green
10. Venezuela	0	3	122
11. Brazil	0	5	124
12. Nationalist China	7	10	132
13. India	2	16	134
14. Tunisia	0	0	135
	<u>21</u>	<u>62</u>	

The above figures refer to present and potential sources actually connected with official or diplomatic establishments. They do not relate to sources not connected with the establishments but actually reporting information regarding activities therein. The type of information the sources provide ranges all the way from data on movements and identities of officials to cryptographic material. These sources have on several past occasions provided information forming the basis for active investigations of foreign officials and/or their contacts.

Most of the work involved in this phase of captioned program rests with the field. Each person considered is the subject of a separate, thorough, intensive investigation. Our efforts are generally aimed at American employees in foreign establishments and have been tightly controlled, as evidenced by the lack of repercussions from the approaches we have made in the past.

Costs of this phase of our program are principally those arising from the field investigations and Agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce not

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

only investigative data but also intelligence information of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions. The Bureau is expected to produce intelligence data and we can anticipate criticism as well as operational moves by other agencies to fill the vacuum if our operations do not produce necessary intelligence. Sound source programs are based on long-range planning and require forward thinking to get results. Scrambling for sources in reactions to problems would constitute a most undesirable substitute and give rise to justified criticism in a field where the Bureau takes pride in excelling.

Intermittent Phases and Tie In with Other Programs.

While captioned program currently follows three principal facets, as described hereinbefore, as the need arises we institute special types of coverage for some particular purposes.

EXCISED AS IT REFERS TO A PECULIARLY SENSITIVE  
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE OPERATION

Another example of instituting special coverage on a need basis relates to a series of burglaries of foreign official establishments and residences which cropped up last summer in Washington and New York City. On 7-31-58 we alerted New York and Washington Field Offices to the possibility that the illegal entries may have been for something other than criminal purposes and instructed that these incidents be followed closely with local police authorities. We checked with the Central Intelligence Agency and were advised that Agency was not involved directly or indirectly. Through our coverage of various precincts of the local police departments, we have found that all but one of these burglaries have appeared to have been for criminal purposes; the one exception relates to the burglary of the residence of an Indian official in Washington. We are continuing to follow the latter incident with the police in an effort to determine if an intelligence operation was involved.

(65-63113-112, 118, 119, 123, 125, 126)

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

65-63113

While the foregoing discussion portrays the types of coverage afforded under instant program, it by no means describes the full extent of our coverage of friendly foreign officials and establishments. For example, the **CODE WORD** produces voluminous intelligence data on these officials and establishments. Under the Intensification Program, as long ago as 6-9-53, SAC Letter 53-41 instructed the field to scrutinize carefully any associations and contacts between Soviet personnel and diplomatic representatives of other countries where there are indications that a person is being singled out for specific attention. A case of this nature was developed when a Soviet cultural attache in 1953 attempted to develop as agents for the Soviets two Iranian officials, one of whom we subsequently turned into a Bureau double agent. (65-63113-5) Under the program involving name checks by the Bureau and other intelligence agencies on all foreign government officials entering the U. S., we have the benefit of derogatory information on friendly foreign officials at the time they enter the U. S. This constitutes a type of coverage handled, not as a part of captioned program, but as a separate program in itself.

#### Conclusions.

Our program concerned with intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries is operating effectively and efficiently. On a continuing basis, it produces information of value to our investigative requirements, to our intelligence requirements, and for budget purposes. For the most part, the program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. It has not required any over-all increase in manpower. From our current analysis, no changes are indicated at this time.

An informative memorandum has been prepared for supervisors in the Nationalities Intelligence Section, where all coverage of friendly foreign nations is handled, in order that they may be aware of the continuing need for coordination of this program and alert to any redirection which might increase its efficiency or improve our coverage.

WFO  
J. E. Sullivan  
A. J. [Signature]

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: May 29, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *SD*SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 McGuire ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 W.C. Sullivan ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

We have controlled program designed to develop live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc aimed at producing investigative and intelligence data on countries drifting toward Soviet bloc and on "trouble spot" countries where revolutionary or other activity has widespread international implications (such as Middle East crisis, Cuban revolution, Panamanian invasion, etc.). Program has paid off in sound benefits. *Roach*

Recognizing delicacy of contacting and developing such sources and close interrelationship with problems of international relations and developments we consult State Department regularly on our objectives and intentions. For example, when we feel a particular country is logical target for development of sources in their establishments in U.S. we clear with State to be certain they agree and to insure that we are not running into risky foreign policy situation. If they agree to country as target we then clear with State on each investigation of potential source relating to that country. Providing investigation favorable we then go back again to obtain clearance from State for interview with potential source. These initial interviews are conducted under pretext with idea of assessing their attitude, stability, cooperativeness, etc. We then decide whether to go back and actually solicit cooperation in furnishing data. *GR*

We are running into problem here in that after State has cleared country as target and has cleared individual investigations they are too often declining clearance for interviews on basis potential results not commensurate with risk involved. This failure to clear final step after passing on risk aspect twice before results in wasteful expenditure of investigative time and these turndowns at this point are bound to have initiative-destroying effect on field offices.

We have been dealing with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in State which lacks real authority in this regard and must go back to geographical desks which are super-cautious, have no real concept of intelligence objectives, and tend to turn down interviews unnecessarily.

- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg

65-63113

SBD:tw

(6)

60 JUL 6 1959

REC-84

JUL 1 1959

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES  
65-63113

To rectify this problem we propose that our liaison representative discuss this problem with Deputy Under Secretary Robert Murphy who has firm grasp of intelligence functions and with whom in past we have discussed and worked out means of effecting sensitive intelligence coverage both on our initiative and at his request. If he is receptive to clearing such matters personally we will work out practical method of clearing with him our country targets and individual investigations and interviews. We can point out to him that we approach entire problem with discretion and conduct initial interviews under suitable pretext. Murphy has the over-all knowledge to steer us away from extremely sensitive countries at outset rather than waiting for interviews to be proposed and at same time knows intelligence enough to realize risks must sometimes be taken. If we can work something out with Murphy it is believed we can get better results and still afford Bureau protection of State clearance.

ACTION:

Recommend our liaison representative O. H. Bartlett discuss this matter with Mr. Murphy along above lines to see if something practical can be worked out.

03/11/65 I think this is necessary  
Q  
✓  
GMH.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 17, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

This is controlled program to develop live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside Soviet bloc aimed at producing investigative and intelligence data on countries drifting toward Soviet bloc and on "trouble spot" countries.

We have recognized delicacy of developing sources within establishments of ostensibly friendly countries and in view of close interrelationship with questions of foreign policy we have in past regularly consulted Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs in State Department to be certain we were not running into risky foreign policy situation whereby, if State not consulted, State could later say our activities had posed serious problems. To insure our efforts did not run afoul of foreign policy considerations we adopted "3-step" procedure: (1) we had liaison check with State orally when we selected particular country as logical target; (2) if State agreed on target country we, by individual letters, secured State clearance prior to investigation of each potential source; and (3) if investigation favorable we, by individual letters, secured State clearance for initial interview with potential source to assess potential, reliability, stability, etc. This gave State three points where they could advise us our objectives were too risky considering foreign policy implications. As noted in my memo 5-29-59 this has not worked satisfactorily because State has consistently waited until step (3) to decline clearance after we had expended considerable effort. It was noted that in dealing with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs we were dealing with super-cautious group which lacked real authority. In view of wasteful expenditure of effort created by this situation it was recommended we have liaison go to Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy, who is knowledgeable of intelligence functions, to work out something practical.

On 6-2-59 this was discussed with Murphy by our liaison representative, O. H. Bartlett. Murphy did not know we had been having this problem and said he would appreciate our coming to him on these matters and depending on each individual case he would make determination. He suggested Bartlett come to him and give him facts by letterhead memo or any other system Bureau desired and he would then grant approval immediately or check where necessary.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. Mossburg
- 1 - Mr. Roach
- 1 - Mr. Bartlett

SBD:tw (6)

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216-84  
Supervisors

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NAT. INT. SEC.



Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In view of Murphy's willingness to cooperate with us on this we have studied our system to see if we can streamline our "3-step" procedure to eliminate unnecessary paperwork for him and for Bureau and to reduce liaison contact with him on such matters to minimum so as not to tie up procedure with "red tape." We feel we can best do this, and still give us adequate safeguard of State clearance, by following procedure: (1) when we select country as logical target we will write memo outlining reasons and have liaison orally discuss with Murphy to determine if he agrees and at same time to secure his clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter, select (liaison notation on memo will constitute Bureau record of clearance of country and individual investigations); (2) where we desire to interview a potential source we will prepare a letterhead memo which liaison will deliver to Murphy. This memo will indicate we propose to conduct interview under suitable pretext and will concisely summarize identity, background, citizenship, position occupied, and other pertinent factors disclosed during investigation. Liaison in delivering this memo will then note on yellow (Bureau copy) whether Murphy clears interviews or not and this will serve as Bureau record. If Murphy declines an individual clearance liaison will determine whether declination is strictly governed by facts relating to that case or whether Murphy feels foreign policy situation has changed to such extent we should stop our efforts concerning that particular country. This will eliminate needless effort.

~~X~~ We have completed investigation of ~~Shanker Samuel Jairam~~  
~~Bhole~~, Assistant to Procurement Officer at Indian Embassy, who  
while born in India, is U.S. citizen as is his entire family.  
Investigation has been favorable and Bhole has reportedly been  
critical of Indian conditions and policies. Washington Field Office  
desires authority to interview him, will make no effort to direct  
his activities during initial contact, and foresees no possibility  
of embarrassment from this initial contact.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) Recommend our liaison representative deliver attached letterhead memorandum on Bhole to Murphy to obtain his clearance for this proposed interview.

6/18/59 Matter discussed with Mr. Murphy.

6/23/59 Mr. Murphy approved interview of Bhole.

- 2 -

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF  
FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(2) Recommend our liaison representative at same time discuss proposed system with Mr. Murphy to be certain it will meet his needs and if he is agreeable recommend we institute this procedure and eliminate contact with Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs on this program.

*6/22/59 System agreeable with Mr. Murphy.*

(3) At same time recommend liaison discuss with Mr. Murphy our existing target countries of United Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Jordan, Yemen, Sudan, India, Israel, Venezuela, Brazil and Nationalist China; determine if he agrees to these targets; and obtain clearance for discreet investigations of selected individuals as potential sources recognizing we will give him written data and seek specific individual clearance before we interview potential source.

*DEMA*

*6/18<sup>th</sup> & 23/59 Above target Countries discussed with Murphy. He advised OK to investigate proposed sources but he will want to take up interview on a case basis; that a U.S. Citizen working for these countries will present much less a problem than a national of one of the countries. He said the facts surrounding these Nations will determine if approval will be given for interview.*

*OSTZ*

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ph*

DATE: June 25, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe *JD*

JUNE

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Re memo 12-12-58 evaluating captioned program and analyzing results since its inception. This is reevaluation and report on results during past six-month period.

Origin: Basic program inaugurated in 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958. Purpose: To provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal facets: (1) Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments; (2) At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments in United States of countries located in trouble areas; (3) With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage. Scope and Cost: (1) Under first category Bureau receives notification from other intelligence agencies of arrival of intelligence personnel in U.S. Handling of these notifications is confined to Seat of Government and principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at nominal costs. In appropriate instances field is alerted to presence of intelligence personnel but active investigation is not instituted in absence of information which would form basis for security-type case. (2) In past 6 months we have had technical coverage under second category covering 6 foreign countries, 2 of which now discontinued. Present coverage consists of technical surveillances on New York and Washington establishments of Iraq and United Arab Republic; French and Cuban embassies in Washington; and other Cuban establishments in Washington, New York and Miami. Based on latest available field estimates, the technical surveillances now in operation cost approximately \$16,850 a month consisting almost entirely of salary of Bureau personnel. (3) Under live informant phase we now have 20 informants or sources actually connected with official foreign establishments in United States and additional 20 under consideration as potential informants or sources. Of the 20 currently in use, three are paid for actual services plus expenses and remaining 17 are cooperating with Bureau without cost to us. Entire monthly cost of this phase of Program in terms of payments to informants does not exceed \$265. Tie-In With Other Programs: This program supplements, and is supplemented by, a number of programs which

WRW:bcf  
(7)

cc: Belmont  
Mossburg  
Wacks

cc: Donahoe  
Cotter  
Callahan

REC-44

JUN 29 1959

Donahoe to Belmont

Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

result in intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The Anagram Program is a typical example. Our technical coverage frequently assists in an Anagram operation. The name-check program on holders of official and diplomatic visas covers many of the intelligence personnel coming under the first category of captioned program. Even the Intensification Program, which is directed against Soviet bloc officials and establishments, produces data on activities of friendly foreign officials and their contacts with communist officials. Magnitude: Program handled on Section-wide basis since it has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon world developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department. Past or Present Weaknesses: During past six months potential weakness developed in third category of this program - development of live sources. After securing approval of State officials in Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs to undertake program to develop live sources in official establishments of certain defined friendly countries we found such officials reluctant to approve interviews with persons we desired to approach in this connection, often citing as reason for refusal the fact that a friendly country was involved, which of course was known at outset. On 6-2-59 we discussed this problem with Robert Murphy who said he did not know we had been having this problem and would appreciate our contacting him on these matters and, depending on each individual case, he would make the determination. We are now handling these matters directly with Murphy under a procedure approved by him which will eliminate some paperwork required in past and reduce liaison contact with him to minimum so as not to tie up procedure with "red tape." This should strengthen this phase of program since past experience has shown Murphy has realistic and understanding attitude toward Bureau's intelligence operations as well as great appreciation of its results. Administrative Controls: Controls exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field relating to the various phases of program. Control file maintained to which copies of pertinent serials are regularly routed. Semiannual review of program encompasses complete review of control file. Adequacy and Currentness of Instructions: SAC letter 59-9 alerted field to necessity for recognizing responsibilities for intelligence coverage and seeing that agents handling security matters do so with interest and enthusiasm. Since last evaluation this program, memoranda to all Section Supervisors circularized 12-17-58 and 3-2-59 giving direction to phases of program and current memo prepared concerning new procedures for clearing third category matters with Robert Murphy. Over-all Value: For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to our investigative requirements, to our intelligence requirements and for budget purposes. Contemplated Action: From current evaluation and analysis, no changes are indicated at this time. We will closely follow all phases of our intelligence coverage to assure that changes and redirection are instituted as the need arises.

June 29, 1959

A. H. Belmont

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Donahoe  
1 - Mr. Bartlett  
1 - Liaison  
1 - Mr. Schaefer

S. B. Donahoe

**GHANA ACTIVITIES IN THE U.S.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - GHANA**

Bureau by letter May 25, 1959, captioned "Ghana Activities in the U.S., Internal Security - Ghana" and "Guinea Activities in the U.S., Internal Security - Guinea," furnished Washington Field Office (WFO) and New York information received from Office of Naval Intelligence and Central Intelligence Agency wherein it was indicated that there were strong nationalistic currents prevailing among native populations of African countries and indications of attempts of communist and Soviet infiltration into these movements. Thirteen Soviets were expected to arrive in Accra, Ghana, on May 12, 1959, to establish the USSR Embassy. It is felt that with embassies in both Guinea and Ghana, the USSR is in an excellent position from which to continue its constant and persistent efforts to increase Soviet influence and subversive activities in Western Africa.

WFO was instructed in above letter to advise Bureau whether it had any sources that could supply information in regard to Ghana. WFO in reply states it has no sources who could supply such information and, therefore, desires Bureau to obtain State Department clearance to institute a program with view toward developing informants and sources within the Embassy of Ghana, Washington, D. C.

Since WFO advised by letter 6-11-59 captioned "Guinea Activities in the United States, IS - Guinea" that Guinea at the present time does not have an establishment in Washington, D. C., no further action is being taken in that matter at this time.

**RECOMMENDATION:**

It is requested Liaison contact Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert Murphy and discuss with him orally the possibility of this Bureau instituting a program in an effort to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Ghana in the U.S. and at the same time secure his clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources within those diplomatic establishments of Ghana. At the present time there does not appear

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Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

VRB:gmh:dmd

105-78601

65-63113

(Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

NOT RECORDED  
145 JUL 6 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
Re: Ghana Activities in the U.S.  
105-78601

to be any anti-U.S. feeling in Ghana; however, with the Soviets keen interest in Western Africa their apparent intentions could be aimed at developing a pro-Soviet and an anti-U.S. attitude in those countries. Therefore, such a program as mentioned above appears to be warranted at this time.



1 - Mr. Bartlett  
1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO (105-30788)

July 10, 1959

Director, FBI (105-78601)

GHANA ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.  
IS - GHANA

Reurlet 6/15/59.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Ghana in the United States was granted 7/2/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted the Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter; and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case.

2 - New York (105-36204)

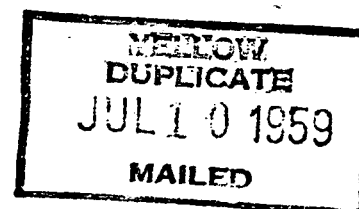
① - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

VRS:sen (8)

NOTE:

Since the Soviet Union now has an embassy in Ghana, it places it in an excellent position from which to conduct its constant and persistent efforts to increase Soviet influence and subversive activities in Western Africa. In view of this, and the fact the Soviets in this position could develop a pro-Soviet and an anti-United States attitude in that area, would make instant programs necessary at this time. Therefore, with State clearance furnished on 7/2/59, WFO and NY are being furnished with above instructions in an effort to afford Bureau adequate coverage in this matter.

Mr. Tolson\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. W.C. Sullivan\_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman\_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy\_\_\_\_\_



ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. A. H. Belmont

September 9, 1959

Mr. S. B. Donahoe

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Donahoe  
1 - Mr. Papich  
1 - Mr. Bartlett  
1 - Mr. Schaefer

THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 8/31/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," disclosed subject personally acquainted with certain Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employees and CIA giving consideration to utilizing her as source of political information. Subject born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as telephone operator at Embassy of Thailand.

Memorandum Papich to Frohbose 9/4/59 captioned "Ruth Naomi Burney, IS-Thailand," stated Mrs. Jane Roman, CIA, advised there is no close friendship existing between subject and other CIA employees. CIA indicated, however, it would like to approach subject with view of developing her as a source of information as she would have access to numerous conversations which could shed light on political conditions in Southeast Asia. Liaison has suggested that we look into this matter for possible development of subject as a Bureau source and in so doing would restrict CIA from any contact with her.

Bufiles do not contain any information identifiable with subject.

ACTION:

1. Requested Liaison advise CIA that subject is of interest to us and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information of this Bureau. CIA should also be informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us CIA will be advised.

Tolson 105-New

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W.C. Sullivan

Tele. Room

Holloman

Gandy

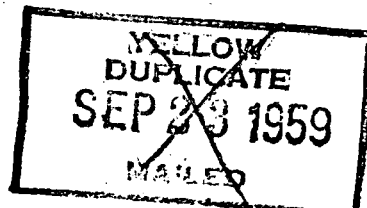
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1 - 65-58687 (Embassy of Thailand)

1 - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

1 - 105-New (Ruth Naomi Burney)

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65-63113-

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117 SEP 28 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-63113-1

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES  
105-New

2. In view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest, believed sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia. It is, therefore, requested Liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments in the U.S. If it is approved, also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter select.

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- 2 -

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

A. H. Belmont

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Donahoe  
1 - Mr. Bartlett  
1 - Mr. Schaefer

9/10/59

S. B. Donahoe

**LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - LAOS**

New York by letter 6/25/57 captioned "Laos Delegation to the United Nations, IS - Laos" advised that Mr. Clark McBurney, public relations officer for Hunter College, 68th Street and Park Avenue, New York City, was interviewed in connection with another matter. He stated his wife, Marie Jo McBurney, at that time was chief secretary of the Laos Delegation to the United Nations and in that position had access to files maintained by the Laotian Delegation. In addition, he stated his wife would be glad to help the FBI on a confidential basis should the need arise.

Bureau by letter 7/16/57 authorized New York to interview Mrs. McBurney to determine desirability of attempting to develop her as a potential confidential source. State Department clearance for this interview was obtained 7/11/57. Mrs. McBurney was cooperative and stated in event she came into possession of information of interest to the Bureau she would notify the New York Office.

New York by letter 8/28/59 advised it desired to recontact Mrs. McBurney to alert her to the interest of the Bureau and to secure an information which may be of interest to the United States Government. New York pointed out that McBurney as of 8/11/58 was still employed by the Laotian Delegation to the United Nations.

**ACTION:**

(1) Prior to having New York recontact McBurney regarding above felt we should have Liaison discuss orally with an appropriate official in the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Department of State, the possibility of this Bureau developing live sources within Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U. S. If it is approved, Liaison should also secure clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will, thereafter, select. In view of the current political unrest in Laos its proximity to Communist China and possible future alignment with the Soviet Bloc, felt we should secure this clearance from Department of State in an effort to have sufficient sources of information at the various Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U. S.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire **105-NEW**  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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145 SEP 20 1959

**105-61978 (Laotian Delegation to the United Nations)**  
**105-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)**

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Memorandum Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.  
105-NEW

(2) In event above program is approved by the Department of State, New York will be furnished instructions relative to the development of McBurney as a source of information at the Laotian Delegation to the United Nations.

1 - Mr. Schaefer

SAC, WFO

9/23/59

Director, FBI

**THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES  
INTERNAL SECURITY - THAILAND**

ReBulets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned  
"Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of  
Friendly Foreign Nations."

Recently, CIA via liaison channels advised it was giving consideration to utilizing one Ruth Naomi Burney as a source of political information. She was born 6/29/30 and is a citizen of the U. S. She resides at 1647 Lamont Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., and is employed as a telephone operator at the Embassy of Thailand. CIA disclosed Burney is personally acquainted with certain CIA employees; however, no close friendship exists between her and the CIA employees. The Bureau advised CIA that Burney is of interest to us, and that we are giving consideration to developing her as a source of information. In addition, CIA was also informed that when subject is no longer of any interest to us, CIA will be advised.

State Department clearance for the Bureau to institute a program to develop informants and sources within all diplomatic establishments of the country of Thailand in the U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources and informants that are currently being used in the Thailand diplomatic establishments within your respective territories and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a Thailand diplomatic establishment who are in a position to furnish information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

2 - New York

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

105-new

VRS:bwd (9)

1 - 65-58687 (Embassy of Thailand)

① - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic  
Representatives of Friendly Foreign Nations)

1 - 105-new (Ruth Naomi Burney)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN



SAC, WFO

Re: THAILAND ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

The Bureau feels the above program is essential in view of the strategic location of Thailand and its proximity to Communist China and Laos, the current area of political unrest. It is felt sources developed within diplomatic establishments of Thailand could furnish pertinent information regarding political conditions and political trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to Ruth Naomi Burney, WFO should open a separate 134 investigation on her to develop additional background information as required in Section 107 of the Manual of Instructions to make certain she is type of person we want to contact as a source. If the investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her. Bear in mind that when Burney is of no further interest to us, the Bureau should so advise CIA.

Bufiles fail to disclose any pertinent derogatory information identifiable with Ruth Naomi Burney.

NOTE:

Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Thailand diplomatic establishments in the U. S., WFO and New York being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select. In view of the information received from CIA via liaison regarding Burney, felt she is in a very good position for possible development as a source of pertinent information regarding Thailand activities in the U. S. and in general.

SAC, Washington Field

9/24/59

65-63113

Director, FBI

(105-NEW)

LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.  
IS - LAOS

ReBullets 5/20/58 and 6/29/59 both captioned  
"Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives of  
Friendly Foreign Nations."

State Department clearance for the Bureau to  
institute a program to develop informants and sources within  
all diplomatic establishments of the country of Laos in the  
U. S. was granted 9/15/59. Bureau authority is hereby granted  
Washington Field and New York Offices to conduct a survey  
regarding the identities of the individuals who can be utilized  
regarding captioned matter and, thereafter, submit recommendations  
as to individuals to be investigated in separate 134 cases with  
a request for Bureau authority for such investigation in each  
individual case. Include in your survey the names of sources  
and informants that are currently being used in the Laotian  
diplomatic establishments within your respective territories  
and/or the names of sources and informants not assigned to a  
Laotian diplomatic establishment who are in a position to  
furnish information regarding Laotian activities in the U. S.  
and in general.

The above program is essential in view of the current  
political unrest in Laos and its proximity to Communist China  
and possible future alignment with the Soviet Bloc. Sources  
developed within diplomatic establishments of Laos could furnish  
pertinent information regarding political conditions and political  
trends in Southeast Asia which would be of considerable interest  
to other U. S. Government agencies.

In regard to New York letter 8/28/59 captioned "Laotian  
Delegation to the UN, IS - Laos," Bureau feels that prior to  
recontacting Marie Jo McBurney, an employee of the Laotian  
Delegation to the UN as of 8/11/58, your prior investigation of

NELESM  
DUPLICATE  
SEP 24 1959

MAILED

2 - New York

1 - 105-61978 (Laotian Delegation to the UN)

① - 65-63113 (Intelligence Coverage of Diplomatic Representatives  
of Friendly Foreign Nations)

1 - 134-6115 (Marie Jo McBurney)

VRS:gds (9)

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holoman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-63113

Letter to SAC, Washington Field  
Re: LAOTIAN ACTIVITIES IN THE U. S.

her should be brought up to date along with reopening your 134-2338 file on her. Her name should be included in the survey mentioned above. If your investigation is favorable, submit your request to the Bureau for State Department clearance to interview her.

Bufiles fail to disclose any derogatory information identifiable with Marie Jo McBurney.

NOTE: Since State Department clearance has been received for the Bureau to institute a program in developing live sources within Laotian diplomatic establishments in the U.S., WFO and NY being so advised. State Department also furnished clearance for very discreet investigations of potential sources which we will select.

A. H. Belmont

S. E. Donahoe

- 1 - Mr. Belmont.
- 1 - Mr. Donahoe
- 1 - Mr. James
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. Cotter

November 23, 1959

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - CUBA  
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

We have a controlled program aimed at developing live sources in diplomatic establishments of countries outside the Soviet bloc with a view to developing investigative and intelligence data in "trouble-spot areas." Under this program, we first discuss a proposed "target country" with State Department via liaison to be certain we are not running into a delicate foreign policy situation, and to be sure that State approves our general intention to develop sources regarding country concerned. At the present time, Cuba is not listed as a target country and we have not as yet discussed with State any program aimed at developing live sources in Cuban establishments in the U. S. While we have not previously sought to designate Cuba as a target country under our program, we do have numerous sources and informants, some of which report on activities of official Cuban personnel

In view of increasing indications that the Castro regime in Cuba is moving farther and farther in a procommunist and possibly a pro-Soviet direction and in view of the increasing contacts between Cuban officials and representatives of the Soviet bloc, it is believed we should undertake a program to develop live sources in Cuban establishments here. In this regard, it is further noted that in recent months there have been a number of defections by Cuban officials from the Castro regime in protest of Castro's continued drift towards procommunist position. It is, therefore, felt that there is a strong possibility that we may be able to develop sources within Cuban establishments here who are dissatisfied with Castro government and who may be in position to furnish valuable intelligence data.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the Bureau's liaison representative discuss this situation orally with appropriate official of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs of State and determine whether State would have any objection to efforts by FBI to develop live informants in Cuban establishments in U. S. Of course, we will continue to seek individual clearance from State regarding specific interviews with potential sources.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

If State Department clearance is secured, appropriate instructions will be issued to the field.

DC:bud:jlw

109-12-210

62 DEC 15 1959

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

(Intelligence Coverage of  
Friendly Foreign Countries)

NOV 23 2 59 PM '59

65-13112-1  
NOT RECORDED

17 DEC 9 1959

## Office Mem

n • UNITED S

VERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: December 21, 1959

FROM : S. B. Donahoe

JUNE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont ☒  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

SYNOPSIS

Three principal phases of program operating smoothly with no weaknesses. Name checks made on foreign intelligence personnel on advice of arrival by other U.S. intelligence agencies; only nominal costs involved. Ten separate foreign official establishments of five different countries presently covered by technical surveillances at specific request of Deputy Under Secretary of State at estimated monthly cost of \$20,539; over one-half of this cost, however, arises from coverage required to meet Bureau investigative and intelligence needs even if State request were lacking. Bureau presently has 27 live sources in foreign establishments and investigations on 26 additional potential sources. Costs involved in this phase arise principally from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling established sources and are considered fully justified. This program supplements and is supplemented by other intelligence programs, including **CODEWORD** and Intensification programs. It is handled on Section-wide basis and instructions to both Section and field found to be both current and adequate. Program provides data assisting State in formulating foreign policy and handling international relations and assisting Bureau in investigative and intelligence responsibilities, as well as budgetary purposes. Consideration will be given to possible expansion of program at next conference with field security supervisors, aimed at possible double agent and defector operations against officials of communist countries.

RECOMMENDATION

That program be continued in present form. Re-evaluation will be submitted in June, 1960.

WRW:bcf  
(6)

cc: Belmont  
Donahoe  
Mossburg  
Cotter  
Wacks

REC-23

65-62113-186

60 DEC 29 1959

5-WFW

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

DETAILS

Re memo 6-25-59 evaluating captioned program and analyzing preceeding six month's results. This is re-evaluation and report on results achieved since that date.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

Basic program inaugurated 1954 and expanded in 1955 and 1958 to provide for acquisition of positive intelligence and investigative information through three principal facets:

1. Receipt of notification from six other agencies of arrival in U.S. of intelligence personnel of friendly foreign governments
2. At specific request or with specific approval of Deputy Under Secretary of State or official designated by him, maintenance of technical surveillances on official establishments in United States of countries located in trouble areas.
3. With prior State Department approval, development of live sources within establishments of friendly countries, as Bureau's intelligence and investigative requirements demand extension of coverage.

SCOPE AND COST

1. Under first category Bureau receives notification from other intelligence agencies of arrival of intelligence personnel in U.S. Handling of these notifications is confined to Seat of Government and principally involves review of any file references and indexing procedures at nominal costs. In appropriate instances field is alerted to presence of intelligence personnel but active investigation is not instituted in absence of information which would form basis for security-type case.
2. Present technical surveillances under second category, with estimated monthly costs are as follows:



Memo Donahoe to Belmont

Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

	<u>SYMBOL</u>	<u>ESTIMATED MONTHLY COST</u>
<u>Cuba</u>		
Embassy, D. C.		\$2096
Consul and Attaches, D. C.		1497
Consul, NYC		2125
<u>France</u>		
Chancery, D. C.		5205
<u>Germany</u>		
Embassy, D. C.		3777
<u>Iraq</u>		
Chancery, D. C.		1089
UN and Consul, NYC		709
<u>United Arab Republic</u>		
Chancery, D. C.		1188
Attaches, D. C.		1427
UN, NYC		1426
Total estimated monthly cost		\$20539

Of this total estimated monthly cost, \$126 covers cost of leased lines in New York City and the balance, \$20,413, the prorated salaries of personnel working the plants. Over one-half of the estimated monthly expenditure covers technical surveillances which the Bureau would desire to maintain for its own intelligence and investigative requirements, even in the absence of requests by State Department for the coverage. The only two which do not qualify in this respect are the French Chancery and German Embassy coverage.

During the past six months two technical surveillances maintained under this phase of captioned program were discontinued. The coverage of the Cuban Consulate in Miami which was instituted 5/20/59 was discontinued 7/15/59 because it was not particularly productive. From 10/5/59 to 10/12/59 technical coverage was maintained on the Iranian Embassy in Washington to supplement special coverage of General Timur Bakhtiar, head of Iranian Security Police, at specific request of Mr. Robert Murphy of State Department.

Memo Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

3. With respect to the third category, we have specific State Department clearance to develop live sources in the establishments in the United States of the countries listed below. The actual sources developed to date and the potential sources currently under investigation with respect to each target country are noted under appropriate headings.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Potential</u>
Brazil	0	0*
China	6	3
Cuba	0*	1
Ghana	0	2
India	2	1
Iran	0	1
Iraq	3	2
Israel	1	2
Jordan	1	0
Laos	0	2
Lebanon	3	1
Pakistan	0	4
Saudi Arabia	0	2
Sudan	0	2
Thailand	0	1
United Arab Republic	6	0
Venezuela	0	2
Yemen	1	0
	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>

\*We are securing information from the husbands of two attaches in diplomatic establishments, one in the Brazilian Consulate, New York City, the other in the Cuban Embassy, Washington, who furnish information received from their respective wives and who have specifically requested that their wives not be contacted directly. In effect, the husbands are operating as cut-outs.

In addition to the 23 actual sources noted above, we have 4 live sources in Japanese establishments and 1 in a Malayan establishment, developed prior to the incorporation of this phase of our intelligence coverage into captioned program in May, 1958. Japan and Malaya are not presently target countries.

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

Costs of this phase of our program are principally those arising from field investigations of potential sources and Agents' time in handling producing sources. Costs are considered fully justified since sound counterintelligence coverage requires sources which can produce not only investigative data but also intelligence information of value to us and other agencies in guiding policy and making decisions.

TIE-IN WITH OTHER PROGRAMS

This program supplements, and is supplemented by, a number of programs which result in intelligence coverage of friendly foreign countries. The Anagram Program is a typical example. Our technical coverage on past occasions has assisted CODE WORD operations. The name-check program on holders of official and diplomatic visas covers many of the intelligence personnel who fall within the first category described above. Even the Intensification Program, which is directed against Soviet bloc officials and establishments, produces data on activities of friendly foreign officials and their contacts with communist officials.

MAGNITUDE

Program handled on Section-wide basis since it has ramifications touching work on any desk handling matters relating to noncommunist countries, depending upon international developments and intelligence requirements of Bureau and State Department.

PAST OR PRESENT WEAKNESSES

No weaknesses have cropped up in the past six months. Over-all program is operating smoothly and effectively.

Memo Donahoe to Belmont  
Re: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FRIENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES (SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

FIELD EVALUATION AND EXPANSION CONSIDERATION

Bulet 6/29/59 requested 12 field offices directly or potentially involved in this program to evaluate live source development under third phase and offer suggestions for improvement. As result three specific questions arose for consideration.

1. Are our targets too restrictive?
2. Are our interview procedures too conservative?
3. Shall we endeavor to extend program to reach higher-level noncommunist officials and possibly communist officials?

The first question relates to whether we should attempt source developments in establishments outside Washington, New York City and San Francisco and whether we should alter present instructions that potential sources be limited almost exclusively to employees of foreign establishments who are U.S. citizens.

Second question relates to whether we should relax present requirement that all authorized interviews with potential sources be initially conducted under a suitable pretext, preferably in connection with a criminal matter unrelated to the employment of the person interviewed.

Third question relates to whether we should utilize present sources, who generally occupy clerical positions, to identify noncommunist officials who are (1) strongly pro-Western, and (2) in social or business contact with communist officials, for purpose of approaching the noncommunist officials and working through them to reach the communists for defection or double agent purposes.

From our experiences in this program, at this time it is not believed our targets are too restrictive, our interview procedures too conservative, nor should we try to reach higher-level officials, bearing in mind the risks involved. However, the experience of the field would be invaluable in a thorough discussion of these matters and accordingly they will be scheduled for discussion at next conference with field security supervisors and recommendations thereafter will be submitted.

Memo Donahoe to Belmont

RE: INTELLIGENCE COVERAGE OF FI ENDLY  
FOREIGN COUNTRIES ( SEMIANNUAL EVALUATION)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Controls over this program are exercised on day-to-day basis through review of outgoing instructions to field relating to the various phases of program. Technical surveillances under phase 2 are subject to 90-day evaluation same as normal technicals instituted for Bureau investigative purposes. No interviews conducted under phase 3 without State Department clearance and prior Bureau authorization.

Field is required to submit regular letters concerning progress in developing live sources with respect to certain countries where efforts are most desirable.

Control file maintained to which copies of pertinent serials are regularly routed. Semiannual review of program encompasses complete review of control file.

#### ADEQUACY AND CURRENTNESS OF INSTRUCTIONS

Instructions are current and adequate. During past 6 months two memoranda were sent to all Supervisors in Section (6-29-59 and 7-15-59) giving directions concerning handling of phase 3. Bulet to 12 offices 6-29-59 required survey and evaluation of this same phase, as noted hereinbefore. New York and Washington Field, which handle bulk of work under program, were issued background and guidance material by Bulet 12-7-59.

#### OVER-ALL VALUE

For the most part, this program consists of a coordination of accepted investigative and intelligence procedures for the purpose of proper direction, redirection when indicated, and administrative controls. On a continuing basis it produces information of value to State Department in its formulation of foreign policy and handling of international relations and to the Bureau in its investigative and intelligence responsibilities. Frequently, the data are most useful for budgetary purposes.

#### CONTEMPLATED ACTION

From current evaluation and analyses, no changes are indicated at this time. We will closely follow all phases of our intelligence coverage to assure that changes and redirection are instituted as the need arises.

WAW

# File #:

62-HQ-116395

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# Serial Scope:

670 part 2 of 14

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ACCESS  
EXCISED

SSC - REQUEST August 20, 1975

PART II #2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Callahan ☒  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Malone ☒  
 McGuire ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 W.C. Sullivan ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Ingram ☒  
 Gandy ☒

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference May 31, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:mvr  
(2)

*Not marked page*

REC-72

62-97856-174

24 JUN 2 1960

62 JUN 6 1960

NW 88613 DocId:32199534

Page 112

May 27, 1960

1 - Parsons  
2 - Belmont  
1 - Donahoe  
1 - Cotter

RE: HOWARD LEWIS RUNDQUIST  
WILLIAM J. SHERGALIS, ET AL.  
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

The case involves U. S. plane piloted by two Americans, Rundquist and Shergalis, which was shot down March 21, 1960, while trying to smuggle four Cubans out of that country with resulting arrest of Rundquist and Shergalis. FBI source in Miami advised March 22, 1960, that incident was staged by Castro agents to provide Castro with basis for renewed attacks against U. S. for allowing illegal flights to Cuba. On March 23, 1960, this hoax was exposed when Shergalis gave statement to U. S. Embassy admitting role as Castro agent and implicating various Cubans in U. S. and Cuba. We conducted intensive investigation in this matter and developed substantial evidence showing that Rundquist-Shergalis flight was, in fact, instigated by Castro agents. Miami reports of April 1, April 6, April 15, and May 6, 1960, covering our investigation, have been furnished to Department and other interested agencies.

On May 3, 1960, Federal Grand Jury at Miami, which was convened on April 6, 1960, returned indictments against Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto (Cuban Air Force employee at Miami who served as intermediary between Shergalis and Cuban intelligence officials) charging them with violations of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Indictments were also returned against Shergalis and Rundquist charging violations of Federal Aviation Act, administered by Federal Aviation Agency, for failure to file proper flight plan. Shergalis is still in custody of Cuban officials in that country, Cuban Government having rejected U. S. request that Shergalis and Rundquist be extradited to face charges in this country. At time indictments were returned, Garcia was in Cuba and, therefore, indictments were sealed and bench warrants were issued for arrest of Shergalis and Garcia.

Garcia returned to Miami on afternoon of May 4, 1960, and was arrested by our Miami Office at Miami International Airport. Press release was issued SAC, Miami, concerning arrest and subsequently on same date Department issued press release concerning indictments of Shergalis, Garcia and Rundquist. Arraignment of Garcia was originally scheduled for May 6, 1960, but was postponed until May 20, at request of defense attorney. Bond for Garcia was set at \$10,000 and on afternoon of May 6, 1960, bond was posted with money, ~~and Garcia was released on bond.~~

*information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations.*

62-77756-174  
ENCLOSURE

Prior to indictments, Departmental Attorney William [redacted] confidentially advised Miami Office on May 2, 1960, that [redacted] had recommended that, in addition to indictments against Shergalis and Garcia, indictments also be sought against four other individuals involved in this matter; namely, Carlos Hernandez Lopez (Cuban national serving as assistant to Garcia as Cuban Air Force purchasing agent in Miami), Armando Jose Asencio (American citizen of Cuban extraction who admittedly met with Shergalis on Garcia's behalf on several occasions prior to March 21 flight), Roberto Millares (Cuban national who was present at several meetings between Shergalis and Cuban representatives), and Roberto Fernandez Rodriguez (Cuban Army intelligence representative who accompanied Shergalis to Cuba in February, 1960, and introduced him to Cuban intelligence officials).

No information has been received by Bureau indicating that State Department exerted any influence on Justice Department to limit prosecutive action to Shergalis and Garcia. It appears Department concluded that evidence was insufficient to support prosecution of Hernandez Lopez, Millares and Fernandez Rodriguez. It appears there would be some substantial evidence concerning Asencio's involvement, including his own admissions; however, Department may have decided not to seek indictment against Asencio on basis he will be utilized as Government witness at any future trial held in this case. Asencio has been cooperative and on one occasion agreed to technical coverage of a meeting he had with Garcia and Hernandez Lopez in his car.

On April 28, 1960, Carlos Hernandez Lopez was found in criminal contempt in U. S. District Court in Miami for failure to appear before Grand Jury on April 13, 1960, in response to subpoena in connection with Grand Jury hearings in this matter. On the same day he was fined \$100. On May 3, 1960, Hernandez Lopez again failed to appear at a Grand Jury session and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Hernandez Lopez is reported to be in Cuba at this time. We have not interjected ourselves in efforts to locate him on contempt charges.

On May 20, 1960, Garcia was arraigned in U. S. District Court, Miami, and pled not guilty. A request by his attorney that Garcia be allowed to go to Cuba for the week end and return to Miami on May 23, 1960, was denied.

May 26, 1960

**DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR  
MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORTS  
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS**

The following is a summary of the prosecutions under the false report section of the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute.

Attached hereto is a thumbnail sketch of each of the cases which are pending prosecution at this time.

Since the U. S. Attorneys' conference early in April, 1960, prosecution has been authorized in 16 of these cases. Arrests were made in 15 of these cases and in one case, the subject Vincent Joseph Micel, Boston, Massachusetts, was permitted to surrender following the return of a true bill of indictment. The Micel violation actually occurred on January 26, 1960, and he was arrested by local authorities. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, deferred his prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of local charges. When local prosecution was subsequently discontinued, the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1960.

There are also four cases pending in which prosecution was authorized prior to April, 1960.

On May 19, 1960, Donald David Kitch, Portland, Oregon, District Manager for Western Oil Company, who, on May 12, 1960, made a false report while seeing his boss off on a United Air Lines flight in Portland, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty in U. S. District Court. Sentence was not imposed pending the completion of a presentence investigation and subject was released on his own recognizance. This conviction brings the total number of convictions to 17 since the effective date of this statute, July 14, 1956. These convictions, with the exception of the Kitch conviction, in which sentence is not yet imposed, have resulted in 6 years actual sentences, 10 years probationary sentences and \$2,750 in fines.

In summary, it is noted that convictions have been obtained in 17 cases and prosecution is pending in 19 cases.

Enclosure

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED  
AFTER U. S. ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

JAMES KNOX VAN ARSDALE III, an advertising executive in Sarasota, Florida, who on April 6, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Eastern Airlines plane just after departing Louisville, Kentucky, that he had a bomb in his possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on bond returnable at Louisville, Kentucky, and the trial date has not been set.

FRED Y. CRONK, who on April 4, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard a Continental Airlines plane just prior to its departure from Denver, Colorado, that other passengers had a bomb in their possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and no trial date has been set. Cronk is President, Cronk, Alexander and Associates, Inc., Petroleum Engineering Firm, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WATERMAN F. BROWN, area representative for Bendix Aviation, Michigan City, Indiana, on April 11, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Lake Central Airlines plane en route to South Bend, Indiana, that he had a bomb in his possession. He was arrested April 12, 1960, and released on \$2,000 bond. On April 15, 1960, the U. S. Attorney advised that Waterman's case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1960.

JULIUS ROUDOLPH RADWANSKI, a sales engineer with the Wingate Construction Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who on April 13, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Columbus, Ohio, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on bond and on April 29, 1960, his attorney requested and was granted a delay until May 31, 1960, to file a motion to the information.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GRANT, employed as a tube bender, Apex Neon Sign Company, San Francisco, who on April 12, 1960, advised an airlines employee that a bomb was aboard a United Air Lines plane departing from the San Francisco International Airport, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and trial date had been set for May 10, 1960. He appeared in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, California, May 10, 1960, and entered a "not guilty" plea. He waived jury trial and trial has been set for June 9, 1960.

62-97856-174

ENCLOSURE



ROBERT CAREY CLARK, a resident of Raytown, Missouri, employed as an engineer at Teletype Corporation, who on April 14, 1960, advised an airlines clerk at the Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 15, 1960. Hearing held May 11, 1960, before U. S. Commissioner, who entered a finding of probable cause and subject released on \$500 bond on own recognizance. On May 17, 1960, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised no trial date has been set and he has written to the Department for instructions.

JOHN PATRICK LANGAN, JR., bartender at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who on January 16, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb in his possession, was arrested April 19, 1960. No trial date has been set. Langan's father, John Patrick Langan, Sr., is a prominent South Orange, New Jersey, businessman who was an unsuccessful candidate for election to Congress in 1958.

JOSEPH ELDON TOOMEY, a dentist at Lompoc, California, who on April 22, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Los Angeles, California, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 25, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against Toomey in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1960, and he is to be arraigned on June 6, 1960.

PETER JOSEPH DI RENZO, a used-car dealer at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, who on May 2, 1960, as he was preparing to board a plane at Warwick, Rhode Island, advised an airlines employee that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 2, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond.

BARBARA NICHOLSON, a 16-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, high school junior, who on April 26, 1960, made an anonymous call to an Ozark Airlines employee, Moline, Illinois, in which she alleged a bomb was aboard a plane scheduled to depart that evening, was arrested May 2, 1960, and released on \$3,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

PATRICK WILLIAM MC CUNE, a salesman, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Fresno, California, who on April 27, 1960, advised an airlines employee that his wife may have placed a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 5, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against McCune in U. S. District Court, Fresno, California, May 24, 1960. Arraignment date has not been set and may be delayed several weeks because of heavy court calendar.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a 41-year-old concert violinist, on May 12, 1960, made a false bomb threat regarding a Pan American jet airliner at Idlewild Airport, New York City. He was arrested May 12, 1960, and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner, Brooklyn, New York, where he waived preliminary hearing and was released on \$1,000 bond.

IRWIN SAMSON GIELGUD, a member of the Writers Guild of America and script writer for documentary-type films, on May 16, 1960, made a statement "Be careful of that, its explosives" to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines plane, Los Angeles, California, when the stewardess started to move subject's suitcase. Prosecution authorized May 17, 1960, and subject taken into custody by Bureau Agents at Wichita Falls, Texas, same date, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner, and released on \$500 bond returnable to Los Angeles.

VINCENT JOSEPH MICEL, Boston, Massachusetts, sales promotion manager of Kennedy Clothiers, Inc., a large chain with stores in New England, on January 26, 1960, made a false bomb threat aboard an American Airlines plane at Boston. The subject was arrested by Massachusetts State Police, January 26, 1960, but local prosecution was subsequently discontinued. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who had deferred rendering a prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of the local prosecution, presented the case to a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, May 19, 1960, and a true bill was returned, May 23, 1960. This subject was not arrested by Bureau Agents following the return of the indictment since the Assistant U. S. Attorney notified subject's attorney of the indictment and permitted the subject to surrender voluntarily.

ARCHIBALD REGINALD DEWAR, operator of the Commercial Maintenance Service, Las Vegas, Nevada, and who advised he had been a congregational servant in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, on May 24, 1960, made a false statement to a stewardess on a Trans World Airlines flight, number 514, San Francisco, California, when she was removing a box from a package rack above him to the effect, "Be careful, it is a bomb." Dewar was arrested by Bureau Agents on May 24, 1960, and was to be arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in San Francisco, California.

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED  
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1960

JULIUS G. STAFF, employed by J. G. Shoes, New York, New York, who on June 23, 1958, advised the stewardess aboard a Trans World Airlines plane which had just departed from New York City that a bomb was aboard the plane, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, April 17, 1959. Staff entered a plea of not guilty and due to a crowded court calendar, no trial date has been set. This matter has been followed closely with the U. S. Attorney and the Department and the potentially adverse effect of the delay on successful prosecution has been pointed out. At our specific request the Department instructed the U. S. Attorney in late March, 1960, to seek an early trial date in the matter. By letter April 27, 1960, the Newark Office has advised that the U. S. Attorney has been attempting contact with Staff's attorney, Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, in order to arrange a trial date.

RAYMOND JACOB OTTEN, an unemployed paint chemist, who commented to a passenger aboard a United Air Lines plane which had just departed from Chicago, Illinois, that "the mad bomber is aboard," entered a plea of not guilty March 1, 1960, and trial was scheduled for March 21, 1960. Otten who is an epileptic has suffered epileptic seizures since his plea was entered and has been granted two continuances. Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised May 17, 1960, that subject had filed a motion to dismiss and the Government's answer to this motion is due on May 23, 1960. A hearing on the motion is set for May 27, 1960, and the trial date for this case is now set for May 31, 1960.

LYNDEN KEITH MELLINGER, field engineer at Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, Illinois, who advised an airlines clerk at Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, entered a plea of not guilty on April 4, 1960. Trial was scheduled for April 21, 1960, and on that date his attorney filed a motion to dismiss the information. On May 19, 1960, the motion to dismiss the information was denied in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, and the case continued to June 16, 1960.

PETER WILSON ASKEW, who advised an airlines clerk at New York City that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb with him, was arrested March 19, 1960. Trial date has been set for June 6, 1960. Askew was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant on March 17, 1960.

May 26, 1960

VOTER REGISTRATION CASES  
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

The Civil Rights Division has requested the delivery of demand letters to registration officials and subsequent inspections and copying of voter registration records in eight counties and parishes in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. The desired records were made available in South Carolina and Georgia.

In Louisiana a suit has been filed in Federal Court against the Attorney General, Mr. Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and the Director of the FBI alleging Titles 3 and 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 are unconstitutional and requests an injunction enjoining the Attorney General and the FBI from proceeding under the Act. United States District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Shreveport, Louisiana, signed an order on May 25, 1960, directing the Attorney General, Acting Assistant Attorney General Ryan and the Director to show cause at 9:30 a.m., June 20, 1960, why preliminary interlocutory injunction should not be granted. Judge Dawkins also signed a temporary restraining order to be effective until June 20, 1960.

In Alabama, in one instance, an injunction has been issued by Judge James A. Hare of the Fourth Judicial Circuit which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. This requires clarification of the Act before granting permission to inspect and copy voter registration records. The Attorney General, Mr. Ryan, plus the Special Agent in Charge of the Mobile Office and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, are named in the injunction. No reply has been received to the demand letter in a second investigation although one has been promised on June 6, 1960.

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT  
RICHARD KENNETH KAUFMAN-VICTIM  
EXTORTION, 5-26-60

Richard Kaufman, a student at Syracuse University, New York and son of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided during the trial of the Apalachin hoodlums, on 3-1-60, received an anonymous threatening phone call. The unknown caller made reference to victim's father and threatened "Just wait until we get hold of you." Kaufman received another call of a similar nature on 4-4-60 and on 4-5-60 received the first of 4 threatening letters, all postmarked Syracuse, New York. The last of these communications bore an April 12, 1960, date.

AUSA Kenneth Ray of the Northern District of New York, has indicated letters coupled with previous phone calls constituted a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute and his opinion was concurred in by the Department on April 8, 1960.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by our Albany Office in an effort to identify and locate the extortionist. To date, no positive information has been obtained, and no suspects have been developed. Of interest, however, is the fact that the rumors prevail among fellow students, faculty members, and advisors of the victim that he prepared the communications in question. While no direct evidence corroborating these rumors has been uncovered, writing paper and envelopes similar to that used in one of the communications found in the victim's room.

The Department has requested copies of all investigative reports. Judge Kaufman will be confidentially advised of the facts developed by our investigation, after which the reports will be disseminated to the Department.

HAS:mlr  
(8)

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS  
ADOLPH COORS, III - VICTIM  
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION

Intensive investigation is being continued in this case with two principal objectives—the location and apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr., the prime suspect in this case who is carried as one of our ten most wanted fugitives, and the development of evidence to positively identify Corbett as Coors' abductor.

In our program acquainting the public with our interest in Corbett, material has been prepared and transmitted to the field which will be furnished to all newspapers in the United States. In our specialized circularization of persons and businesses with whom Corbett would most likely have contact, we have sent letters and Wanted Flyers to all individuals engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of eyeglasses, including contact lenses, as Corbett's eyesight requires that he wear glasses at all times.

The special squad in the Denver Division is currently engaged in investigation in the mountain area to the west and north-west of Denver with the objective of obtaining some information as to the site of a planned hide-out where the abductor would have taken Coors and indications as to where Coors' body could have been left.

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE



May 26, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES, ET AL.  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. We completed an extensive investigation which determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams with several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes to finance properties which Ledes purchased.

The attorney for subject Abrams advised his client not to talk to us. The attorney for Ledes, James M. Mc Inerney, refused to make Ledes available for interview unless he, Mc Inerney, is present. We informed the Department and suggested that they consider calling Ledes before a Federal Grand Jury or interviewing him themselves in Mc Inerney's presence.

On May 13, 1960, Roger Connor, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, advised that Joseph Abrams had been brought down from Danbury, Connecticut, Federal Correctional Institution to Washington, D. C., for appearance before a Federal Grand Jury here. The Grand Jury presentation by three Department attorneys started that date and is currently continuing. Leads growing out of the Grand Jury hearings are being received and are currently outstanding in Washington Field Office, New York, Atlanta and Miami. These matters are being given immediate and continuous attention.

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

May 26, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND  
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959

Since February 2, 1960, when the Attorney General advised the agreement had been reached between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to this new labor law, 71 cases have been referred to us by the Criminal Division for investigation and 41 have been completed. Of the 3 cases received this week, two had been forwarded to the Criminal Division by the Department of Labor, which makes a total of 31 cases received from the Criminal Division upon referral from the Department of Labor.

These investigations involve (1) embezzlement of union funds, (2) convicted felons holding union office and (3) deprivation of rights of union members by force or violence. They are instituted only upon receipt of specific requests from the Criminal Division. The Department will render decisions as to prosecution. Top priority investigations have been ordered and close deadlines have been set.

In addition, there are 170 cases under investigation concerning the prohibition in the new law against communists holding union office. *what is status of these cases?*

By memorandum dated May 24, 1960, the Criminal Division forwarded us a copy of Labor Department's instructions to its field installations relative to procedures to be followed in handling complaints under the captioned law. These procedures are in agreement with revisions suggested by the Department of Justice and are designed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding which constitutes a general delegation of responsibility to Justice in the six specified areas covered by the Memorandum of Understanding.

*memo.*

*requested*

*yes*

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
ESTES KEFAUVER, CHAIRMAN

Recently Senator Kefauver's Committee requested the Bureau to conduct name checks on 304 individuals reportedly associated with the boxing industry. Several of these names were duplicated on a prior request for a name check by Senator Kefauver's Committee. It appeared that the Committee might be conducting a fishing expedition by submitting such an extensive list. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Department to answer the Committee's request.

On May 25, 1960, William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, telephonically advised that following a contact with the Kefauver Committee on that date the original request for name checks on 304 individuals had been reduced to a request for name checks on 30 individuals. Of these 30, Mr. Hundley pointed out that where any individual was the subject of pending prosecution, such as Frankie Carbo, it would be unnecessary for the Bureau to search its files concerning that individual. Mr. Hundley also advised the Committee representatives that it would not be possible in every instance to make name checks on an expeditious basis while the hearings were being conducted inasmuch as the time factor in making the name checks would depend upon the number of references involved. Mr. Hundley is sending a memorandum to the Bureau in the immediate future listing the names which the Committee has now requested be checked.

Upon receipt of Mr. Hundley's memorandum listing the names, the names will be checked and appropriate summaries prepared. •

62-97852-174  
ENCLOSURE

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 5, 1959

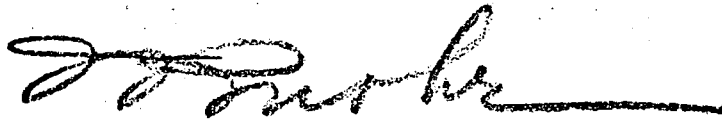
FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
10:30 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959

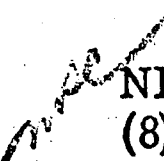
Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
DeLoach	✓
McGuire	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Pursuant to your instructions, there are attached from the Administrative Division, the Investigative Division, and the Domestic Intelligence Division those matters which it is felt the Director may wish to bring up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference on October 6.

Contact was had with all of the other divisions of the Bureau and they have indicated they have no problems which they feel should be presented at this time.



Enclosures (3)


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(8)

REC- 61

62-97856-159

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ENCLOSURE

3-8

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62-97856-157

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

### 1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 - FBI CANNOT ABSORB ANY COSTS INCIDENT THERETO

The provisions of this new legislation, which was enacted by the 86th Congress, First Session, and approved by the President, become effective July 1, 1960.

Its purpose is to provide health insurance for Federal employees, annuitants, and their families. Employees will have the option of selecting from four health plans with a wide range of benefits. The legislation provides that the Government will contribute 50% of the premium cost of the plan selected, subject to stated minimum and maximum ranges.

We cannot accurately estimate the cost to the FBI of these new benefits until the Civil Service Commission has dealt with the insuring groups to determine the cost of the plans and until the employees have selected the desired coverage. Preliminary estimates, however, indicate an added cost of approximately \$1,000,000 per year to the FBI as the employer's cost of these new benefits, based on the Bureau's experience derived from the operation of its present health coverage plan.

The appropriation request of this Bureau represents an absolute minimum figure. All avenues of possible savings were thoroughly explored in arriving at the minimum figure requested. As a result, it will be impossible for the FBI to absorb any part of the added cost resulting from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

### 2. ADMINISTRATION'S 2% SAVINGS PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1960

Budget Director Stans, in a letter dated September 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, stated the President had asked him to request the continued cooperation of the Attorney General in reducing civilian employment in the Government. The letter pointed out that during the fiscal year 1959 executive agencies effected a 2% reduction in employment and that the President would like to effect a similar reduction in the fiscal year 1960, and requests the Attorney General to give personal direction to the program and to plan his operations so as to accomplish



it. The reduction would be effected by not filling vacancies as they occur and by not establishing new positions. The letter further directs that agency plans for personnel reductions or facts as to why an agency head believes the requested 2% reduction is impracticable be presented to the Budget Bureau with the October financial plan.

In connection with the 2% savings program in effect during the fiscal year 1959, the Bureau advised the Attorney General that it would be impossible to make any such reduction as the Bureau's operations were already on a "strict austerity" basis.

The Department cut our fiscal year 1961 budget request by \$400,000, reducing it from \$117,500,000 to \$117,100,000, thereby eliminating 45 employees for the field (30 Special Agents and 15 clerks).

The Bureau is in no position to effect a 2% reduction in personnel during fiscal year 1960. Our work loads in all categories continue to be heavy with no sign of any abatement. Legislation enacted in the closing days of Congress, specifically the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, will further bolster our work volumes for which funds have not been provided and to attempt to reduce our personnel by 2% would seriously impair this Bureau's ability to discharge its responsibilities in all fields of work.

### 3. SALARY RETENTION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-737

This act provides a two-year period of salary retention for employees demoted through no fault of their own if they have occupied a higher paying position for two years or longer. This act has caused a most inequitable situation by requiring employees who accepted temporary promotions to be paid more than permanent employees who are doing identical work. By memorandum dated July 17, 1959, we urged the Department to recommend legislation so as to change this situation at the earliest possible time. To date no legislation has been introduced which would effect the desired correction of this inequitable situation.

## INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

### 1. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)

The new labor law, as above, became effective upon its signing by the President on September 14, 1959.

The language in the Act conferred authority upon the Secretary of Labor to conduct investigations of the majority of the provisions contained in the law. Authority was also granted to the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements with other agencies to handle investigations.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during September, 1959, has held conferences with officials of the Department of Labor for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to be signed by the Departments of Justice and Labor specifying those criminal provisions of the law, as well as the prohibition against a member of the Communist Party holding office in a labor union, which the FBI will investigate.

Preliminary conferences indicate investigative jurisdiction of the following violations will be conferred upon the Bureau:

Embezzlement of union funds; payment by an employer of a fine imposed upon a labor union officer; prohibition against communists and convicted felons holding union office; picketing for extortion purposes; deprivation by force or violence of rights of union members; and retention by FBI of an amendment in the Act broadening the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

The finalizing of the agreement between the Departments of Justice and Labor has not been effected. Until it is, we are not initiating investigations without a specific request from the Department of Justice.

We have, however, received 85 specific requests from the Criminal Division to determine whether certain convicted felons are holding office at this time in labor unions in violation of that section of the Act (Section 504).

We have also received 52 names of individuals who are reportedly labor union officials, from the Department, requesting a check of Bureau and Identification Division files. Eighteen such name checks have been completed. These were highly placed Teamster officials and trustees. We are not processing the remaining 34 names until the Department provides us with further identifying data as to the individuals.

## 2. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

Various proposals have been brought forth in the past by individuals such as Senator Kefauver, Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department, Milton Wessel of the Department, and Senator McClellan for the establishment of a central Federal clearinghouse of information on crime. More recently New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has proposed a clearinghouse of information concerning frauds on the consumer and investor public.

Our position in the past has consistently been that there is no need for such a clearinghouse and that the necessary and desirable dissemination of criminal-type information is already being accomplished within the framework of existing law enforcement structures.

Some of the serious objections to such a proposed clearinghouse are that it would be an unwarranted intrusion of the Federal Government into local affairs. There is the possibility that such a clearinghouse would provide an official medium for the dissemination of unverified data consisting of rumor and gossip and that corrupt and irresponsible individuals would be presented with the opportunity to use such information for purposes of blackmail or extortion. In addition to the foregoing, the establishment of such a clearinghouse would constitute a costly superstructure on already existing facilities and could result in the establishment of a "black list" characterizing certain individuals as violators on the basis of information not completely verified or authenticated.

The Bureau already disseminates on a daily basis innumerable items of information to local, county, state and Federal agencies. This information may not only relate to matters over which we have jurisdiction but extends to any items which may be of interest to other agencies. The channels for dissemination of information are already established and the use of these channels by all agencies would appear to obviate the need for any central clearinghouse of information.

### 3. NEED FOR CRIMINAL-TYPE LEGISLATION

Since April 30, 1958, the Bureau has suggested certain items of legislation relative to establishing some effective curbs on the activities of racketeers. The most recent communication to the Department in this regard was a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Walsh dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session." These legislative suggestions are as follows:

1. There appears to be a need for legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of certain gambling paraphernalia, such as number slips and punch boards in addition to the present prohibition of interstate transportation of slot machines.

2. It also appears the interstate transmission of gambling information should be restricted to prohibit the transmission of gambling information in interstate or foreign commerce by any communication facility. Such legislation should also encompass the transmission of information as to the results of horse racing events until after a specified time had elapsed. The inability to have current race results would discourage the operations of bookmaking establishments.

3. Inasmuch as under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code income derived from illegal businesses and from gambling constitutes income which is taxable and assessed in the same manner as legitimate income, it appears that if the income from such illicit sources were taxed at vastly higher rates it might make such activities financially prohibitive. Inasmuch as certain individuals would attempt to avoid such taxes, it might be desirable to initiate legislation to provide substantial criminal penalties for the failure to pay such taxes.

4. It also appears legislation may be desirable to amend the White Slave Traffic Act in order that the prostitute herself could be prosecuted. There is considerable activity among those who are engaged in this livelihood and who go from state to state in order to ply their trade.

5. As an added weapon against organized crime, it appears it may be desirable to afford consideration to the enactment of a Federal habitual criminal act which would provide for mandatory sentences upon the commission of offenses within Federal jurisdiction.

In addition, the Bureau is in agreement with the Administration's theory of amending the Fugitive Felon Act to include damage by fire or explosives to religious or educational facilities. The House Judiciary Committee has failed to approve this proposal and has adopted a bill (H. R. 8601) which would prohibit damage to any building, structure, facility, vehicle or dwelling house.

It is our view that such legislation should be restricted to cover educational and religious facilities only. This was called to the Department's attention by the afore-mentioned memorandum dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session."

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

On March 12, 1959, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's office in connection with current security programs and matters collateral thereto. The Director expressed the view that security programs had been held in abeyance in the Department of Justice with the result that other agencies of the Government were taking advantage of such delays and offering as excuses for nonaction the fact that the Department of Justice had not yet indicated what should be done or should not be done in view of some decisions of the courts and anticipated decisions of the courts. The Director urged that basic action should be taken on certain of these programs. While some of these matters have been acted upon, others are still pending and are set forth below for the Director's information.

(1) Industrial Security Program - At the time of the March conference it was decided to wait until the Greene and Taylor cases had gone through the Supreme Court. This has now occurred and the Supreme Court has indicated that there was not proper authority for an Industrial Security Program flowing from the President or the Congress. The Court also strongly indicated that even with such authority that there was a need for confrontation of witnesses at such hearings. To meet this, the Administration is discouraging legislation and approaching the matter through an Executive Order, two drafts of which have been examined by the Department and the Bureau. The proposed Order appears impractical in some respects and Yeagley of the Department has advised us that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General do not like the Order as drafted, particularly the "special counsel" concept and Deputy Attorney General Walsh is being instructed to "bounce the Order back to the White House." By letter dated September 30, 1959, to the Attorney General, copies to Walsh and Yeagley, the Bureau went on record that while we would attempt to live up to any Order, the Department should carefully consider the position of the Department and the Bureau under the proposed Order in that we would be forced to turn down numerous requests to produce informants and sources for testimony or interview in view of our overriding responsibility to protect their identities in the interests of national security. This might open the Department and the Bureau up to criticism that we were not living up to the spirit of the Executive Order.

From the standpoint of the conference with the Attorney General on October 6, we think the Bureau's position should be that the Industrial Security Program problem should be settled either through Executive Order or legislation;



## Domestic Intelligence Division

that whichever means is used must be practical and not merely drawn up in a visionary manner in an attempt to satisfy the Supreme Court but end up by placing the investigative agencies in an untenable position because they cannot comply with the spirit of the Order.

(2) Port Security Program - There has been no change in the Port Security Program with the exception that Treasury Department has drafted proposed legislation to enable the Coast Guard to subpoena and pay the travel expenses of witnesses to appear at Coast Guard hearings. Treasury has indicated this bill is in the Bureau of the Budget. At the March 12, 1959, conference the Director pointed out that positive action should be taken toward getting such legislation and the confrontation issue should not be used as an excuse to scrap the program because the FBI had supplied a substantial number of witnesses who could appear and testify. The Bureau's position should be the same; namely, that the wherewithal should be devised to carry forth the program instead of scrapping it. It should be borne in mind that in Port Security hearings as in many other security-type hearings the question of confrontation will continue to be an issue and the pattern set by the Executive Order in the Industrial Security Program will probably be applied to the other types of security hearings.

(3) Air Crewmen Screening Program - The Air Crewmen Screening Program is a program proposed by ICIS to screen crews of United States planes engaged in international flights and to screen all holders of Airmen's Certificates. The ICIS also proposed the Federal Communications Commission Radio Screening Program which would require the screening of all operators of radio transmitters. To our knowledge, nothing has been done on either of these programs since the March, 1959, conference with the Attorney General. While the FBI originally concurred that these programs would be helpful, we have not pushed them, believing this is a proper function of ICIS. It is believed the Bureau's position should be that a decision should be reached as to whether these programs should be implemented and they should not be allowed to hang fire on the basis that they might not be agreeable or acceptable to the Supreme Court. In other words, security programs should not be left in a status of hiatus because of pending judicial decisions.

(4) Personnel Security Program - The March, 1959 conference discussed the Personnel Security Program, particularly whether there should be legislation to provide for an over-all security program which would cover both sensitive

## Domestic Intelligence Division

and nonsensitive areas. This is still an undecided issue although several bills have been introduced into Congress to remove the distinction between sensitive and nonsensitive areas of Federal employment. Undoubtedly, the Greene decision in the Supreme Court carrying the strong inference that confrontation is necessary in security-type hearings has slowed up consideration of legislation in this field by the Department. This is essentially a Departmental problem and we feel the Bureau's position again should be that the Department should meet these issues rather than coast along in a state of indecision.

(5) In the field of legislation involving security, by letter dated September 2, 1959, the Bureau proposed to Deputy Attorney General Walsh the following items, which the Director might wish to point out to the Attorney General. While bills were introduced into Congress on some of these items, legislation has not been completed as to any of them.

(a) It is desirable that Title 18, Section 791, United States Code, be amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over acts of espionage against the United States wherever committed.

(b) Amendment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to clarify and make more specific the definition of a "Foreign Principal" and to further clarify the exemption to registration afforded business representatives.

(c) Legislation is suggested which would permit the Secretary of State to consider security factors in the granting of passports; however, appropriate provisions should be made to protect FBI informants and sources in this connection. This matter is mentioned in the Bureau's memorandum to Walsh dated May 26, 1959, regarding H. R. 7006.

(d) Another suggestion is legislation to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 by defining the word "organize" and the word "advocacy." A definition of "organize" was introduced as H. R. 2369 and as S. 1300. S. 1305 attempts to define "advocacy."

(e) Legislation is needed which would prohibit former Government employees from disclosing to unauthorized individuals certain information obtained by them in the course of their employment.

(f) Legislation is needed to amend the espionage laws so as to provide punishment for persons who gather and correlate data from legitimate sources for transmittal to foreign governments.

## Domestic Intelligence Division

(6) In addition to the above, the Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General the tendency on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as Government departments in general, to shy away from pursuing logical courses of action in the security field rather than to implement necessary security programs, this tendency apparently based on attempts to anticipate decisions by the Supreme Court. The net effect of this is that the Supreme Court is not required to meet these issues and render decisions and thus, historically, to take responsibility for them. It is our feeling it is a far better course of action to attempt to implement those programs necessary for our national security and give ground grudgingly and only where forced to do so so that the record will show that the Department and the FBI sought to carry out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 12-11-70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN  
CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

In view of the approaching holiday season, material for captioned brief, unless otherwise advised to the contrary, will not be needed until after the first of the new year. Material will then be required for receipt in Crime Records Division by 12 noon, Tuesday, 1-5-71 for the next scheduled conference of 1-7-71.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Tolson  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. Brennan  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Casper  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Felt

1 - Mr. Tavel  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Walters  
1 - Mr. Beaver  
1 - Miss Gandy  
1 - Miss Holmes  
1 - M. A. Jones

JHC:kjs (9)

DEC 16 1970

REC-6 12-97752-210

6 DEC 15 1970

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*CB/s*

TO : Mr. Bishop *Brel*

DATE: 12/29/70

FROM : M. A. Jones *[Signature]*

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN  
CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
THURSDAYS, 5:00 P. M.

*A* You will recall that captioned brief was discontinued during the Holiday Season. It is presumed these conferences will resume on Thursday, January 7, 1971. Accordingly, it is suggested that all Divisions revise and update their sections of the brief and submit such revisions to be received on or before noontime Tuesday, January 5th.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*wel*

*k*

REC 70

ST-101

62-97826-211

JAN 5 1971

*[Handwritten signature]*  
CREATED BY RESEARCH

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt

- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - Mr. Beaver
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - M. A. Jones

364  
DGH:mjj(9)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *T.B.*

DATE: April 6, 1971

FROM : M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN  
CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
THURSDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

*Viper D3*  
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop *T.B.* \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*changed*  
*4-8-71*  
*HW*

In connection with captioned brief, attached are amended pages A and C of the Table of Contents and pages 4-5, 8, 11, 12, 13A, 16, 24, 26A, 33, 34 and 35, which should be inserted in the brief. Page 36 should be deleted. These pages have been amended for the following reasons:

Pages A and C of the Table of Contents have been amended as a result of changes set out in details below.

Page 4-5, information in paragraph 3 changed to make more current.

Page 8, changed to update totals of Seat of Government employees.

Page 11, "Black Panther Party (BPP)" write-up revised to make more current.

Page 12, all items revised to update figures.

Page 13A, this is a new item which is considered timely.

Page 16, first paragraph revised to show current number of American aircraft hijacked along with those diverted to Cuba.

Page 24, "Court-Approved Electronic Surveillances" item updated to show more current figures.

## Enclosures (13)

- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Brennan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey - Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - M.A. Jones - Enclosures

(CONTINUED - OVER)



M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo  
RE: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE

/ Page 26A, item number (9) added as of current interest.

Page 33, figures in paragraph 1 updated; paragraph 3 revised to make more current. -

Pages 34 and 35, both pages revised to update information.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: AIRCRAFT HIJACKINGS  
CONFERENCE, JUNE 30, 1970

DATE: June 24, 1970

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Malley  
1 - Mr. Shroder  
1 - Mr. Schutz  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Miss Gandy  
1 - Miss Holmes

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Attached find amended pages of brief on aircraft hijackings prepared for the Director's use at the conference with the Attorney General's staff on June 30, 1970, which will be chaired by the Deputy Attorney General, Richard G. Kleindienst.

Amendments to the brief were made necessary by the June 22, 1970, armed hijacking of Pan American World Airways flight to Cairo, Egypt, while en route from Beirut, Lebanon, to John F. Kennedy Airport, New York. The subject, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi, a 32-year-old Albanian, was taken into custody at Cairo, Egypt, by Egyptian authorities after firing a shot in the cockpit. No one was injured. Our investigation of the matter is continuing.

Amended pages are as follows:

Page 7

Under A. Hijackings - most recent hijacking added to the 1970 column and the total for 1970 as well as grand total

Under B. Individuals Involved - the 1970 column and the totals for 1970 and grand total being increased by one.

Page 22

The total number of hijackings amended from 70 to 71.

Page 36

A brief summary of the Pan American flight hijacking 6-22-70, set forth.

Last page of index

Amended to incorporate the name of subject of most recent hijacking, Haxhi Hasan Xhafferi.

Encs. (4)

59 JUL 4 1970

NW 88613 DocId:32199554

Page 142

### III. STATISTICS RE HIJACKINGS SINCE JANUARY 1, 1968

#### A. Hijackings

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
To Cuba	17	31	5	53
Other Destination		2	1	3
Aborted	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
TOTAL	20	39	11	70

A firearm was used in 53 of the 70 incidents and in 6 instances there was gunfire. In 1 of the incidents, 1 death and 2 injuries resulted. In the 2nd - 2 individuals were wounded. In the remaining 4, no one was injured.

#### B. Individuals Involved

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u>
Latin	17	21	2	40
Fleeing Felons	3	7*		10
Black Militants	3	3		6
Others	<u>8</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>44</u>
TOTAL	31	57	12	100

\* Includes one black militant.

18-  
METROX  
JUL 6 1970

62-97856-205

## VII. HIJACKINGS OF U. S. PLANES

The following are summaries of all hijackings since January 1, 1968. There has been a total of 70 incidents of hijackings or attempts to hijack aircraft during this period. There were 56 hijackings and 14 aborted hijackings.

During 1968, there were 17 hijackings to Cuba and 3 aborted hijackings.

During 1969, there were 31 hijackings to Cuba, 1 to Damascus, 1 to Rome, and 6 aborted hijackings.

During 1970, thus far there have been 6 hijackings, 5 of which went to Cuba, and 1 to Lebanon, along with 5 aborted hijackings.

1968

<u>NUMBER &amp; DATE</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>AIRLINE</u>
(1) - 2/17/68	THOMAS JAMES BOYNTON	Privately owned

From Marathon, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with pilot aboard. Process filed 2/20/68, Florida. Returned to United States through Canada, 11/2/69, pleaded guilty 5/12/70, and sentenced to 20 years 6/4/70.

(2) - 2/21/68	LAWRENCE MAHLON RHODES, JR.	Delta
---------------	--------------------------------	-------

From Tampa, Florida, to Cuba at gun point with 102 passengers and crew of 7 aboard. Fleeing felon at time of hijacking. Process filed 12/22/68, Miami, Florida. Surrendered himself at Madrid, Spain, 2/11/70. Entered plea of not guilty and is currently undergoing psychiatric examination.

1970

NUMBER & DATE

NAME

AIRLINE

(69) - 5/25/70

NELSON MOLINA

American

From Chicago, Illinois, to Cuba at gunpoint with 66 passengers and crew of 7. Process filed 5/27/70, New York. Still in Cuba.

(70) - 6/4/70

AUTHER GATES BARKLEY

TWA

From Phoenix, Arizona, to St. Louis, Missouri, with 51 passengers and 7 crew members. Demanded \$100,000,000 or would destroy aircraft. Process filed 6/4/70, Alexandria, Virginia. Presently undergoing psychiatric evaluation.

62-97756-205

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62-9785620



# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room *mm* \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: January 12, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH  
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK  
1 P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1967

Miss Gandy has advised that in connection with Mr. Hoover's luncheon meeting with the Acting Attorney General tomorrow, it would be helpful if we could set forth for the Director's information any items which might come up for discussion.

The attached data prepared by the various Divisions throughout the Bureau may be helpful to Mr. Hoover in connection with the luncheon meeting.

## Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Rosen

REW:par  
(7)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

REC-100  
TICK

REC. 27

5 FEB 2 1967

**CRIME RESEARCH**

**ENCLOSURE**

Budget

62-97856-179

## FBI BUDGET REQUEST - FISCAL YEAR 1968

The Bureau's request for 1968 totals \$186,574,000. It will provide for a personnel staff totaling 15,780 (6,638 agents and 9,142 clerks). The request makes provision for an increase of 569 full-year employees (106 agents and 463 clerks) when compared to 1967.

Of the additional employees, 165 (100 agents and 65 clerks) are for assignment to the field to assist in the handling of a heavy volume of civil rights work. (This is the second increment of a total increase of 300 agents and attendant clerical staff and equipment previously ordered by the President for civil rights work over a three-year period to be implemented at the rate of 100 agents a year.) The remaining 404 employees (6 agents and 398 clerks) are for assignment at our headquarters, the bulk to be utilized to handle the tremendous increase in name and fingerprint checks being received.

The request of \$186,574,000 for 1968 is an increase of \$4,249,000 when compared to the total requirements for the current fiscal year 1967 which includes \$175,465,000 already appropriated and by a supplemental request totaling \$6,860,000 brought about by costs growing out of new legislation increasing our payroll costs (\$5,250,000) and by new legislation increasing the costs we must pay to transfer employees to meet the needs of the service (\$1,610,000).

Most careful consideration was given to our request for additional personnel in 1968. We are absorbing much work and will endeavor to make further absorptions. When confronted with a one-million increase in fingerprint receipts, a 43% increase in name checks, a heavy amount of civil rights and other work, we have no alternative but to ask for additional manpower if we are to meet our responsibilities in these areas.

The Bureau's growing work is not limited to these particular areas by any means. The work of the FBI Laboratory mounted to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year 1966, numerous criminal classifications reached new highs, and our work in matters vital to the internal security of the country has continued to increase. We are going to do our best to handle the mounting work in these areas with our existing staff. In addition, new items of legislation continue to be passed adding to our work.

Indicative of our heavy volume of work is the fact that as of January 1, 1967, pending investigative matters throughout the field totaled 150,189, with 5% in a delinquent status. At that time, the average individual assignment in the field was nearly 26 matters as compared with 20 at that time in 1961.

OTHER WORK LOAD VOLUMES  
FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Investigative Matters Received</u>	<u>Fingerprint Checks</u>	<u>Name Checks</u>	<u>Laboratory Examinations</u>
1966	718,850	6,964,816	2,426,665	284,304
1965	<u>696,477</u>	<u>5,884,986</u>	<u>1,699,361</u>	<u>276,383</u>
Increases (1966)	22,373	1,079,830	727,304	7,921
	3%	18%	43%	3%

Special Investigative Division

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION  
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION

During the past few months the Department has launched into a program of review of past, current, and contemplated prosecutions to determine if such cases have been materially affected by the use of electronic listening devices. This has required the establishment of special microphone indices at Bureau Headquarters and voluminous correspondence with various field divisions to determine if individuals listed in the Department's inquiries were covered by FBI microphones. With regard to listed individuals on whom we have had some form of microphone coverage, we are so advising the Department and pertinent logs, together in some cases with other supporting material, are being obtained from the field for review by Departmental attorneys.

The Department made public the fact that such a review was under way in the filing of a memorandum with the Supreme Court by the Solicitor General in the Joseph Schipani case, November 30, 1966.

Set forth as follows are the brief circumstances regarding individual prosecutive situations in which, to date, the Department has made disclosures to various courts regarding the FBI's use of electronic listening devices of pertinence to those prosecutions.

Joseph Frank Schipani

Schipani is a New York hoodlum and a member of La Cosa Nostra who was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined \$12,500 for violation of the income tax laws for the years 1956 through 1960. In response to the Department's request, they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Schipani was covered by an electronic surveillance. This electronic surveillance was not directly on Schipani but was in an office frequented by top La Cosa Nostra racket figures. On November 30, 1966, the Solicitor General requested the Supreme Court to vacate the judgment regarding Schipani of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the District Court for a new trial. On December 12, 1966, the Supreme Court complied with the request of the Solicitor General. This was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General, as were all of the following unless otherwise specified.

Louis J. Taglianetti

The Department on December 27, 1966, filed a motion to remand in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Louis J. Taglianetti appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Taglianetti, a member of the Raymond Patriarca "family" of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted on February 26, 1963, for income tax evasion for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. He was found guilty on September 16, 1966. Taglianetti appealed but no brief had yet been filed.

The Department's motion indicated Taglianetti's conversations had been monitored by microphone surveillance at the place of business of a close associate (Raymond Patriarca) where Taglianetti and others met and that this establishment was being utilized for purposes connected with organized crime. On various occasions between March, 1962, when this microphone was installed with trespass under general authority of the Attorney General, until 1965, Taglianetti's conversations related to his income tax indictment. None of the information was used in evidence or was the source of leads to any evidence in the case.

The Department's motion noted that Taglianetti's case was within the ambit of the Supreme Court's decision in the Black case, decided November 7, 1966. The distinguishing feature between the two is the intrusion upon attorney-client conversations in the Black case, for which the Supreme Court vacated the conviction and granted a new trial. The Department's reasons for the motion to remand in Taglianetti was for the limited purpose of enabling the District Court to examine the facts and to determine whether Taglianetti's conviction should stand or a new trial be ordered.

The defense has now filed a motion for new trial claiming that, "The Government, having tasted the forbidden fruit of its illegal bugging and having withheld all knowledge thereof from the defendant, his counsel and the trial judge, cannot now preserve the conviction thus obtained because such forbidden fruit failed to produce a sweet taste." Hearings on these motions have not yet been scheduled.



FRANK DE NIRO, JR.  
MICHAEL DE NIRO  
LOUIS DE NIRO

The De Niro brothers were convicted 8/23/65 of conspiring to defraud the U. S. in evading estate taxes. They have appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance from 2/19/64 to 6/16/64 in the office of the National Cigarette Service, Youngstown, Ohio, a vending machine company, operated by the De Niro's. In response to the Department's request 10/14/66 we disclosed the circumstances of this surveillance to them by letter 10/18/66, and made available for review the surveillance logs. No information from this source was disseminated outside the Bureau.

The Department subsequently disclosed to the Court of Appeals by memorandum the existence of our microphone surveillance. Considerable reluctance was displayed by the Department to including in this memorandum our general authority for installation of electronic surveillances. They did not clearly record the dates concerning the manner in which the Department requested and was advised of our coverage. Our protests were clearly outlined in correspondence to the Department before this memorandum was filed. Ultimately our authority was recorded as a footnote. This microphone was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General.

Frank Peter Balistrieri

Balistrieri, the "boss" of Milwaukee's La Cosa Nostra "family," and as such the leader of organized crime in that area, was brought to trial in United States District Court, Springfield, Illinois, during October, 1966, on the basis of an indictment charging evasion of Federal income taxes. An early issue in this action was our microphone coverage of Balistrieri and certain of his associates. Microphone coverage had been established on Balistrieri's office, in an apartment maintained by his paramour, and in the office of hoodlum attorney Dominic Frinzi, all in Milwaukee, for various periods between 1961 and 1965. These installations were all made in line with general departmental authorization as outlined in the Department's memorandum filed with the Supreme Court in the Black case.

The defense has made a motion to suppress, based on this electronic coverage. After hearing testimony regarding these installations, including testimony of Bureau personnel, and reviewing logs of the coverage in question, the judge instructed that the trial should be commenced, with the defense having the right to renew its motion after the trial, in the event evidence presented warrants such a proceedings.

Trial was undertaken on 10/17/66. On 11/29/66 Defense Attorney Walsh suffered a heart attack and further trial proceedings have been deferred until March 1, 1967. None of the information produced by this microphone was utilized in obtaining the indictment of Balistrieri.

Ronald David Carabbia

Carabbia was convicted 6/21/65 for violation of wagering tax laws and has appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance at the Modern News Center and Novelties Company, Youngstown, from 1/22/62 until 3/22/62. Carabbia and his brothers operated a gambling game at this location. Activities covered by this surveillance included gambling with numerous participants. The voices of the individuals covered were never identified. It could not be determined if the appellant was or was not present during the operation of this source.

In response to the Department's inquiry, we disclosed to them by letter dated 11/1/66 the circumstances of this surveillance and made available for review all surveillance logs. By letter dated 1/9/67, the Department indicated its intention to disclose this microphone surveillance by memorandum to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. In three letters we have advised the Department of the brief operation of this source and that the individuals covered were never identified. The Department's proposed memorandum to the court notes, "There is a substantial question whether any conversations in which appellant participated were even monitored." In spite of this, the Department apparently feels it must disclose this surveillance. The Department failed to include our general authorization for installation of electronic surveillances over our protests. We feel that at the very least the general authorization of the Department should be in all briefs going to courts so there can be no accusation that the Bureau was operating in an uncontrolled and unrestrained manner.

Jack T. Rainwater

Jack T. Rainwater has conducted a large-scale numbers operation in the Miami, Florida area. He and six associates were convicted of state gambling violations in Florida courts based upon evidence furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and testimony of Internal Revenue Service agents.

In response to the Department's request they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Rainwater and one of his associates who also was convicted in state court, were monitored by an electronic surveillance. Neither of these individuals were the direct subject of an electronic surveillance.

On January 11, 1967, the Solicitor General disclosed to the Supreme Court that an electronic device had been utilized by Federal agents in the Rainwater matter.

Our installation in this matter was made under general authority of the Attorney General. Information from this source was disseminated to Internal Revenue Service who in turn disseminated to local authorities.

Charles Joseph Battaglia, Jr.

Battaglia is a Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra member who was closely affiliated with Joseph Bonanno a former La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member. A microphone for criminal intelligence purposes had been maintained on him under general Departmental authority. He was arrested by Bureau Agents for violation of the Hobbs Act in March, 1965, as a result of making threats in an effort to force a Tucson firm to utilize his vending machines. Following the granting of several continuances the trial judge in Federal District Court ordered Battaglia to appear for trial on the morning of January 11, 1967. The Department advised that they intended to inform the judge that Battaglia had been covered by microphone surveillances, but that the coverage had no bearing on the evidence to be produced in substantiation of the criminal charges against Battaglia. The Department further advised

they were going to recommend that the judge proceed with the trial and at the conclusion thereof, if the judge feels it necessary, a hearing will be held to determine the validity of the Department's claim regarding the microphone evidence.

A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Monday, January 16, 1967, in Tucson, Arizona.

Edward L. Levinson, et. al., Civil Suit

On December 10, 1965, Edward Levinson, at that time one of the owners of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, filed a \$6,000,000 damage suit (later reduced to \$4,200,000) against four Bureau Agents, charging invasion of privacy and asking injunctive relief against further invasion by use of electronic listening devices. Levinson filed a similar suit against the Central Telephone Company of Las Vegas and certain of its employees.

The case has recently been taken over personally by Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders who is presently reviewing all of the material in connection with preparing a response to plaintiff's motions. No date has been set for trial in matter. The Bureau has been pressing the Department to take depositions in this case from such major hoodlums as Meyer Lansky and Gerardo Catena who have hidden interests in the Fremont Hotel.

Fred B. Black, Jr.

Fred B. Black, Jr., named as being hired by front men in Las Vegas to represent their interests in Washington, D. C., where Black was alleged to have influence, was convicted on May 5, 1965, of evading income taxes for the period of 1956 through 1959. After a number of appeals he petitioned the Supreme Court for issuance of a writ of certiorari which was denied on May 4, 1966.

On May 24, 1966, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court reporting a listening device had been placed in Black's hotel suite in 1963, but

none of the evidence used in Black's trial was obtained as a result of the listening device. The Supreme Court on June 13, 1966, ordered a response by the Department to questions raised by the Court with regard to the initial memorandum filed by the Department which was answered on July 13, 1966, by supplemental memorandum.

This memorandum indicated the listening device, installed with trespass under general Departmental authorization had monitored conversations of Black and his attorney.

The United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1966, vacated the income tax conviction and granted a new trial, which will not be set until after the Robert Baker trial.

.....

To date, the Bureau has received over 1,000 names of individuals of prosecutive interest for a determination if such subjects have been covered by FBI microphones. A number of problems have resulted.

One problem which has been encountered, and which can be expected to be even more serious in the future, is the lack of identifying data accompanying the names of individuals on whom the Department has made inquiry in these matters. For example, one list recently received included 475 names, in some cases with a minimum of identifying data and in others with no identifying data at all. In order that an accurate determination can be made whether an individual in question has, in fact, been covered by one of our microphones, it will be necessary that the Department provide adequate identifying data when submitting these names for review.

An attendant problem has arisen in certain inquiries in which the Department has made unreasonable requests for such reviews on extremely short notice. One of these involved a request for the results of the review later the same day it was received. Thoroughness and accuracy, of absolute necessity in this type review, make extremely rapid checks such as this in most cases impossible, and at best, a very dangerous procedure.

With regard to those situations in which the Department has made disclosures to the various courts, continuing reluctance has been evidenced on their part to inform the court of the fact that the installation in question has been utilized by the FBI under either specific authority from the Attorney General, or under the general Departmental authority which was granted. The Department has been repeatedly reminded of their reluctance in these individual situations.

The volume involved in this project has caused a decided strain on the Bureau in processing these numerous inquiries to date, and these problems become magnified when the enormity of the entire project is assessed, in view of indications by the Department that the full review may encompass as many as 30,000 names.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FUGITIVE SECTION

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Cassius Clay, world's heavyweight boxing champion and Black Muslim, earlier this year filed a claim as a conscientious objector and more recently has applied to his draft board at Louisville, Kentucky, for a ministerial deferment as a minister of the Black Muslim religion. After a very extensive investigation by the Bureau, Clay's draft board denied his claim as a conscientious objector and placed him in a 1-A classification. Since the board's vote was unanimous, he has no further appeal as a conscientious objector. His ministerial deferment request will now have to be considered by his local board which our sources indicate will meet in the next few days. If the local board denies this request, Clay has the right to appeal.



SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION  
FEDERAL JUDGESHIP INVESTIGATIONS

ALFRED BURKA: On 1/11/67 we initiated an investigation of Alfred Burka, a District of Columbia attorney who is being considered for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Previous applicant investigation in 1953, which was favorable concerning Burka, showed his father was indicted in 1944 for violation of the Internal Revenue Code but the case was not prosecuted. Current investigation of Burka is pending.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER: Gardner, a District of Columbia attorney, is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Investigation completed 1/12/67 was favorable except in 1965 and 1966 income tax liens totaling \$6,828.54 were filed against him by the District of Columbia and the Federal Government for delinquent income taxes. These accounts have now been paid.

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN: Korman is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. He has been Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia since 1937. Investigation of Korman, which has been completed was favorable.

FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE: He is a candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. We completed investigation of him 1/9/67 and it was favorable.

HAROLD FRANK REIS: Reis is Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. He is a candidate for a judgeship on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He is a Kennedy supporter and has been the cause of discord between the Department and the Bureau concerning electronic surveillance matters.

Attached are background memoranda concerning the above individuals.

Enclosures (5)

Mr. Gale

1/11/67

W. V. Cleveland

ALFRED BURKA  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
JUDGE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of Alfred Burka, who is under consideration for appointment as Judge of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Burka, aged 38, was born in Washington, D. C., and received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1931. He served in the United States Army from 1931 to 1933 when he was honorably released as a first lieutenant. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 1933 to 1935 and since 1935 has been engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia and Bethesda, Maryland. He also served as Assistant States Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1932 to 1935. This was part-time employment.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Burka in 1953 when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney. That investigation was favorable concerning Burka. Our inquiries disclosed, however, that his father, Israel S. Burka, and others were indicted by a Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in December, 1934, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code because they failed to maintain proper records in respect to the sale and distribution of distilled spirits. It was also indicated that the defendants had listed addresses of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that such addresses were fictitious. It was also shown they had listed names of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that these people could not be identified. An offer of \$4,000 was submitted by the defendants in compromise of civil and criminal liabilities. The compromise offer was accepted and the case was nol-prossed. Israel S. Burka also had a record of 38 traffic violations between

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
① - Mr. Connell

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Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Alfred Burka

1936 and 1947 for which he forfeited sums ranging in amounts from \$4 to \$12. (77-58541)

Bureau files also show that in September, 1957, Alfred Burka, while Assistant United States Attorney, called upon the Director to pay his respects. He stated he had always held the Bureau in high esteem and he had very kind words to say about his contacts with our local office. In October, 1957, while serving as Assistant United States Attorney, he requested that the Director autograph a copy of the book "The FBI Story," for him and also give him an autographed photograph. His request was granted. (94-4-39-12248)

ACTION:

The field has been instructed to bring the previous investigation of Burka up to date. Appropriate memorandums will be submitted upon completion of our current inquiries.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/3/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
ASSOCIATE JUDGE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of William Courtleigh Gardner, who is under consideration for appointment as Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Background data furnished by the Department indicates Gardner, aged 49, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1948 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1951. From 1951 to the present he reportedly has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Gardner listed membership in various bar associations and civic organizations including present membership in the District of Columbia Special Police Trial Board.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Gardner.

## ACTION:

The investigation of Gardner has been initiated. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon its completion.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Connell

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Mr. Galo

12/14/66

W. V. Cleveland

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
JUDGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Investigation of Milton Daniel Korman, who is under consideration for appointment to the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Korman, aged 62, received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1925. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, (D. C.), from 1923 to 1931, operated a taxicab company in Virginia 1931 to 1934, and thereafter practiced law in Washington, D. C., until 1937. From 1937 to date he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel in D. C., and during the past year was Acting Corporation Counsel until the appointment of Charles T. Duncan, October, 1966.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

A Departmental Applicant investigation conducted concerning Korman in 1942, when he was being considered for a judicial position in D. C., was generally favorable; however, several individuals stated Korman was inclined to be dominating, loud, and blustering.

RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION:

The previous investigation has been brought up to date. Numerous individuals including judges of the D. C. Court of General Sessions and United States District Court, the United States Attorney, D. C. Commissioners Walter Tobriner and John B. Duncan; Charles Duncan, present Corporation Counsel; and local bar officials recommended Korman. He was described as a very competent attorney who is exceptionally well versed in the laws of the District of Columbia and fully qualified for a judicial position.

Korman was also recommended by several Congressmen, who are members of the House District of Columbia Committee, including Thomas C

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
① - Mr. Connell

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(6)

Memorandum to Mr. Cale  
Re: Milton Daniel Korman

Abernethy (Dem.), Mississippi, and Joel T. Broyhill (Rep.), Virginia.

Numerous professional associates and acquaintances who recommended Korman pointed out that in the 1950's Korman, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel, was placed in a position of having to defend segregation in the D. C. public schools because the laws at that time provided for a segregated school system. They stated because of this some individuals unjustifiably criticized Korman feeling he was too vigorous in defending segregation in the schools. These associates pointed out that Korman, as a member of the Corporation Counsel's Office, was obligated to defend the position of the District of Columbia at the time and was only doing his job. They further stated that Korman is not prejudiced in racial matters and if appointed judge would handle such matters fairly and without bias.

Korman was recommended by Negro attorneys as well as M. Carl Meultire, President, D. C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League. Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, Washington, D. C., who has limited knowledge of Korman, stated he would neither recommend or oppose Korman's appointment.

Korman was also recommended by representatives of the various religious faiths in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Rabbi Norman Gerstenfeld. Korman was a member of Rabbi Gerstenfeld's congregation until approximately 1962. Rabbi Gerstenfeld stated Korman, when a member of his congregation, was arrogant, uncongenial and created dissension among the members of the congregation. He said he does not feel Korman possesses judicial temperament and would not recommend him for a judicial position. Rabbi Gerstenfeld, however, stated he has had very limited contact with Korman for the past 14 years.

ACTION:

Reports containing the results of the investigation of Korman are being furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
JUDGE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The investigation of Fred Louis McIntyre, candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed with the exception of one agency record check.

We have brought up to date prior applicant type investigations of McIntyre conducted in 1950 and 1953. These investigations were favorable. McIntyre, aged 47, received his A.B. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from George Washington University. McIntyre was employed by the National Security Resources Board from 1950 to 1951; by the Defense Production Administration from 1951 to 1953; as an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1961 when he resigned to accept appointment as counsel for the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, which position he presently holds. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar in good standing since November 3, 1950. He served in the United States Air Force from 1941 to 1946.

Senators and Representatives on the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees respectively, U. S. Court of Appeals and Federal District Court Judges, D. C. Court of General Sessions Judges, District Commissioners, bar association officials, local attorneys who have opposed applicant in court, civil rights and religious leaders, neighbors and social acquaintances highly recommended applicant for a judicial position. They stated he has a judicial temperament and would be impartial and unbiased in his decisions. His legal associates stated they have been impressed with applicant's emotional stability and his competence as a lawyer. They noted that he has had extensive experience before the various courts in the District of Columbia. His legal ethics were not questioned and his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty were stated to be above reproach.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Fred Louis McIntyre

ACTION:

The reports of the current investigation are being sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The remaining agency check is being expedited and the results of this check will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General promptly upon receipt.

*RLB*

*OEC*

*ChB*

*✓*

Mr. Gale

1/5/67

W. V. Cleveland

HAROLD FRANK REIS  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum of 1/3/67 advising that the Deputy Attorney General's Office had requested a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check on Reis and it was understood Reis is being considered for a judicial appointment to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. An up to date name check has been completed on Reis and disclosed the following pertinent information.

BACKGROUND: Reis was born on 7/22/16 in New York City. His parents were born in Russia and became naturalized citizens. He received a B.S. degree from City College of New York in 1937 and a LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1940. He was first employed by the Department on 8/29/41 as an attorney in the Criminal Division. He resigned 9/21/42 and was again appointed an attorney in the Office of Alien Property 8/3/43. He subsequently served in the Office of Legal Counsel and was appointed first assistant in that office on 8/31/60. On 2/1/61 he was designated Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel. He has served in his present position as Executive Assistant to the Attorney General since March, 1965.

RESULTS OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS: Reis was first investigated by the Bureau in 1942 at the request of the Department and that investigation was brought up to date in 1965. In 1960 we conducted an Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation of him in connection with his access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The Department is in possession of the reports of the above investigations.

Our investigation in 1942 disclosed that while Reis was at the City College of New York in 1936 he was listed as a member of the Politics Club which was reported as being headed by two boys associated with communist activities at the college. Reis's membership in this club was not verified and it was reported that the heads of the organization were known to put down the names of persons who were not members and get to put down the names of persons who were members.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Braggeman

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Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Harold Frank Reis

In 1942 Reis was classified by his draft board as 3-A because of the dependency of his mother. His draft file contained an affidavit by a physician, who was a relative, to the effect that due to a congenital heart disease Reis should not engage in any strenuous physical effort. Several persons interviewed in 1942 said Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Reis told another individual he was perfectly healthy. Reis never served in the Armed Forces and on 8/22/42, after a physical examination at an induction center, Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of chronic, valvular heart disease, rheumatic, and was classified 4-F.

Two of the individuals listed by Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers Guild which has been cited as a communist front.

Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938 and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. Although the communists put forth efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State they succeeded in capturing only the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the party.

OTHER REFERENCES TO REIS IN BUREAU FILES: On a press release of the Department announcing Reis's appointment as First Assistant in the Office of Legal Counsel the Director noted that Reis was the individual who selected Department representatives to accompany him (Reis) to a State Department conference in Puerto Rico ignoring the FBI. Reis was designated by the Attorney General in February, 1963, to serve as his alternate on the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and as his alternate on the Presidents Council on Equal Opportunity. The Director noted concerning this designation of Reis to "watch this carefully as Reis is inclined to throw his weight around. H." On a background memorandum regarding Reis dated 6/21/66 the Director noted that Reis was "another foul ball. H."

A highly confidential source advised on 6/22/65 that Harry Wachtel, Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights which furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases, told Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that he was to meet with Harold Reis who was described as "our best friend up there." This information was not approved for dissemination to the Department and has not previously been disseminated.

In a memorandum 10/10/66 to the Acting Attorney General, which was read by him but not retained by the Department, his attention was brought to the procedures being followed in connection with requests made by the Bureau for approval by him of technical surveillances commonly known as wire taps. In this memorandum it was

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Harold Frank Reis

pointed out that Mr. Reis had wanted to know the basis on which wire tap continuation requests were sent to the Department every six months. It was pointed out that the procedure was based on the suggestion of former Attorney General Katzenbach and that former Attorney General Katzenbach had approved all of the continuation requests with the exception of one that was used in coverage of Martin Luther King which had been approved by former Attorney General Kennedy. Katzenbach declined to authorize the continuation of the wire tap on King. It was pointed out that previously highly sensitive matters of this kind were supposedly known in the Department only by the Attorney General; however, additional information concerning these matters was being requested by personnel in the Acting Attorney General's Office.

Mr. DeLoach was contacted by Reis on 10/8/66 and in their discussion Reis stated that he thought it had been a good idea to admit to the Supreme Court the usage of a microphone in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach told him this was one of the most stupid blunders the Department had ever pulled and that there had been no necessity to admit the usage of a microphone. Reis said it had been a good idea to admit usage in this particular case since there was less tainted evidence in this case than in any other and that if the Supreme Court had been presented with a case which involved considerable "bedroom gossip" the Supreme Court would have had no alternative but to issue a sweeping declaration preventing usage of all electronic devices in the future. Reis stated he had assisted Attorney General Katzenbach with the preparation of the draft given to the Supreme Court in the Black Case.

Mr. DeLoach advised 10/11/66 Reis reportedly stated on one occasion that he owed considerable loyalty to Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as Kennedy had brought him into the Attorney General's Office and had given him a higher position and private office. Reis obviously is quite loyal to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated it should also be noted that in a conversation with Acting Attorney General Clark on the night of October 10, 1966, Clark told him (Mr. DeLoach) that Reis in answer to a specific question had told Clark that "It was alright to wait a week or 10 days to approve requests for wire taps as sent over by the FBI" and Clark was straightened out on this matter. Clark stated he realizes he was wrong in depending on Reis for these facts.

On October 11, 1966, Mr. DeLoach stated he brought up the matter of Harold Reis and Jim Flug in the Attorney General's Office with Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark was advised

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Harold Frank Reis

that the Director and personnel in the FBI felt that Reis and Flug were the deliberate perpetrators of discord between the FBI and the Department. Mr. Clark was advised that obviously Reis had deliberately caused a great deal of unpleasantness in our dealings in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach further told Mr. Clark that we not only had an intense dislike and distrust of Reis but that Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court had advised of his feelings concerning Reis and that Justice Fortas had even advised the President concerning this matter. Mr. Clark stated that he was glad to get these facts and that he would take this matter under consideration.

ACTION: Attached is a memorandum to the Acting Attorney General referring to the Department's request for a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning Reis and briefly summarizing the derogatory information developed by the three investigations conducted concerning Reis.

It is suggested that the attached memorandum to the Acting Attorney General be delivered to him by Mr. DeLoach and at that time the Acting Attorney General again be advised of our past unsatisfactory relations with Reis and he be furnished the information received from the highly confidential source indicating that persons connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference considered Reis "our best friend up there." Attached is a copy of Atlanta's memorandum 6/23/66 reporting the details of this information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

2 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

The Acting Attorney General

January 3, 1967

Director, FBI

HAROLD FRANK REIS  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated December 30, 1966, requesting a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files show that Mr. Reis was the subject of applicant-type investigations requested by the Department in 1942 and 1950. In 1960, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, we brought up to date the prior investigations concerning Mr. Reis in connection with his clearance for access to restricted atomic energy data. The reports of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department.

The investigations of Mr. Reis disclosed that in 1935 he was listed in the records of the City College of New York as a member of the Politics Club. This club was reported to have been headed by two individuals associated with communist activities at the City College of New York. Mr. Reis's membership in this club was not confirmed and it was reported that the leaders of the organization were known to erroneously index nonmembers as members and to refrain from indexing actual members.

Mr. Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938, and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. With regard to the American Labor Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated:

"For years, the communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing

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(8)

**The Acting Attorney General**

the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

When reviewed in May, 1942, Mr. Reis's selective service file disclosed he had been classified 3A because of the dependency of his mother. His file contained an affidavit from a relative who was a physician to the effect that Reis should not engage in strenuous physical activity because of a congenital heart disease. Several persons interviewed in 1942 stated Mr. Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Mr. Reis told another individual that he was perfectly healthy. In August, 1942, at an induction station, Mr. Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of "chronic valvular heart disease, rheumatic," and was classified 4F.

Two of the individuals listed by Mr. Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers' Guild which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

The Internal Revenue Service has advised that its records show that income tax returns were timely filed by Mr. Reis for the years 1943, 1944, and 1945. There was no record of unpaid taxes, liens, or intelligence investigations concerning these returns.



Domestic Intelligence Division

## ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES

As of January 12, 1967, the Bureau has 17 domestic intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of domestic subversive organizations and individuals. Furthermore, we have 59 foreign intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of diplomatic and official establishments of foreign countries. Also, we have coverage of 40 teletype facilities of diplomatic establishments. We do not have any microphone surveillances in operation.

All of the above electronic surveillances which we have in operation were approved in writing by the Acting Attorney General on December 29, 1966, for a period through March 31, 1967.

This page was removed since it  
involves discussion of a peculiarly sensitive  
foreign intelligence operation..

## DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. We set up a staff of ten Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions we established a permanent Legal Attache office there, staffed with three Agents.

The six-month-old government under Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability. Nevertheless, there continue to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to accomplish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. In fact, a student strike in Santo Domingo, which began January 9, 1967, has attracted strong communist support and has served as a rallying point for the extreme leftists. Within two days, seventy percent of the students in secondary schools had joined the strike.

This is but one of numerous problems which beset Balaguer, although to date he has been able to meet each one head on.

*This page has been removed since  
it involves pending litigation*

HERBERT WILLIAM BOECKENHAUPT

*information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive  
ongoing foreign intelligence operation.*

Boeckenhaupt, a Staff Sergeant, United States Air Force, entered military service in 1960. He is a cryptographic systems maintenance and repairman and possessed "Top Secret" clearance. On April 20, 1966, he was detected by FBI Agents in a clandestine meeting in suburban Virginia with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee and reportedly a Colonel of Soviet Military Intelligence.

On October 24, 1966, Boeckenhaupt was arrested by Air Force representatives at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, for violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that he failed to report his contacts with representative of a foreign government (Malinin).

On October 31, 1966, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Los Angeles, charging Boeckenhaupt with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, on December 16, 1966, for conspiracy to commit espionage and for conspiracy to act as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Department of State. On January 9, 1967, his court-appointed attorney submitted data to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, requesting that Boeckenhaupt's trial be kept in the Central District of California, and that Boeckenhaupt not be removed to the Eastern District of Virginia to stand trial in this matter.

## MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is currently writing a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here" to be published in the spring. This book allegedly will deal with the resurgence of the "white backlash," "black power," and propose a course of action the Federal Government should take concerning the civil rights movement. King has been counseled by Stanley Levison, his principal advisor and long-time communist, to run for President of the United States in 1968. He has this suggestion under consideration and reportedly has made no decision. We maintain a wire tap on Stanley Levison to determine the degree of communist influence in the racial field.

## STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a highly militant civil rights organization, continues to make inflammatory statements advocating violence as a means of obtaining Negro objectives as well as urging Negroes not fight in Vietnam. At present, Carmichael is facing charges of "inciting to riot" in Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. He was convicted of these charges in Selma, Alabama; however, the conviction is currently under appeal by him. Carmichael recently underwent a physical re-examination to determine his suitability for military service. The results of this examination have not been made known.



General Investigative Division

ROBERT G. BAKER  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The most recent development relative to the trial of Baker is the disclosure in the afternoon edition of "The Evening Star," 1/12/67, that the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department installed a "bug" in the Baker case. It is reported that this installation relates to the Department's admission during the trial that it had planted a microphone and transmitter on Wayne Bromley, a prime Government witness, in order to record the results of a meeting held on 3/26/65, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California, which was attended by Baker, Clifford Jones and Bromley. The article points out that the FBI had refused a request of the Department to cover this meeting. It also points out that according to Edward Bennett Williams, Baker's attorney, that in compliance with an order of Judge Gasch to turn over tapes and transcripts, only notes made by two monitors were received indicating the tape was not usable or available.

This meeting at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is the meeting which was arranged during telephone calls on 3/25/65, between Bromley and Baker and Bromley and Jones which were monitored and tape recorded by the Bureau at the request of the Department, with the Department's assurance that such action was legal and with the written consent of Bromley. A complete transcript of these recordings was made available to the Department.

Although the Department did on 3/25/65, request that we monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, we refused to do so. Upon revelation during pretrial hearings that this meeting was monitored, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark was questioned as to who performed this monitoring. He stated that he had ascertained that upon the FBI's refusal to comply with the departmental request, the Department had then turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Bureau of Narcotics. He was certain that it was the Bureau of Narcotics.

The only other coverage of any conversations by Baker was accidental in nature and resulted from installations which had been placed on Fred B. Black in Washington, D. C.; the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; Edward Siegelbaum, Miami,

Florida, (all in connection with organized crime matters) and the Dominican Embassy (in connection with security matters). Details concerning these installations were set forth in a summary memorandum regarding the Bureau's involvement in the prosecution of Baker dated 1/10/67.

Logs relative to the electronic surveillances on Black, the Fremont Hotel and Siegelbaum were furnished to the Department and excerpts were furnished to the trial judge who ordered that they be made available to the defense. These logs were the subject of pretrial hearings during November, 1966, following which the judge ruled that there was no causal relationship between the information in the logs and the charges in the indictment.

Logs concerning Baker's conversations intercepted on the Dominican Embassy installation were similarly furnished to the Department and to the trial judge who placed a protective order thereon and has instructed that any discussions relative to them must be held only in his chambers. Information as to the existence of these logs has been leaked to the press, presumably by Edward Bennett Williams to cause some action favorable to his client. His reporting to the trial judge that the FBI was responsible for this leak is absolutely ridiculous and is completely unfounded.

**JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE**

James Riddle Hoffa and three others were convicted in Chattanooga Federal Court, 3/4/64, of obstruction of justice related to their efforts to tamper with certain members of the jury in a previous trial of Hoffa. These convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on 12/12/66.

In response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., we furnished a letter to the Acting Attorney General on 12/29/66, of instances in which the conversations of Hoffa and two other defendants were overheard through the use of electronic devices. Hoffa, his office, and his home were not the direct targets of any electronic devices in the development of this case, and the Acting Attorney General was so advised in our memorandum of 12/29/66. The instances in which he appeared to have been present at conversations monitored occurred in Detroit, Michigan, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 1961 and 1962 our Detroit office overheard three conversations of Hoffa. These conversations were broadcast to and from radio-telephones in automobiles operated by Teamsters Union personnel in the Detroit area. This was accomplished through the use of a tunable commercial-type FM radio receiver which was in operation in our Detroit office. No trespass was involved in this connection.

In addition, between 2/1 and 8/12/63, Hoffa appears to have participated in four telephone conversations with two Las Vegas hoodlum figures who were being covered by electronic eavesdropping devices (trespass involved). Hoffa's part of these conversations was not overheard.

Zeno Thomas Osborn, Jr., (Nashville lawyer and former attorney for Hoffa) was convicted 5/29/64, in Nashville Federal Court of obstruction of justice arising from his attempts to influence a potential juror in a forthcoming trial of Hoffa. In this investigation, a miniature recorder was concealed on a cooperative Government witness during a meeting with Osborn. This installation was made at the request of the Department and with the prior approval of the two Federal judges in Nashville. No trespass was involved, and the use of this installation was brought out fully during Osborn's trial. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court 12/12/66. The Department is fully aware of

this installation and details of same were included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General 12/29/66.

At the specific request of former Attorney General Kennedy, a microphone surveillance (trespass required) was conducted on the Washington, D. C., hotel room of James E. Haggerty (former attorney for James Riddle Hoffa) during period 8/7/61, through 8/11/61. This coverage was for the specific purpose of identifying an alleged "contact" of Hoffa's in the Justice Department, whom Kennedy thought Haggerty would meet in Washington. Information concerning this coverage was included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General dated 12/29/66. In addition, in response to a letter from Vinson dated 12/29/66, we furnished the Acting Attorney General copies of logs prepared in connection with this coverage by memorandum dated 1/6/67.

### JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS

On January 9, 1967, a letter was forwarded to the Acting Attorney General advising him that in view of the increasing sensitiveness to intrusion by the Federal Government into the rights of defendants in criminal trials and in order to assure that future requests for jury panel investigations would be made only in truly exceptional cases, investigations of this nature should not be undertaken by the Bureau except upon the specific written request of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and that our field offices were being so instructed.

## CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Two major civil rights cases are awaiting prosecutive action in Mississippi. One of these cases involves the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964, in which case eighteen subjects were previously indicted on civil rights charges by a Federal Grand Jury. The other case involves the shooting and burning of the residence of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, past president of the NAACP, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in January, 1966, resulting in the death of Dahmer. A Federal Grand Jury indicted fifteen members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statute.

In view of a court decision subsequent to the above indictments, it was determined by the Government that all of the indictments in these two cases are faulty because certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury. The Department has been pushing for early representations to a properly composed grand jury and had contemplated that both of these cases would be given to a Federal Grand Jury being empaneled 1/16/67.

On 1/3/67 U. S. District Judge Harold Cox advised SAC Roy Moore that he had instructed the U. S. Attorney to use the January grand jury for the purpose of checking into possible misuse of funds in the Headstart project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Mississippi. The Judge referred to press accounts stating that the Government was providing additional money for this project although it has been alleged that several hundred thousand dollars of the initial appropriation was unaccounted for. Judge Cox said that he felt "first things come first" and therefore decided to use the grand jury to ferret out any possible fraud in connection with the failure to account for these funds. He stated he would advise SAC Moore when he convenes another grand jury to hear the civil rights cases. Judge Cox added that this will be done sometime in the near future but that no specific date has been set. It has been speculated in the press that if Judge Cox fails to promptly call a grand jury to hear the civil rights cases the Government will seek mandamus from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the purpose of forcing Judge Cox to call a grand jury to hear these cases.



## PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

By letter to the Attorney General 3/1/65, we called attention to the rise in crimes against banking institutions and recommended the Department propose legislation which would require bank supervisory agencies to establish minimum security requirements for all banks under Federal Charter. A follow-up letter was sent on 3/29/65, and again on 3/1/66. The Department advised on 4/12/66, that a legislative proposal was being developed. A proposed bill was submitted for our review on 6/6/66, which we returned on 6/9/66, recommending no changes. In reply to our inquiry on 7/25/66, the Department, on 8/3/66, advised the Bill was under study by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

We inquired again on 10/6/66, and on 10/26/66, were advised that since the 89th Congress was so near an end, the legislation would be included on program for 90th Congress. By letter 11/28/66, we were advised that the Bill had been returned to the Criminal Division with certain observations and suggestions. On 1/9/67, we again called attention to the increase in violations. Current figures show that during calendar year 1966, violations increased to 1871, a new all-time high, surpassing the 1749 violations in calendar year 1965.

WALTER BERYL CHIPMAN, ET AL.  
CRIME ON HIGH SEAS

Alvin Junior Cupp, who had received a five-year Federal term on 3/16/65, in Marquette, Michigan, furnished information to Chicago Agents pinpointing officials and "goons" of the Seamens International Union (SIU) responsible for the 1963 bombing of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw" in Chicago, Illinois.

Upon Cupp's parole from prison 12/23/66, he was immediately contacted by union officials allegedly for the purpose of paying him off a promised \$8,000 for maintaining his silence relative to the "Howard L. Shaw" bombing while in prison. The U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago requested that an electronic device be attached to Cupp's person to record conversations with union officials, anticipating evidence would be obtained whereby prosecution of these officials would be forthcoming. SAC, Chicago advised the U. S. Attorney on 1/4/67, that the Bureau could not accede to his request since the Solicitor General had publicly announced that all eavesdropping is illegal.

At approximately 9 P. M., 1/5/67, the Acting Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach relative to this case, indicating he felt this was a legal device and he could see no reason why it should not be used. Mr. DeLoach informed the Acting Attorney General if he felt this way he should put these views in writing, since the FBI could not afford to be criticized on one hand and then on the other hand be directed by the Department to enter into such procedures. The Acting Attorney General, upon a moment's reflection, stated that in view of the "psychological situation" he probably would not put this request in writing and perhaps would inform the Organized Crime Section of the Department not to request the FBI to utilize this device. We have since received no such request from the Acting Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-17-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE  
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS  
LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT WITH  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS  
FEBRUARY 20, 1969

The Director has an appointment to have luncheon with the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. Ehrlichman, Legal Counsel to the President, on Thursday, February 20, 1969. There is attached a brief containing items of possible pertinent interest for the Director's use in connection with this luncheon meeting.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

DGH:pls/cmj  
(6)

EX-102

REC-23

62-97856-175

JUL 25 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

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B R I E F

LUNCHEON MEETING WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL AND OTHERS

Thursday, February 20, 1969

## SYNOPSIS

### BUREAU STATISTICS

FBI Personnel As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

Overtime Services The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. This was a cost-free saving to the Government of over \$14 million.

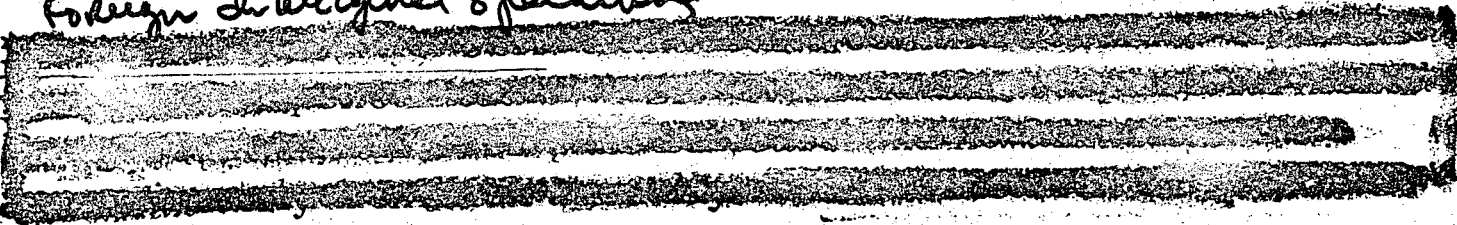
National Crime Crime Index for January-September, 1968, recorded a 19 percent increase. Largest increases noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

District of Columbia Crime For calendar year 1967, District had sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate District recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Began in January, 1967, with pilot operation. Now terminals in 47 states. Over 780,000 records in system and 33,000 messages handled daily in 24-hour operating day.

### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

*Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing Foreign Intelligence operations*



New Left Movement has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses marked by growing violence. Part of world-wide



revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from U. S. have played important roles in demonstrations in foreign countries.

Racial Unrest on College Campuses Campuses throughout U. S. have been marked by racial unrest. Minority groups such as Black Student Union becoming increasingly militant and violent. Demands unreasonable. Other militant groups have joined in demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

Black Panther Party is most active, notorious and violence-prone black extremist group. Branches in 25 cities. Will possibly go underground. Minister of Education is George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College.

Soviet and Satellite Espionage The U. S. is the number one espionage target of Soviet Union and satellites. Intelligence operations coordinated by Soviet Union. Embassies and missions are focal points. As of February, 1969, approximately 230 Soviet and 117 satellite personnel operating. Consular Convention between U. S. and Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968, and will probably increase capability for espionage.

*Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign counter intelligence operations.*

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Essence of Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies/alleged connection between Oswald, David Ferrie (deceased) and Clay Shaw. Not established in

exhaustive FBI investigation. Bureau maintaining "hands off" policy regarding Garrison investigation. Garrison mental stability is questionable. He received medical discharge from U. S. Army in 1951 for an emotional problem. Admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment.

*Excision of material re King as it derives from electronic surveillance.*

## GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Suggestions for the Revision of Criminal Code in the District of Columbia  
Should be an Enabling Statute which would allow justice to be handled as they see throughout U. S. Mandatory sentences recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms.  
Registration of all convicted felons should be considered.  
Abolishment of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life". Provisions of Bank Robbery Act of 1968 should be accelerated.

Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Extensive FBI investigation revealed killer of King on 4/4/68 to be James Earl Ray. Ray arrested by Scotland Yard 6/8/68. Extradited to U. S. and turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for state prosecution. Local trial scheduled for 3/7/69.

Alleged Violations of Federal Corrupt Practices Act by 21 Political Committees We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinton to interview the Chairman and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House. While House staff members refused to be interviewed, investigation got off to a good on expeditious basis. Report not being kept record.

Sirhan Fimoun Perron Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
Senator Kennedy. Killed 6/5/68 in Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. Sirhan identified as Arab North. Arabics and charged with murder. Trial began, Los Angeles Superior Court on 1/7/69.

Gary Steven Krist; Ruth Eisemann-Schier; Barbara Jane Mackle - Victim Kidnaping Mackle kidnaped from Atlanta, Georgia, motel 12-17-68 and \$500,000 ransom demand made. FBI investigation resulted in her safe return and Krist and Eisemann-Schier identified as kidnappers. Krist apprehended and all-out investigation continuing to locate Eisemann-Schier. Krist will be tried by state and next appearance in court scheduled for 2-28-69.

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) Since the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) was formed under the jurisdiction of the Department, the FBI has been conducting background investigations on its applicants and employees. This was done pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59, dated 4-1-59. However, the BNDD was discovered to be conducting some duplicate investigation of their clerical applicants. We objected to this wasted effort and expressed our views to the Department which countered with a proposal advanced by Associate BNDD Director Giordano, that we share parts of these investigations with them. By letter of 2-6-69, in reply to this proposal, we informed the Department that no additional requests for BNDD applicant investigations would be accepted, except those submitted under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Martin Edward Underwood Underwood, an employee of the Department of Commerce, who was detailed to the White House in 1966 to serve as an advance man for former President Johnson, was removed from his office at the White House on 2-6-69, and the Department of Commerce has been instructed to inform him that his services are no longer required. Our investigation of Underwood, which was furnished the White House on 2-12-69, disclose that he had severe drinking problem until at least 1964.

Virginia Stanfill Savell We conducted a discreet inquiry of Savell in September, 1966, at the request of former Senator Kuchel (R) of California, for whom she then worked in his Los Angeles office. It had been alleged she was operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's office but our inquiry developed no information to substantiate this. However, it was reported that she was an alcoholic. Current investigation revealed Savell attempted to commit suicide in July, 1967, by overdose of sleeping pills.

Donald Edward Ganoung We have investigated Ganoung as a Departmental applicant for the position of consultant with the Law Enforcement Administration at Washington, D. C., the position he now holds. He has a degree in criminology and is a former Episcopalian priest who has worked among deviate elements. He has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. Divorced by his wife in 1967 after he had an affair with another woman, Ganoung also

IRS [JFK Law 11(a)] [redacted] The results of our investigation of him were furnished to the Attorney General on 2/11/69.

William Henry Rentschler Rentschler, a candy company operator, has been extremely active in Illinois Republican Party politics. He carried on a notorious adulterous relationship which led to a divorce from a former wife. Our investigation of him revealed many prominent persons who would not recommend Rentschler for a position with the Government in view of his moral weaknesses and reported lack of business acumen. Our investigation not yet complete but summary memo furnished the White House on 2/10/69.

Special Inquiry Investigations for the White House Security officers of various Government agencies have expressed shock at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the White House staff responsible for filling top-level positions with the new Administration. Most requests for investigation have been of persons already firmly established in their new jobs. When derogatory data is developed it is simply requested that the investigation be continued. Only one person is known to have been discharged as a result of derogatory information developed during investigation. Don Virdin, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), called Bureau 2/13/69 and indicated Bureau had checked through IRS only 8 of last 25 publicly announced Presidential appointees. Bureau has run checks of IRS on all requests received from White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear White House only asked for 8 of last 25 to be checked.

Selective Service These cases in recent years have broadened in scope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. We have 14,000 pending investigations, up 5,000 from a year ago. Fiscal year 1968 produced 809 convictions and the first seven months of this fiscal period have recorded 380 convictions, an increase over this period a year ago. An interesting case is summarized which involves an 18-year-old Californian whose mother, following his arraignment for failure to register for the draft, attempted to get a Restraining Order by contending that she was responsible for her son's actions

and therefore should be punished rather than him. The Judge rejected her appeal and her son's trial is scheduled for March, 1969.

Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime While our organized crime investigations are aimed at key members in the power structure, they have also struck hard in the lower echelons with progressively greater penetration into the heart of hoodlum activities - gambling operations. Fiscal year 1968 capped four consecutive record years in convictions of organized crime figures with 281. There are now 789 other hoodlum figures awaiting trial in Federal court thus indicating a continuance of the upward trend in convictions in fiscal year 1969. Recent major accomplishments in the organized crime field include the arrest or conviction of many top La Cosa Nostra leaders across the country. Our dissemination of criminal intelligence data to other Federal and local law enforcement agencies has broken the million mark in number of items in the past five years. This shared FBI data enabled other law enforcement agencies to conduct hundreds of raids, execute thousands of arrests, and recover millions of dollars in gambling funds or stolen property each year. Department Task Force Operations (also called Strike Force) have been formed in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey; since the original group at Buffalo, New York. We now maintain liaison with these Task Force groups and it has been recommended that we expand our liaison arrangements with Task Force. There have been La Cosa Nostra leadership changes in New York and Chicago.

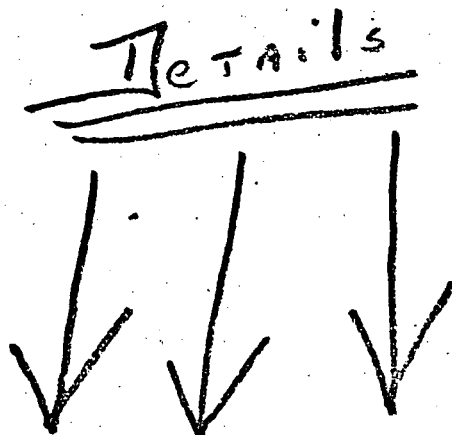
Department's Manual for use of Electronic Surveillance Under Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill Attorney General has been furnished our views regarding Department's draft manual for use of electrical surveillance pursuant to Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill, the general provisions of which concern administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself. The manual's requirements would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic

surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. Included would be requirements for review of an application for a court order at a number of levels within the Department, and by the Attorney General, before the application reached the judge, involving delay and the spreading of information about our use of this technique among a comparatively wide range of authorities. Included in our views was our belief that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

### MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" is in its fourth year and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. Latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflects it is second most popular show on air and has 26 million viewers. Plans being made to present on our program film on Mackle kidnaping case next season after prosecutive action is completed. *Being shown in 43 different countries.*

The Tails



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## BUREAU STATISTICS

### FBI Personnel

As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

### Overtime Services

The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during the fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. Taking into consideration the limited extent to which this overtime was compensated under fringe benefits regulations of the Civil Service Commission, there was a cost-free saving to the Government of over \$14 million when compared to the value of the total overtime performed. This is a tremendous voluntary contribution by our investigative staff.

### National Crime

While preliminary crime figures for calendar year 1968 are not yet available, for the period January through September, 1968, over the same period in 1967, the Crime Index nationwide recorded a 19 percent increase. The largest increases were noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. Nationally, the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault as a group increased 21 percent and the more voluminous property crimes of burglary, larceny \$50 and over and auto theft rose 19 percent. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

### District of Columbia Crime

For calendar year 1967, Washington, D. C., had the sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 population and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate that



Washington, D. C., recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Its objective is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through the more efficient handling and exchange of information. In January, 1967, a pilot operation was begun with terminals in 15 local and state law enforcement agencies. NCIC now has 78 control terminals in 47 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. North Carolina and Wyoming will be added in the near future; however, Alaska will be delayed due to very high communication circuit costs. The files consist of stolen motor vehicles, license plates, firearms, other identifiable stolen property including securities, and wanted persons. Over 780,000 records are in the system and more than 33,000 messages are handled each day. Positive responses to inquiries wherein a record is furnished now exceed 220 each 24 hours. NCIC is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

*Information tends to identify sensitive ongoing  
foreign intelligence operations*

### New Left Movement

The New Left movement, an amorphous, undisciplined collection of malcontents, has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses which has been marked by growing violence and lawlessness. During the past year a surge of bombings and arsons, along lines advocated by New Left extremists, has accounted for over \$2,000,000 in damages to property consisting mostly of college facilities and U. S. Government property. The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a worldwide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from the United States have played an important role in demonstrations which have taken place in England, France, West Germany, Japan, and Mexico. They have established and maintained contacts with representatives of communist and other leftist organizations abroad through meetings, conferences, and correspondence; traveling to communist countries, such as Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union.

\*Classified "~~Top~~ Secret"

*Downgraded to Secret  
per C98W57B22  
on 2/24/2017*

## Racial Unrest on College Campuses

Campuses throughout the United States have been marked by racial unrest as exemplified by the current disruptions at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California; and the University of California, Berkeley, California. Such groups as the Third World Liberation Front, a coalition of minority groups, and the Black Student Union are becoming increasingly militant and violence prone in presenting their demands to college authorities. Demands made by such groups include the establishment of a separate college for minority groups, particularly Negroes; the establishment of black courses; the hiring of minority group professors and administrators; and the control of hiring and firing of faculty members by students. At San Francisco State College over 400 individuals have been arrested during a current wave of disruption and attempts are being made to force the College to close. Students for a Democratic Society and other militant groups have joined in these demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

## Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party is the most active, notorious, violence-prone black extremist organization. In the past nine months it has established branches in 25 cities across the country with a hard-core membership of at least 1,200.

The latest development is the order from national headquarters to stop recruiting for a time in order to weed out informants and undesirables and concentrate on political indoctrination based on the writings of MAO Tse-tung of Communist China. There is also increasing discussion of the necessity for going underground.

The Black Panther Party Minister of Education George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College, holds a position on the Central Committee of the Black Student Union at that College. The Black Student Union instigated the campus unrest which has plagued this institution during the current school year.

## Soviet and Satellite Espionage

The United States is the number one espionage target of the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania). The intelligence operations of these satellites are coordinated

against the United States by the Soviets. The embassies of these countries in Washington and their missions to the United Nations in New York are focal points for their espionage activities. As of February, 1969, there were approximately 230 Soviet personnel and 117 satellite personnel with intelligence assignments operating out of their respective official establishments.

This represents since February, 1959, a 210% increase in Soviet intelligence personnel and a 100% increase in satellite intelligence personnel.

A Consular Convention between the United States and the Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968. This would grant diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction for Soviet Consular personnel in the United States and United States Consular personnel in the Soviet Union. On August 13, 1968, the Soviet Foreign Ministry proposed establishment of a Soviet Consulate General at San Francisco, California, in return for a United States Consulate General in Leningrad. There has been no progress in negotiations regarding establishment of Consulates since last August. Establishment of a Soviet Consulate in San Francisco will increase Soviet capability for espionage.

*Information tends to identify  
particularly sensitive ongoing  
foreign counterintelligence  
operations.*

information contained on page 6 tends to  
identify peculiarly sensitive foreign  
intelligence operations.

6.

*Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing  
sensitive foreign intelligence operations.*

### Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The essence of the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies in the connection New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison is attempting to establish between Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie (now deceased), and Clay Shaw. The principal witness has been Perry Russo who has said Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw discussed assassinating President Kennedy at a meeting in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans in September, 1963.

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI received allegations of a connection between Ferrie and Oswald. These allegations were thoroughly and exhaustively investigated. No evidence was ever developed that Oswald and Ferrie were acquainted. Clay Shaw's name never came up in the investigation and the FBI never investigated him.

The FBI has held to a "hands-off" policy regarding Garrison's investigation. Although we are closely following Shaw's trial, we have no observers in the courtroom. It is noted that the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has an unofficial observer in the courtroom.

Garrison's mental stability is questionable. He received a medical discharge in October, 1951, from the U. S. Army for an emotional problem. He admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment. Garrison was a Special Agent of the FBI for four months, resigning to re-enter military service in July, 1951.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR

*EXCISE OF MATERIAL re King derived from ELECTRONIC  
SURVEILLANCE OF King and derived from a peculiarly sensitive  
source in foreign intelligence operations.*

information contained on page 8  
tends to identify a peculiarly  
sensitive foreign intelligence operation.



GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS  
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE  
REDUCTION OF CRIME IN  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In connection with the juvenile problem in the District of Columbia, it is suggested that an Enabling Statute be passed which would allow juveniles to be handled in the District of Columbia as they are throughout the United States; publicize the names of the juveniles involved in serious crimes and maintain and make available juvenile records to law enforcement agencies. In areas of high crime, improved street lighting should be installed.

Mandatory sentences are recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms or involving threats, and a habitual criminal statute might be effective. Consideration could be given to the registration of all convicted felons in the District, as well as a law requiring registration of firearms.

Authorities responsible for allowing prisoners to be released under the "Work Release Program" should thoroughly consider their prior records so that vicious felons will not be returned to the streets. In addition, prosecutors should not accept guilty pleas on one count while dismissing other counts; and abolition of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life."

As a deterrent to bank robberies, District banks should on a voluntary basis accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Bank Protection Act of 1968, and consideration should be given to the deployment of one police officer and a bank guard to selected institutions.

More stringent penalties should be invoked for violations of gambling laws, and sentences should be made stiffer for second offenders.

## ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

The entire facilities of the FBI were committed to the investigation of the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in Memphis, Tennessee, on 4-4-68, and within five days the man then known as Eric S. Galt was developed as a prime suspect. From a check of latent fingerprints against those of white male fugitives for whom "wanted" notices had been placed in the files of the FBI Identification Division, James Earl Ray was determined to be the true identity of Eric S. Galt. At the request of the FBI, Canadian authorities determined that a Canadian passport had been issued to Ray in the name of Ramon George Sneyd, and on June 8, 1968, Ray was arrested by Scotland Yard when he presented the Sneyd passport to travel from London to Brussels. At the conclusion of extradition proceedings, Ray was returned to the United States in custody of FBI Agents and was turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for state prosecution. Local trial is scheduled for April 7, 1969.

ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL CORRUPT  
PRACTICES ACT BY 21 POLITICAL COMMITTEES;  
W. PAT JENNINGS, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES - COMPLAINANT  
TITLE 2, SECTION 244, USC, ELECTION LAWS

We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinson to interview the Chairmen and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. There have been some delays in obtaining necessary information as well as locating the individuals to be interviewed. We have kept the Department fully advised of all developments.

Mr. Daniel W. Hofgren of the White House Staff declined to be interviewed, indicating the matter would have to be taken up with the General Counsel at the White House and the Attorney General. Hofgren indicated he was speaking on behalf of other employees of the White House. This, of course, has been reported to the Attorney General. We are going forward on an expeditious basis with all other interviews and current developments are being brought to the attention of the Department.

**SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN  
ASSASSINATION OF SENATOR  
ROBERT F. KENNEDY**

On June 5, 1968, Senator Kennedy was shot and killed in the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles, California, following a political speech. Sirhan Bishara Sirhan was identified by witnesses as the assailant. He was indicted by a Los Angeles County grand jury and charged with murder. Trial began at Los Angeles Superior Court on January 7, 1969. A jury has been selected and the trial is presently in progress.

GARY STEVEN KRIST;  
RUTH EISEMANN-SCHIER;  
BARBARA JANE MACKLE - VICTIM  
KIDNAPING

On December 17, 1968, 20-year-old Barbara Jane Mackle was abducted from an Atlanta, Georgia, area motel. A \$500,000 ransom demand was subsequently made of her father, Robert Mackle, a Coral Gables, Florida, resident and business official. FBI investigation resulted in the safe return of Miss Mackle, who had been buried in a coffin-like box northeast of Atlanta, Georgia; the recovery of most of the ransom money; and the apprehension of one of the subjects, identified as Gary Steven Krist. An all-out investigation continues to locate Ruth Eisemann-Schier, the other subject in this case. Federal charges were filed in Miami, Florida, against subjects for violation of Extortion Statute, Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, and the Aiding and Abetting Statute. The subjects were indicted in DeKalb County, Georgia, for kidnaping on January 13, 1969. The Bureau has furnished results of its investigations to local authorities and is cooperating in the state trial which will be held in this matter. Krist was brought before the circuit court in DeKalb County, Georgia, on February 7, 1969, at which time the court appointed two attorneys to represent him. One of the attorneys is James R. Venable, who has been for many years Imperial Wizard for the National Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. A three-week delay was requested by the attorneys, and the judge set the next appearance for February 28, 1969.

February 17, 1969

**SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS  
DISCONTINUANCE OF BACKGROUND  
INVESTIGATIONS ON CLERICAL  
APPLICANTS FOR THE BUREAU OF  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
(BNDD)**

The Bureau has been conducting background investigations on applicants and employees of the BNDD since that agency came under the jurisdiction of the Department. These investigations were conducted pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59 dated April 1, 1959.

Our Chicago Division learned that BNDD had been conducting preemployment checks to include credit and criminal investigation, interviews with former employers, supervisors, and references. On January 21, 1969, both Assistant Attorney General for Administration Pellerzi and Associate Director Giordano, BNDD, agreed with the Bureau's position that conducting duplicate investigations of clerical applicants for BNDD was a waste of time and money; however, on February 4, 1969, Mr. Giordano reversed his position and stated he wanted to run credit and criminal checks and contact the last two employers to see if they had any further interest in the clerical applicant. The Bureau would then be asked to complete the investigation. Mr. Giordano was told that BNDD should do their own clerical applicant investigations entirely or the FBI should do them entirely. The Director noted that he wanted no part of divided responsibility and this position was confirmed in our letter to Mr. Pellerzi dated February 6, 1969, copy attached. This letter advised that effective immediately we would not accept any additional requests for investigations of clerical applicants and that, if during the course of investigations of these people by BNDD, they should find subversive derogatory information, then the case should be referred to the Bureau for a full field investigation under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Since February 6, 1969, we have not accepted any requests for investigation of clerical people for BNDD.

Enc. (1)

Mr. Leo M. Pollerai  
Assistant Attorney General for Administration

February 6, 1960

Director, FBI

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS  
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Cleveland  
① - Mr. Hartley

With regard to the request of Mr. Giordano, Associate Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, that the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs be permitted to conduct credit and criminal checks and contact the last two employers in connection with clerical applicants, he was informed on February 4, 1960, of the undesirability of divided responsibility and duplication of investigative effort by the FBI and the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. He was advised that it was felt that either they should handle these investigations entirely or the FBI should handle them entirely.

Please be advised that effective/immediately we will not accept any additional requests for investigations of clerical applicants since this Bureau wants no part of divided responsibility regarding these investigations or criticism for any possible duplication of investigative effort. If during the course of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs investigations of their clerical applicants subversive derogatory information is developed, it should be referred to this Bureau for a full field investigation under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

1 - Mr. Henry L. Giordano  
Associate Director, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs

NOTE: See cover memorandum J. H. Gale to DeLoach 2/6/60, same caption, WVC:dbh:msm.

WVC:msm:dbh  
(9)



## MARTIN EDWARD UNDERWOOD

Underwood, aged 54, was employed for a number of years as a salesman in Illinois and Maryland. Since 1961 he has been employed by the United States Government, for the greater period by the Department of Commerce, and the Small Business Administration. He was detailed to the White House in 1966 as an advance man in connection with the travels of former President Johnson.

We conducted an investigation of Underwood for the White House in 1965 which revealed he had a serious drinking problem prior to the investigation and was considered an alcoholic at one time. He is unmarried and has had two divorces, the first of which was precipitated by his drinking. Several people interviewed in the 1965 investigation would not recommend Underwood because of his drinking on the West Coast in 1964. After President Johnson's departure Underwood continued to hold an office on the first floor of the Executive Office Building, apparently gaining the favor of Vice President Agnew. On February 6, 1969, Underwood was removed from his office and his White House pass has been taken. The White House has been in contact with the Department of Commerce, on whose payroll Underwood has been while working at the White House, and advised the Department of Commerce to inform Underwood his services are no longer required.

Persons interviewed during our current investigation state Underwood apparently stopped drinking in 1964 and no longer has the drinking problem. Results of current investigation were furnished White House in memorandum dated February 12, 1969. Several interviews and one agency check remain to be handled.

## VIRGINIA STANFILL SAVELL

She was employed by former United States Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California in his Los Angeles, California, office from August, 1961, to September, 1968. She is presently an assistant to Herbert G. Klein at the White House.

In September, 1966, at the request of Senator Kuchel, a very discreet inquiry was conducted into an allegation Senator Kuchel had received that Mrs. Savell was possibly operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's Los Angeles, California, office. The inquiry developed no information to substantiate the allegation. The investigation did develop information that Mrs. Savell reportedly was an alcoholic.

The current investigation to date has ascertained that the South Pasadena, California, Police Department records indicate Mrs. Savell attempted suicide on July 23, 1967. She reportedly took an overdose of sleeping capsules.

DONALD EDWIN GANOUNG  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
CONSULTANT  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE  
ADMINISTRATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ganoun, aged 43, has B.A. degree in criminology and Bachelor of Divinity degree. He is former Episcopalian priest and has been active in attempting to rehabilitate sexual deviates and narcotics addicts in San Francisco; however, no one questioned his character in these connections. He is presently working as a consultant for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with duty station in Washington, D. C.

Ganoun has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. He has worked with dissident groups and has grown a beard and worn beads in this connection. As a result of running around with another woman, his wife divorced him in 1967. The expenses of this affair, including alimony, forced him to file bankruptcy. He

[REDACTED] A number of police officers in San Francisco area acquainted with Ganoun would not recommend him.

IRS [JFK Law 11(a)]

Ganoun is a protege of Wesley A. Pomeroy, Associate Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Pomeroy has been regarded as immature and insincere by former police acquaintances.

The results of our investigation of Ganoun were called to the attention of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General by letter dated February 11, 1969.

## WILLIAM HENRY RENTSCHLER

William Henry Rentschler, aged 43, former newspaper reporter, has been co-owner and/or President of a candy company since 1956. He has been extremely active in Republican Party politics in Illinois for the past several years. He was involved in adulterous relationship with a woman other than his wife for approximately three years and later married that woman. This was a well known fact by those interviewed and Senator Dirksen said his involvement in notorious divorce action presents serious question of his suitability for employment by the Government. Senator Percy indicated Attorney General Mitchell recently told him Senator Dirksen had indicated Rentschler could not pass the rigid background investigation by the FBI. During the investigation Rentschler was described as articulate and an intelligent individual who is knowledgeable in the field of politics. Several persons pointed out he lacks business ability, fails to follow through on details and does not have a feeling for finances. Some individuals did not recommend him for a position of trust, some recommended him with reservations, and some recommended him highly. A summary memorandum containing the results of investigation to date was furnished to the White House on February 10, 1969. Outstanding investigation consisted of an interview of Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce, and several other individuals who have been unavailable for contact. Secretary Stans has been interviewed and states he cannot recommend Rentschler due to unfavorable hearsay information concerning his alleged financial irresponsibility and his moral life. Additional investigation is necessary based on information furnished by Secretary Stans.

## SPECIAL INQUIRY INVESTIGATIONS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Conscientious security officers in various governmental agencies, many of whom are former Special Agents of the Bureau, have been shocked at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the eight or nine individuals at the White House responsible for filling top-level positions in the new Administration. This first came to our attention shortly after November 6, 1968, when Franklin Benjamin Lincoln, Jr., and William Rittenhouse Harman moved into the Pentagon as the vanguard of the transition team. They had no clearance for highly classified information and when no request was forthcoming for a full field investigation of these persons, the security officer at the Pentagon requested the investigation.

This matter came to a head on February 10, 1969, when the Secretary of Commerce was told by the White House to write a letter certifying that prospective Assistant Secretaries were cleared politically and from a security standpoint. When the Department of Commerce was told we had received no request for a full field investigation, that Department was informed by the White House the FBI had done a "24-hour check." The Department of Commerce would not accept this since the Federal Employee Security Program requires that no critical sensitive jobs should be filled unless a full field investigation is first conducted.

Most of the requests for investigations received thus far from the White House are in connection with persons who have been publicly announced and are already firmly established in their jobs. As a result, instead of discontinuing investigation upon the development of derogatory data the White House requests the investigation be continued and at the present time we know of only one person the Administration has discharged. This was a stenographer in Mr. Ehrlichman's office by the name of Helen Galanoplos, who had two brothers and a sister-in-law who were members of the Communist Party.

In connection with White House investigations Don Virdin of Internal Revenue Service (IRS) called the Bureau on February 13, 1969. Virdin stated that IRS had checked their files in connection with

the last 25 persons publicly announced and confirmed by the Senate. He stated that this check revealed that the Bureau had only asked for IRS information in connection with about 8 of these 25 people. He stated he felt this was strange because there was some rather interesting information in connection with some of these people, such as the fact that one of these individuals, whom he did not identify, had not filed an income tax return for the past three years. (We have run checks on all requests received from the White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear from the above that the White House only asked for us to conduct investigations on 8 of the last 25 publicly announced appointees.)

## SELECTIVE SERVICE

Selective Service investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in recent years have broadened to cope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. At the present time, we have slightly over 14,000 pending investigations, compared to 9,000 a year ago.

In fiscal year 1968, 809 convictions were recorded as compared to 763 convictions the previous fiscal year. For the first seven months of fiscal year 1969, 380 convictions were recorded compared to 374 convictions recorded for a similar period in the preceding fiscal year. It appears that such a trend will continue during the current fiscal year.

There follows a brief summary of an investigation of interest concerning a Selective Service matter.

At San Francisco in October 1968, it was learned Erik Alfred Whitehorn, aged 18, had not registered with Selective Service because his mother, Evelyn Whitehorn, had refused to grant permission. For his failing to register, Whitehorn was indicted, on November 20, 1968.

Following arraignment and release on his own recognizance, a Complaint and Petition for Injunction and Temporary Restraining Order against registration for the draft was filed in behalf of the subject. It claims if a person under 21 years of age cannot vote, control or dispose of his own property, serve on juries, marry, contract or litigate, then he cannot register for the draft without his parents' consent. Therefore, the mother, by teaching her son principles of morality and by influencing him to follow his own conscience, bears the main responsibility and should be punished instead of her son. The Judge hearing this case ruled that the son must stand trial for refusing to register for the draft and rejected the mother's appeals.

A date for the trial of Erik Whitehorn has been scheduled for March 19, 1969.



## CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME

The main thrust of our investigations of organized crime has been aimed at the key members in the power structure of La Cosa Nostra in order to secure their imprisonment and to disrupt leadership. We have also struck hard at the lower working level who are the money producing figures for the top echelon leaders. With progressively greater success, we have made deeper penetration into the heart of the hoodlum syndicate, the illegal gambling operations from which it draws much of its vast resources.

Prosecutions of hoodlums, gamblers, and vice figures for violating the laws within the Bureau's jurisdiction have been steadily increasing. For the fourth consecutive year, convictions have reached new highs, as evidenced by the fact that during Fiscal Year 1968, our drive against organized crime resulted in the conviction of 281 organized crime and gambling figures, compared with the 197 convictions during the preceding year. In addition, there are now 789 other individuals awaiting trial in Federal court. The substantial backlog of individuals awaiting further prosecution indicates that the upward trend of convictions will continue during Fiscal Year 1969. However, it is apparent that if we are to continue to be effective in our drive against the hoodlum element, prosecutions of these matters must necessarily receive high priority.

### Recent Major Accomplishments

Among our most recent major accomplishments are: the conviction of Ernest Sansone, Chicago hoodlum, and five associates on February 12, 1969, in connection with a wide-spread race wire dissemination service; the arrest of John Philip Cerone, current top leader of organized crime in the Chicago area, along with two accomplices on February 7, 1969, in connection with the operation of a large-scale gambling organization; the conviction of West Coast hoodlum figure, John Roselli, on February 3, 1969, for running an interstate gambling operation; the conviction of William Daddano, described as the 5th ranking mobster in Chicago, and four

accomplices on October 3, 1968, for bank robbery; the arrest on November 26, 1968, of La Cosa Nostra "commission" member Stefano Magaddino, and eight associates for Interstate Gambling Activity; the arrest on December 5, 1968, of Pittston, Pa., La Cosa Nostra "Boss" Russell Bufalino and two associates for conspiring to transport some \$23,000 worth of stolen television sets interstate; the September 12, 1968, conviction of New Orleans La Cosa Nostra "boss" Carlos Marcello for attempting to assault a Federal officer; the March 21, 1968, arrest of New Jersey La Cosa Nostra "boss" Samuel Rizzo Decavalcante and two associates for conspiring to extort money from four gamblers, and the conviction on March 8, 1968, of New England area La Cosa Nostra chieftain Raymond Patriarca and one of his "captains," Henry Tameleo, for violating the Anti-Racketeering statute in connection with a gambling-murder case.

#### Dissemination Program

As a result of our dissemination program, 287,004 items of criminal intelligence "type" information were disseminated to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies during Fiscal Year 1967, 300,244 such items were disseminated in Fiscal Year 1968, and during the first six months of the present Fiscal Year we have disseminated 153,214 items. Over one million such items have been disseminated during the past five years.

With respect to dissemination of information concerning local gambling operations to other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies throughout the United States for Fiscal Year 1968, a total of 721 raids took place; 3751 individuals were arrested of whom 1170 were convicted; paraphernalia seized amounted to \$1,395,069 and United States currency confiscated amounted to \$624,028. In the first six months of the present Fiscal Year 329 raids have taken place, 1787 individuals have been arrested, of whom 771 have been convicted; paraphernalia seized amounted to \$221,021, and United States currency confiscated amounted to \$273,701.

#### Department of Justice Task Forces on Organized Crime

In the Fall of 1966, the Criminal Division of the Department initiated the Task Force Operation (also called Strike Force) and the first one began operation in Buffalo, New York. These Task Forces consisted of a group comprised

of Departmental attorneys and investigative personnel from several different Federal investigative agencies. The FBI was invited to assign personnel but declined because of its overall commitments requiring utilization of all of its Agents. However, we have extended complete cooperation in the form of information in investigative reports and have promptly handled all cases within our investigative jurisdiction that were referred to us from the Task Forces.

Since the initial Task Force at Buffalo, the Department has formed such groups in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey.

We now maintain liaison with the various Task Forces but not on a full-time basis.

It has been recommended that (1) we continue to cooperate on a full-time basis, from the standpoint of furnishing information to the various Task Forces, (2) that the Director indicate to the new Attorney General that we will be happy to assign an FBI Inspector to serve as liaison with the Department Task Force office in Washington, D. C., (3) that a supervisory employee would be assigned by each SAC to a specific Task Force when such Task Force is established within a given area where one of our field offices is located, for liaison purposes.

#### La Cosa Nostra Leadership Changes

In the New York City area where La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member Thomas Luchese died during 1967, no successor has been named to date, primarily because the FBI was responsible for the arrest and/or conviction of the four leading contenders, all "captains" or ranking members of the Luchese "family."

In Chicago, John Philip Cerone, who was being groomed as the top leader of La Cosa Nostra group in the Chicago area, was arrested on February 7, 1969, for Interstate Gambling Activities. Cerone was the interim Chicago leader for Sam Giancana, who fled to Latin America following his release from Federal prison and his successor, Sam Battaglia, who is in Federal prison for violating the Anti-Racketeering Act.

In New York, veteran New York hoodlum Paul Sciacca presently is the "boss" of a New York City La Cosa Nostra "family" once headed by the notorious, controversial Joseph Bonanno.

**DEPARTMENT'S MANUAL FOR USE OF ELECTRONIC  
SURVEILLANCE UNDER TITLE III OF OMNIBUS  
CRIME CONTROL BILL**

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The Attorney General has been furnished our views with regard to the Department's draft manual for use of electronic surveillance pursuant to Title III. The general provisions of this lengthy manual, much of which concerned administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself, would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. These requirements involve an investigative agent's application for intercept authority to be reviewed by a comparatively wide range of authorities including the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, in many cases the United States Attorney, the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, and finally the Attorney General before the request even reached the court which, according to the provisions of this statute, is the ultimate authority and control in the use of this procedure. This process would, of necessity, be time-consuming, cumbersome, and, at certain points, repetitious, and would spread the knowledge of the use of this technique among a number of different governmental offices.

We noted that the draft manual made repeated reference to the problem of probable cause becoming "stale" and observed that the sheer weight of the deliberative process at various approving levels before it even reached the judge could alone result in the probable cause becoming "stale." We also noted that requirements involving daily memoranda to the United States Attorney concerning the progress of a court authorized surveillance and other similar administrative requirements would tend to place burdens on investigating agents which could detract from the ultimate purpose of our use of this technique.

In connection with the manual's requirement that an authorized surveillance be terminated when the subject of the surveillance departed the premises covered, we questioned that such a requirement was called for in the statute and whether

Congress, in providing this important added tool in the evidence gathering process, intended that such a restriction applied. We also noted that the draft suggested that in all cases when an application for an order is denied, those named in the application would be informed that the Government intended to subject them to electronic surveillance. With regard to denied applications, we contend that this notice requirement pertains only to those situations where emergency intercepts have been made without court order, and thereafter the court has denied the application and not to all applications which might be denied in the normal course of business pursuant to the main body of regulations in Title III.

We concluded our observations to the Attorney General that while it was appreciated that the drafting of guidelines in this matter presents extremely sensitive problems, it was believed that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

## MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" television series, which is produced by QM Productions, in conjunction with Warner Brothers - Seven Arts, Inc., is shown over the facilities of the American Broadcasting Company Television Network. This program is completing its fourth year on the air and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. This series, which is based on actual FBI cases, has consistently occupied a strong position in the television ratings, the latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflecting that it is the second most popular show on the air. It is estimated that the program has 26 million viewers each week.

In connection with "The FBI", plans are being made to present a two-hour program based on the Barbara Jean Mackle kidnaping case next season. Of course, this program will not be televised until all prosecutive action is completed.

Spot announcements are made following the program on a periodic basis, which announcements highlight individuals who are being sought by the FBI who are on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list.

SSC REQUEST

8/20/75

PART II

Item 1

Retain

Excised portions denoted in red.

Note - when, if ever, delivered - further deletion necessary  
on 9/24/68 p 3, p 4

F B I

Date: 9/24/68

Transmit the following in

**CONFIDENTIAL**

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL**

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

(WF 1777-S) has advised that GALINA V. UTEKHINA, a cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. (WDC), has been conferring with source concerning the reaction of peace groups in the United States to the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. UTEKHINA has met with Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) groups and expressed interest in meeting people in the peace movement throughout the United States. She is also desirous of speaking before student groups.

UTEKHINA has advised source that she would like to arrange a two week's tour of Soviet cities for a delegation of WSP women. A group from WILPF has already been to the Soviet Union and have returned. UTEKHINA wanted to know what WSP's reaction to this proposal might be.

③ - Bureau

3 - WFO

(1 -

GALENA UTEKHINA)

(1 - 134-6831)

PHW:fet  
(6)

C. C. Bishop

AIRTEL

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Classified by 6136

Exempt from GDS, Category 293

Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

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Per \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source stated that the Soviet occupation has split the peace movement, and WSP in particular, that it might be better to postpone the invitation temporarily.

UTEKHINA told source that all expenses would be paid while in the Soviet Union. However, the delegates probably would have to arrange to pay their round trip air fare from the United States to Moscow, USSR, and return. The group would leave from New York City or Montreal, Canada. UTEKHINA stated it may be possible to fly the group via Soviet commercial craft in which case the cost of transportation might be borne by the Soviets.

Source discussed UTEKHINA's proposed with WSP leaders and it was agreed to bring this matter up at a Regional Conference of WSP which is being held in early October, 1968, with the idea of sending the delegation to the Soviet Union late in October or early November.

Source advised UTEKHINA that SARAH SHORESMAN on the West Coast, who is in charge of the WSP International Clearing House, would be in charge of making arrangements for the trip. She inquired of UTEKHINA what the air fare would be. UTEKHINA later telephoned to advise that a round trip ticket from New York to Moscow, Economy Tourist Class, is \$730. UTEKHINA stated that if the source is interested, as an individual in going to the Soviet Union, she should contact RICHARD MORFORD at the Soviet-American Friendship Society, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, because there is a 21 day tour arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship costing all together \$795.

The latter has been verified by (WF 279-S\*) on 9/20/68.

Source has indicated to UTEKHINA that if she goes to the Soviet Union she would like to go on to Hanoi, DRV, before returning to the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source is a white female, age 63, but very energetic and robust for her age. She is a widow who retired from the New York City school system after twenty years on the job. She is above average in educational attainment and speaks several foreign languages. She has traveled abroad on several occasions and has a remarkable ability to gain confidences and obtain information. She has outstanding characteristics, the mental facility, inclination and aptitude to enjoy success in her intelligence gathering assignments. She has been under FBI control for over two years during which time she has performed in an excellent manner.

Source is [the Washington Area Coordinator for WSP.] She performs volunteer work in the National WSP Office, 2140 P Street, N.W., WDC. She attends meetings of the National Consultative Council of WSP and is in contact with DAGMAR WILSON, founder and spokesman for WSP, and other prominent Women in WSP.

Source is on very friendly terms with ALEXEI N. STEPUNIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy [who (NY 3653-S\*) has described as an affiliate of the Committee for State Security (KGB).]

VLADIMIR PETROV, Associate Professor, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, WDC, a WFO source (protect), has reported that GALENA V. UTEKHINA told source she is working mostly with student and women's groups in the U.S., and has expressed great interest in WSP.

Source has agreed to travel to the Soviet Union and/or North Vietnam on assignment if the opportunity is afforded to her. She recognizes that to do so would enhance her position in the world peace movement and would open up new and more valuable opportunities to penetrate foreign inspired subversive activities in the U.S. and abroad.

At the present time source is in communication with representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, USSR, and the Friendship Society in Tashkent, USSR, the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CONFIDENTIAL**

WFO 100-New

NLF in London, England, and Algiers, Algiera, and with the Vietnamese Women's Union in Hanoi, DRV. She also communicates with The World Council of Peace in Vienna, Austria. If she were to go abroad, she would go with an established reputation as a peace worker.

WFO recommends that favorable consideration be given to paying approximately \$750 to cover source's transportation abroad and, if not, that the Bureau refer this matter to another agency.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SAC, Washington Field

CONFIDENTIAL

9/30/68

REC-34  
Director, FBI (105-174254) 98

- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Internal Security  
(route through for review)
- 2 - Mr. D. Ryan

EX-114  
COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFOairtel 9/24/68 advising of likelihood (WF 1777-S)  
will be invited to participate in a Women's Strike for Peace  
(WSP) tour to the Soviet Union.

222  
You are requested to closely follow this matter with  
the informant to determine when specific plans are formulated  
by the WSP for a delegation to travel to the Soviet Union.  
When WSP plans for the travel to the Soviet Union are more  
definite, the Bureau will consider authorizing payments  
of funds for informant to participate in the travel. Of course,  
if possible, it would be highly desirable if informant could  
arrange for the Soviets or the WSP to assume all or a portion  
of her travel expenses.

1 - WFO (134-6831)  
1 - 134-15133 (WF 1777-S)

DR:sib  
(9)

NOTE:

MAILED 4  
SEP 30 1968  
COMM-FBI  
(WF 1777-S) has been endeavoring to arrange travel  
through the Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington,  
D. C., for a WSP tour to the Soviet Union. The WSP currently  
has under consideration such a tour which would take place in  
late October or early November. WFO estimates the cost of  
the travel of the informant to the Soviet Union and return, if  
she were to participate in the delegation, would be approximately  
\$750. When final plans are made for the WSP tour, we will  
consider authorizing the payment of the funds or, in the event  
the consideration does not warrant sending a Bureau informant,  
conferring with CIA to determine if it would desire to subsidize  
the informant's travel. The WSP is a left-wing organization  
actively agitating against U. S. participation in Vietnam.  
Informant has been directed to establish contact with similar  
groups and individuals abroad.

Classified by 6136 AES  
Exempt from GDS, Category 293  
Date of Declassification Indefinite  
12/4/84

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Date: 10/10/68

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-48466) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)*C.D. Brennan  
B. Egan*Re WFO airtel dated 9/24/68; Bulet dated 9/30/68,  
concerning possible travel to Soviet Union of (WF 1777-S.)

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) received a letter dated 8/15/68, from ZINAIDA FYODOROVA, Executive Secretary, Soviet Women's Committee, Moscow, USSR, extending to them an invitation from the Committee to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. FYODOROVA wrote that the Soviet Women's Committee will cover all the delegation's expenses during their two-week stay in the USSR, including travel inside the Soviet Union. She stated that unfortunately, the Soviet Women's Committee cannot pay any of the air fare between New York and Moscow.

The above invitation has been sanctioned by DAGMAR WILSON, founder of WSP and other WSP leaders who feel it is important to keep the lines of communication open between peace groups here and in the Soviet Union because of the

3 - Bureau  
2 - WFO EX 110  
(1-134-6831-Sub.A)

PHW:dab

(4)

AIRTEL

Classified by 6136W  
Exempt from GDS, Category 3+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIDENTIAL

Czech crisis. (WF 1777-S) has been designated to lead a delegation of four women. Source has been consulting with GALENA UTEKHINA, Soviet Embassy, concerning actual dates of travel and visas. UTEKHINA has indicated that she will have arrangements made and details from Moscow by early next week (October 13-19, 1968). As it stands now, the delegation will leave New York City as soon after the Presidential election as possible. The delegation will travel via Aeroflot or Pan American World Airways and in either case the round trip fare will be \$548.00, which is the reduced off season rate.

// Bureau authority is requested to advance to informant the cost of her round trip air fare from New York to Moscow and return, in the amount of \$548.00.

// It is recommended that this authority be granted inasmuch as it is believed that source will learn about activities in the peace groups in the Soviet Union which are directed toward influencing similar peace groups in the United States. Source undoubtedly will encounter information on her trip concerning foreign influence on the New Left in the United States and related activities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1968

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: WF 1777-S  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose is to secure authority for WF 1777-S to travel to Soviet Union as leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation at an estimated cost of \$548.

Informant, an intelligent retired schoolteacher, has been designated by WSP, active leftist anti-war group, to lead WSP delegation to Soviet Union in early 11/68. Invitation for trip extended by Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and latter will assume expenses of delegation while in Soviet Union. Delegation members will be required to pay air transportation from New York City to Moscow (\$548), and informant's expenses in this country will be covered by regular authorized expenses.

Delegation will confer with SWC with objective of keeping lines of communication between WSP and SWC open despite WSP criticism of Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Informant's travel will enable us to determine extent and means of Soviet influence on WSP and similar new-left groups while further positioning informant to develop intelligence of this type in the future.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to WFO authorizing WF 1777-S to travel to Soviet Union as leader of WSP delegation at expense of \$548.

Enclosure *sent 10-15-68*  
134-15133  
1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

DR:sib  
(8)

UNREC COPY FILED IN

REC-31

134-15133-12

15 OCT 18 1968

EX-100

SAC, Washington Field (134-6831)

October 15, 1968

Director, FBI (134-15133)

CONF. INFT.

(WF 1777-S)

(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

ReWFairtel 10/10/68 captioned "Counterintelligence and Special Operations, (Nationalities Intelligence)."

Authority granted to pay (WF 1777-S) \$548 for air fare so she may travel to Soviet Union in 11/68 as head of Women Strike for Peace delegation, invited by Soviet Women's Committee. Brief informant to develop information relating to nature of Soviet influence of domestic new-left and alert her to possibility she might be approached abroad for Soviet intelligence use.

Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - WFO (100-48466)

- 1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

DR:sib  
(12)

REC 82

19 OCT 24 1968

NOTE:

See memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/14/68, captioned same as above, and prepared by DR:sib.

olson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 21

OCT 15 1968

COMM-FBI



F B I

Date: 5/23/69

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN,  
HELSINKI, FINLAND  
JUNE 14-17, 1969  
IS - R

ReWFOairtel and LHM captioned, "WOMEN STRIKE FOR  
PEACE DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION, NOVEMBER 11 - DECEMBER 2,  
1968; IS - INFO CONCERNING", dated 12/20/68.

Re LHM, page 4, in reporting on conference between  
the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and Women Strike for Peace  
(WSP) delegation held in Moscow, USSR, on 11/27/68, states that  
the Soviet women feel very militant and will continue to feel  
this way until the last American soldier leaves Vietnamese soil.  
At this conference, the SWC stated a World Congress of Women  
(WCW) would be held in Helsinki, Finland, in June, 1969; that  
Vietnam would be the focus of attention. If the war ends by  
June, 1969, the Congress will discuss reconstruction of the  
damage, otherwise "all phases of work to end the war" will be  
discussed.

- 5 - Bureau  
(62-107350) (WSP)  
(105-174254) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)  
(134-15133)
- 2 - Chicago (AM) (RM)  
1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)  
1 - Newark (Info) (RM)  
2 - New York (RM)  
2 - Philadelphia (RM)  
2 - San Francisco (RM) (AM)  
2 - Seattle (RM) (AM)  
4 - WFO  
(1-100-48466) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)  
(1-100-39566) (WSP)  
(1-134-6831)

4 JUN 5 1969

53 JUN 2 1969  
(21)

(WF 1777-S), who was the source of the above, was invited to attend the WCW by members of the SWC while she was with the WSP delegation in Moscow.

Since returning to the United States, source has been receiving literature, magazines, and letters from various women in Moscow associated with the SWC. Her last letter from ADA IVANOVA (who acted as interpreter for the delegation on their tour of the Soviet Union), dated 5/8/69, at Moscow, indicates IVANOVA expects to see her in Helsinki.

During the latter part of April, 1969, and to present time, WSP has been considering an official invitation received from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), founded by SWC, to send ten observers to the WIDF convened WCW in Helsinki, 6/14-17/69. SARAH SHORESMAN, 904 Jimeno Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103, who heads the WSP International Clearing House, is handling arrangements for the WSP delegation to Helsinki. She has informed source that MARY CLARKE of Los Angeles, California, and TAIMI HALONEN of Seattle, Washington, will be going from the West Coast; a couple of women from Chicago, Illinois, names as yet unknown, from the Mid-West, and it is assumed a couple of women from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City will accompany the group.

Locally, the WSP in Washington, D.C. (WDC), want a couple of its women to go but they do not have the finances to send them. Source has been cleared and backed by the Steering Committee to go since she has the financial ability to pay her own way. She has the reputation of vacationing in Europe each summer so that her motives in going to Helsinki have not been subject to question.

The SWC has advised source and WSP that the theme of the Congress is, "The Role of Women in the World Today". There will be five individual reports: Solidarity with the Women and Children of Vietnam; Women in the Family; Women at Work; Women in Society and Women in the Fight to Win and Defend National Independence, Democracy and Peace. Reports will be given by women from South Vietnam, Australia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Sudan.

The cost of attending the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, will amount to approximately \$800., which includes round-trip air fare from WDC, registration fee of \$20., and room and meals at \$10 to \$12 per day.

WFO 105-New

WFO recommends that the Bureau authorize sending (WF 1777-S) to the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, 6/14-17/69, and to authorize payment of her expenses up to \$800., for this purpose.

Recommendation is based on the belief that the information gained at the WCW will give invaluable advance intelligence data concerning the forthcoming world directed Soviet peace offensive against the United States.

Second, source will be traveling with the leadership of the WSP, which undoubtedly will enhance her stature in the peace movement at home and abroad. This should pave the way for her advancement in Nationalities Intelligence matters.

Third, source will renew contacts made with members of the National Liberation Front, North Vietnamese and Soviets. It could be anticipated that she might, as a result, be invited to North Vietnam and/or the Soviet Union.

Since time is of the essence, the Bureau is respectfully requested to give WFO's recommendation expeditious attention.

3\*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/28/69

- 1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row  
(6221 IB)
- 1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN  
HELSINKI, FINLAND  
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to recommend the advancement of \$800 over and above the existing expense authorization to (WF 1777-S) which will enable us to have the benefit of informant's attendance at the above Congress.

We sent this informant to Moscow, USSR, in November, 1968, to attend a meeting between Women's Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC). At that time the SWC representatives stated the above Congress was to be held and that the Vietnam situation would be the main focus of attention. In the event hostilities were still going on the SWC said that the Congress would address itself to "all phases of work to end the war." In addition, the informant's visit was very fruitful and we continue to realize benefits from it through material she receives from contacts made at the conference.

Informant has been cleared by the steering committee of the WSP to attend the above Congress and can do so without raising any question as to the source of funds. Informant has advised that this Congress is to include delegates from all over the world including North and South Vietnam. She anticipates traveling with the leadership of the WSP and that she can renew contacts previously made with the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese and various Russian women.

Enclosure *sent* 5-29-69

1 - 134-15133 (WF 1777-S)

FBG:djb  
(9)

REC-22

JUN 5 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN  
HELSINKI, FINLAND  
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969

This is another so-called peace conference similar to the one held in Sweden May 16 - 19, 1969. We sent one of our New York informants to this conference and received extremely valuable intelligence information regarding the current situation in South Vietnam as a result. It is probable that WF 1777-S will be in a position through her contacts to furnish equally valuable information. We currently pay WF 1777-S up to \$200 per month for services and up to \$75 per month for expenses.

The attendance of the informant at this conference can provide invaluable advanced intelligence data concerning the forthcoming Soviet-directed world-wide peace offensive against the United States. It will also afford us a live informant in a behind-the-scenes situation involving individuals from all over the world intent upon destroying the United States position as it pertains to Vietnam. It will also enable the informant to solidify previous contacts and to develop new ones among foreign leftist elements. We should avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity to produce positive intelligence information.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel authorizing the advancement of \$800 to WF 1777-S will be directed to the Washington Field Office.

729 ✓  
WCS  
JAN

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

5/28/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus  
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

To: SAC, WFO (134-6831)

From: Director, FBI (134-15133)

CONF. INFT.  
WF 1777-S

Reurairtel dated 5/23/69 captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - R."

Authority granted to advance the informant up to \$800 over and above existing expense authorization to cover expenses connected with attendance at the World Congress of Women.

Insure the source is expeditiously and thoroughly debriefed upon return to the United States and advise Bureau of results. Secure an itemized list of expenses and any excess monies should be returned to your office by the informant. *B*

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:djb  
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/28/69, captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - Miscellaneous," prepared by FBG:djb.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 10  
MAY 29 1969  
FBI  
JUN 2 1969  
COMM-FBI

F B I

Date: 11/12/70

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52028) (P)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)  
IS-MISC; VIDEM

On 11/10/70, (WF 1777-S) received via mail an official invitation to the SCV sponsored World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which will be held at Eriksdalsskolan, Ringvagen 66, Stockholm, Sweden, 11/28-30/70. A preparatory meeting will be held at 6 p.m., Friday, November 27th. The opening plenary session will take place on Saturday morning, 11/28/70.

Bureau authority is requested to send (WF 1777-S) to the World Conference and to advance source the sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses, a strict accounting of which would be made upon source's return. Anticipated expenses are: Round trip airfare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20.00; incidental expenses, including board and room at \$158.40.

If granted, source would depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at 8:20 p.m., 11/26/70, via Scandanavian Airlines System, Inc., and arrive in Stockholm, Sweden, 11:10 a.m., 11/27/70. Departure from Stockholm would be on 12/1/70 consistent with SAS schedules.

3-Bureau  
(1-134-15133)  
2-WFO  
(1-134-6831)

PHW:cjb  
(5)

XEROX  
NOV 27 1970

REC-79

NOV 24 1970

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memoandum

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. B. F. Rose  
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

## PURPOSE:

This is to recommend that the Washington Field Office be authorized to advance the sum of \$775 to (WF 1777-S) to enable this informant to attend a conference of the above group in Stockholm, Sweden, on 11/28-30/70.

## BACKGROUND:

The SCV was organized in 1967 and is controlled to some extent by the Soviet-dominated World Council for Peace (WCP). The SCV, since its inception, has been one of the major sounding boards for anti-American propaganda in connection with the war in Vietnam. This group has also provided the North Vietnamese with a propaganda outlet and has enhanced the position of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

The forthcoming conference in Stockholm will undoubtedly hammer out the details for additional moves and propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam. It is, therefore, most desirable we afford these meetings live informant coverage. (WF 1777-S) is well established in the peace movement on a national and international scale having contacts with major women's groups throughout the United States and in the Soviet Union. This informant, in June, 1969, attended a meeting of the WCP in East Berlin on our behalf and furnished excellent intelligence information. She has received an official SCV invitation and is in a logical position to attend. This informant is a retired schoolteacher and can make this trip without creating any suspicion.

Enclosure 11-20-70

REC 18

100-453546

DEC 22 1970

1 - 134-15133

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Stockholm Conference on Vietnam  
100-453546

Washington Field Office has advised that informant tentatively plans to depart on 11/26/70 in order to reach Stockholm on 11/27/70 in order to attend a preparatory meeting. Informant would depart Stockholm on 12/1/70 consistent with airline schedules. Anticipated expenses are: round trip air fare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20; incidental expenses including room and board at \$158.40.

OBSERVATION:

The extent to which foreign groups, such as the SCV and the WCP, have gone in the recent past to discredit the United States and their continuing propaganda barrage aimed at this country make it most desirable that we have firsthand information regarding future plans of this group. We will also be in a position to identify other United States citizens in attendance. For these reasons it is felt we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to utilize the informant's services as noted above. An airtel to Washington Field Office authorizing this informant to travel to Sweden is attached. Washington Field Office is being instructed to immediately debrief the informant upon her return and to obtain an exact accounting of expenses incurred.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel will be forwarded to Washington Field Office.

FLY *[Signature]*

*[Handwritten initials and checkmark]*

*[Handwritten initials and signature]*

11/20/70

- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
- 1 - Mr. B. F. Rose
- 1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

airtel

To: SAC, WFO (100-52028)

From: Director, FBI (100-453546) <sup>REC-79</sup> 45

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurairtel dated 11/12/70 captioned as above.

Authority is granted to advance (WF 1777-S) a sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses in connection with this individual's travel to attend the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam sessions 11/27-30/70.

Informant should be immediately debriefed upon her return to the U.S. and the Bureau and interested offices should be furnished pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination. You should also obtain exact accounting of expenses incurred by the informant.

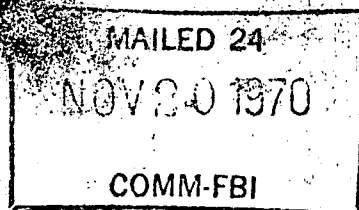
- 1 - 134-15133
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal  
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum R. L. Shackelford to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned as above, dated 11/19/70, prepared by FBG:cal.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Savel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Warr \_\_\_\_\_  
Room \_\_\_\_\_



SSC REQUEST  
8/20/75

PART II

Item 1

for access

F B I

Date: 9/24/68

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

**CONFIDENTIAL**

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-New)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

INFORMANT has advised that GALINA V. UTEKHINA, a cultural attache at the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. (WDC), has been conferring with source concerning the reaction of peace groups in the United States to the Soviet occupation of Czechoslovakia. UTEKHINA has met with Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) groups and expressed interest in meeting people in the peace movement throughout the United States. She is also desirous of speaking before student groups.

UTEKHINA has advised source that she would like to arrange a two week's tour of Soviet cities for a delegation of WSP women. A group from WILPF has already been to the Soviet Union and have returned. UTEKHINA wanted to know what WSP's reaction to this proposal might be.

- ③ - Bureau  
3 - WFO

(1 -  
(1 - 134-6831)

GALENA UTEKHINA)

PHW:fet  
(6)

C. C. Bishop

AIRTEL

OCT 30 10 52 AM 1968

17 OCT 2 1968

EX-114

S-R-R

Classified by 6136

Exempt from GDS, Category 293

Date of Declassification Indefinite

12/4/89

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

NW 88613 DocId:32199554 Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source stated that the Soviet occupation has split the peace movement, and WSP in particular, that it might be better to postpone the invitation temporarily.

UTEKHINA told source that all expenses would be paid while in the Soviet Union. However, the delegates probably would have to arrange to pay their round trip air fare from the United States to Moscow, USSR, and return. The group would leave from New York City or Montreal, Canada. UTEKHINA stated it may be possible to fly the group via Soviet commercial craft in which case the cost of transportation might be borne by the Soviets.

Source discussed UTEKHINA's proposed with WSP leaders and it was agreed to bring this matter up at a Regional Conference of WSP which is being held in early October, 1968, with the idea of sending the delegation to the Soviet Union late in October or early November.

Source advised UTEKHINA that SARAH SHORES MAN on the West Coast, who is in charge of the WSP International Clearing House, would be in charge of making arrangements for the trip. She inquired of UTEKHINA what the air fare would be. UTEKHINA later telephoned to advise that a round trip ticket from New York to Moscow, Economy Tourist Class, is \$730. UTEKHINA stated that if the source is interested, as an individual in going to the Soviet Union, she should contact RICHARD MORFORD at the Soviet-American Friendship Society, 156 5th Avenue, New York City, because there is a 21 day tour arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship costing all together \$795.

The latter has been verified by <sup>ELECTRONIC</sup> SURVEILLANCE ON 9/20/68.

Source has indicated to UTEKHINA that if she goes to the Soviet Union she would like to go on to Hanoi, DRV, before returning to the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source is a white female, age 63, but very energetic and robust for her age. She is a widow who retired from the New York City school system after twenty years on the job. She is above average in educational attainment and speaks several foreign languages. She has traveled abroad on several occasions and has a remarkable ability to gain confidences and obtain information. She has outstanding characteristics, the mental facility, inclination and aptitude to enjoy success in her intelligence gathering assignments. She has been under FBI control for over two years during which time she has performed in an excellent manner.

Source is INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY SOURCE  
She performs volunteer work in the National WSP Office, 2140 P Street, N.W., WDC. She attends meetings of the National Consultative Council of WSP and is in contact with DAGMAR WILSON, founder and spokesman for WSP, and other prominent Women in WSP.

Source is on very friendly terms with ALEXEI N. STEPUNIN, Counselor of the Soviet Embassy INFORMATION TENDS TO IDENTIFY A PECULIARLY SENSITIVE ONGOING FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE OPERATION.

VLADIMIR PETROV, Associate Professor, Institute for Sino-Soviet Studies, George Washington University, WDC, a WFO source (protect), has reported that GALENA V. UTEKHINA told source she is working mostly with student and women's groups in the U.S., and has expressed great interest in WSP.

Source has agreed to travel to the Soviet Union and/or North Vietnam on assignment if the opportunity is afforded to her. She recognizes that to do so would enhance her position in the world peace movement and would open up new and more valuable opportunities to penetrate foreign inspired subversive activities in the U.S. and abroad.

At the present time source is in communication with representatives of the Soviet Women's Committee in Moscow, USSR, and the Friendship Society in Tashkent, USSR, the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**CONFIDENTIAL**

WFO 100-New

NLF in London, England, and Algiers, Algiera, and with the Vietnamese Women's Union in Hanoi, DRV. She also communicates with The World Council of Peace in Vienna, Austria. If she were to go abroad, she would go with an established reputation as a peace worker.

WFO recommends that favorable consideration be given to paying approximately \$750 to cover source's transportation abroad and, if not, that the Bureau refer this matter to another agency.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SAC, Washington Field

CONFIDENTIAL

9/30/68

Director, FBI (105-174254)

- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Internal Security  
(route through for review)
- 2 - Mr. D. Ryan

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

ReWFOairtel 9/24/68 advising of likelihood INFORMANT  
will be invited to participate in a Women's Strike for Peace  
(WSP) tour to the Soviet Union.

You are requested to closely follow this matter with  
the informant to determine when specific plans are formulated  
by the WSP for a delegation to travel to the Soviet Union.  
When WSP plans for the travel to the Soviet Union are more  
definite, the Bureau will consider authorizing payments  
of funds for informant to participate in the travel. Of course,  
if possible, it would be highly desirable if informant could  
arrange for the Soviets or the WSP to assume all or a portion  
of her travel expenses.

1 - WFO (134-6831)  
1 - 134-15133 INFORMANT

DR:sib  
(9)

NOTE:

INFORMANT has been endeavoring to arrange travel  
through the Cultural Attache at the Soviet Embassy in Washington,  
D. C., for a WSP tour to the Soviet Union. The WSP currently  
has under consideration such a tour which would take place in  
late October or early November. WFO estimates the cost of  
the travel of the informant to the Soviet Union and return, if  
she were to participate in the delegation, would be approximately  
\$750. When final plans are made for the WSP tour, we will  
consider authorizing the payment of the funds or, in the event  
the consideration does not warrant sending a Bureau informant,  
conferring with CIA to determine if it would desire to subsidize  
the informant's travel. The WSP is a left-wing organization  
actively agitating against U. S. participation in Vietnam.  
Informant has been directed to establish contact with similar  
groups and individuals abroad.

Classified by 6136  
Exempt from GDS, Category 293  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

MAILED 4  
SEP 30 1968  
COMM-FBI  
Tolson  
DeLoach  
Mohr  
Bishop  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

NW 88613 DocId:32109554 TELETYPE UNIT



FBI

Date: 10/10/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-174254)

FROM: SA, WFO (100-48466) (P)

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS  
(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)*C.D. Bannan  
Bryan*Re WFO airtel dated 9/24/68; Bulet dated 9/30/68,  
concerning possible travel to Soviet Union of INFORMANT

10/15/68 B.R. Webb

Women Strike for Peace (WSP) received a letter dated 8/15/68, from ZINAIDA FYODOROVA, Executive Secretary, Soviet Women's Committee, Moscow, USSR, extending to them an invitation from the Committee to send a delegation to the Soviet Union. FYODOROVA wrote that the Soviet Women's Committee will cover all the delegation's expenses during their two-week stay in the USSR, including travel inside the Soviet Union. She stated that unfortunately, the Soviet Women's Committee cannot pay any of the air fare between New York and Moscow.

The above invitation has been sanctioned by DAGMAR WILSON, founder of WSP and other WSP leaders who feel it is important to keep the lines of communication open between peace groups here and in the Soviet Union because of the

3 - Bureau  
2 - WFO  
(1-134-6831-Sub.A)

PHW:dab  
(4)

AIRTEL

REC-40 1-7068

Classified by 6136/MS  
Exempt from GDS, Category 3+3  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Czech crisis. INFORMANT has been designated to lead a delegation of four women. Source has been consulting with GALENA UTEKHINA, Soviet Embassy, concerning actual dates of travel and visas. UTEKHINA has indicated that she will have arrangements made and details from Moscow by early next week (October 13-19, 1968). As it stands now, the delegation will leave New York City as soon after the Presidential election as possible. The delegation will travel via Aeroflot or Pan American World Airways and in either case the round trip fare will be \$548.00, which is the reduced off season rate.

// Bureau authority is requested to advance to informant the cost of her round trip air fare from New York to Moscow and return, in the amount of \$548.00.

// It is recommended that this authority be granted inasmuch as it is believed that source will learn about activities in the peace groups in the Soviet Union which are directed toward influencing similar peace groups in the United States. Source undoubtedly will encounter information on her trip concerning foreign influence on the New Left in the United States and related activities.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 14, 1968

FROM : R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: INFORMANT  
(NATIONALITIE , INTELLIGENCE)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose is to secure authority for INFORMANT to travel to Soviet Union as leader of Women Strike for Peace (WSP) delegation at an estimated cost of \$548.

Informant, an intelligent retired schoolteacher, has been designated by WSP, active leftist anti-war group, to lead WSP delegation to Soviet Union in early 11/68. Invitation for trip extended by Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and latter will assume expenses of delegation while in Soviet Union. Delegation members will be required to pay air transportation from New York City to Moscow (\$548), and informant's expenses in this country will be covered by regular authorized expenses.

Delegation will confer with SWC with objective of keeping lines of communication between WSP and SWC open despite WSP criticism of Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Informant's travel will enable us to determine extent and means of Soviet influence on WSP and similar new-left groups while further positioning informant to develop intelligence of this type in the future.

## RECOMMENDATION:

That attached letter be sent to WFO authorizing INFORMANT to travel to Soviet Union as leader of WSP delegation at expense of \$548.

Enclosure sent 10-15-68  
134-15133  
1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

DR:sib

(8)

REC-31

134-15133-12

15 OCT 18 1968

UNREC COPY FILED IN

SAC, Washington Field (134-6831)

October 15, 1968

Director, FBI (134-15133)

CONF. INFT.

INFORMANT

(NATIONALITIES INTELLIGENCE)

- 1 - Mr. C.D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter
- 1 - Mr. M.J. Rozamus
- 1 - Mr. D. Ryan

ReWFairtel 10/10/68 captioned "Counterintelligence and Special Operations, (Nationalities Intelligence)."

Authority granted to pay INFORMANT \$548 for air fare so she may travel to Soviet Union in 11/68 as head of Women Strike for Peace delegation, invited by Soviet Women's Committee. Brief informant to develop information relating to nature of Soviet influence of domestic new-left and alert her to possibility she might be approached abroad for Soviet intelligence use.

Keep Bureau advised of all pertinent developments.

1 - WFO (100-48466)

- 1 - 105-174254 (Cointel)
- 1 - Internal Security Section (route through for review)
- 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

DR:sib  
(12)

REC 82

19 OCT 24 1968

NOTE:

See memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 10/14/68, captioned same as above, and prepared by DR:sib.

MAILED 21

OCT 15 1968

COMM-FBI

NW 88613 DocId:32199554

TELETYPE UNIT

F B I

Date: 5/23/69

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
 FROM: SAC, WFO (105-New)

WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN,  
 HELSINKI, FINLAND  
 JUNE 14-17, 1969  
 IS - R

ReWFOairtel and LHM captioned, "WOMEN STRIKE FOR  
 PEACE DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION, NOVEMBER 11 - DECEMBER 2,  
 1968; IS - INFO CONCERNING", dated 12/20/68.

Re LHM, page 4, in reporting on conference between  
 the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC) and Women Strike for Peace  
 (WSP) delegation held in Moscow, USSR, on 11/27/68, states that  
 the Soviet women feel very militant and will continue to feel  
 this way until the last American soldier leaves Vietnamese soil.  
 At this conference, the SWC stated a World Congress of Women  
 (WCW) would be held in Helsinki, Finland, in June, 1969; that  
 Vietnam would be the focus of attention. If the war ends by  
 June, 1969, the Congress will discuss reconstruction of the  
 damage, otherwise "all phases of work to end the war" will be  
 discussed.

5 - Bureau  
 (62-107350) (WSP)  
 (105-174254) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)  
 (134-15133)

2 - Chicago (AM) (RM)  
 1 - Detroit (Info) (RM)  
 1 - Newark (Info) (RM)  
 2 - New York (RM)  
 2 - Philadelphia (RM)  
 2 - San Francisco (RM) (AM)  
 2 - Seattle (RM) (AM)  
 4 - WFO

(1-100-43466) (COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SPECIAL OPERATIONS)  
 (1-100-39566) (WSP)  
 (1-134-6831)

53 JUN 23 1969  
 (21)

WFO 105-New

INFORMANT, who was the source of the above, was invited to attend the WCW by members of the SWC while she was with the WSP delegation in Moscow.

Since returning to the United States, source has been receiving literature, magazines, and letters from various women in Moscow associated with the SWC. Her last letter from ADA IVANOVA who acted as interpreter for the delegation on their tour of the Soviet Union), dated 5/8/69, at Moscow, indicates IVANOVA expects to see her in Helsinki.

During the latter part of April, 1969, and to present time, WSP has been considering an official invitation received from the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF), founded by SWC, to send ten observers to the WIDF convened WCW in Helsinki, 6/14-17/69. SARAH SHORES MAN, 904 Jimeno Road, Santa Barbara, California 93103, who heads the WSP International Clearing House, is handling arrangements for the WSP delegation to Helsinki. She has informed source that MARY CLARKE of Los Angeles, California, and TAINI HALONEN of Seattle, Washington, will be going from the West Coast; a couple of women from Chicago, Illinois, names as yet unknown, from the Mid-West, and it is assumed a couple of women from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York City will accompany the group.

*Clarke*  
Locally, the WSP in Washington, D.C. (WDC), want a couple of its women to go but they do not have the finances to send them. Source has been cleared and backed by the Steering Committee to go since she has the financial ability to pay her own way. She has the reputation of vacationing in Europe each summer so that her motives in going to Helsinki have not been subject to question.

The SWC has advised source and WSP that the theme of the Congress is, "The Role of Women in the World Today". There will be five individual reports: Solidarity with the Women and Children of Vietnam; Women in the Family; Women at Work; Women in Society and Women in the Fight to Win and Defend National Independence, Democracy and Peace. Reports will be given by women from South Vietnam, Australia, U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Sudan.

The cost of attending the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, will amount to approximately \$800., which includes round-trip air fare from WDC, registration fee of \$20., and room and meals at \$10 to \$12 per day.



WFO 105-New

INFORMANT WFO recommends that the Bureau authorize sending to the WCW in Helsinki, Finland, 6/14-17/69, and to authorize payment of her expenses up to \$800., for this purpose.

Recommendation is based on the belief that the information gained at the WCW will give invaluable advance intelligence data concerning the forthcoming world directed Soviet peace offensive against the United States.

Second, source will be traveling with the leadership of the WSP, which undoubtedly will enhance her stature in the peace movement at home and abroad. This should pave the way for her advancement in Nationalities Intelligence matters.

Third, source will renew contacts made with members of the National Liberation Front, North Vietnamese and Soviets. It could be anticipated that she might, as a result, be invited to North Vietnam and/or the Soviet Union.

Since time is of the essence, the Bureau is respectfully requested to give WFO's recommendation expeditious attention.

3\*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/28/69

1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. M. F. Row  
(6221 IB)  
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus  
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : C. D. Brennan

SUBJECT: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN  
HELSINKI, FINLAND  
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

This is to recommend the advancement of \$800 over and above the existing expense authorization to INFORMANT which will enable us to have the benefit of informant's attendance at the above Congress.

We sent this informant to Moscow, USSR, in November, 1968, to attend a meeting between Women Strike for Peace (WSP) and the Soviet Women's Committee (SWC). At that time the SWC representatives stated the above Congress was to be held and that the Vietnam situation would be the main focus of attention. In the event hostilities were still going on the SWC said that the Congress would address itself to "all phases of work to end the war." In addition, the informant's visit was very fruitful and we continue to realize benefits from it through material she receives from contacts made at the conference.

Informant has been cleared by the steering committee of the WSP to attend the above Congress and can do so without raising any question as to the source of funds. Informant has advised that this Congress is to include delegates from all over the world including North and South Vietnam. She anticipates traveling with the leadership of the WSP and that she can renew contacts previously made with the National Liberation Front, the North Vietnamese and various Russian women.

Enclosure *sent* 5-29-69

1 - 134-15133 INFORMANT

FBG:djb  
(9)

REC-22

JUN 5 1969

CONTINUED - OVER



Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: WORLD CONGRESS OF WOMEN  
HELSINKI, FINLAND  
JUNE 14 - 17, 1969

This is another so-called peace conference similar to the one held in Sweden May 16 - 19, 1969. We sent one of our New York informants to this conference and received extremely valuable intelligence information regarding the current situation in South Vietnam as a result. It is probable that INFORMANT will be in a position through her contacts to furnish equally valuable information. We currently pay INFORMANT up to \$200 per month for services and up to \$75 per month for expenses.

The attendance of the informant at this conference can provide invaluable advanced intelligence data concerning the forthcoming Soviet-directed world-wide peace offensive against the United States. It will also afford us a live informant in a behind-the-scenes situation involving individuals from all over the world intent upon destroying the United States position as it pertains to Vietnam. It will also enable the informant to solidify previous contacts and to develop new ones among foreign leftist elements. We should avail ourselves of this excellent opportunity to produce positive intelligence information.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel authorizing the advancement of \$800 to INFORMANT will be directed to the Washington Field Office.

7/2/69  
JCS  
WCS  
JAN  
✓  
B  
J

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

5/28/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus  
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

To: SAC, WFO (134-6831)

From: Director, FBI (134-15133)

CONF. INFT.

INFORMANT

Reurairtel dated 5/23/69 captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - R."

Authority granted to advance the informant up to \$800 over and above existing expense authorization to cover expenses connected with attendance at the World Congress of Women.

Insure the source is expeditiously and thoroughly debriefed upon return to the United States and advise Bureau of results. Secure an itemized list of expenses and any excess monies should be returned to your office by the informant. B

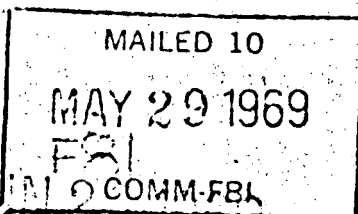
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FEG:djb  
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum C. D. Brennan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 5/28/69, captioned "World Congress of Women, Helsinki, Finland, June 14 - 17, 1969; IS - Miscellaneous," prepared by FEG:djb.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_



NW 88613 DocId:32199554

Page 265

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: 11/12/70

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Brennan	CD
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-52028) (P)

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)  
IS-MISC; VIDEM

On 11/10/70, INFORMANT received via mail an official invitation to the SCV sponsored World Conference on Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, which will be held at Eriksdalsskolan, Ringvagen 66, Stockholm, Sweden, 11/28-30/70. A preparatory meeting will be held at 6 p.m., Friday, November 27th. The opening plenary session will take place on Saturday morning, 11/28/70.

Bureau authority is requested to send INFORMANT to the World Conference and to advance source the sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses, a strict accounting of which would be made upon source's return. Anticipated expenses are: Round trip airfare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20.00; incidental expenses, including board and room at \$158.40.

If granted, source would depart Kennedy International Airport, New York City, at 8:20 p.m., 11/26/70, via Scandanavian Airlines System, Inc., and arrive in Stockholm, Sweden, 11:10 a.m., 11/27/70. Departure from Stockholm would be on 12/1/70 consistent with SAS schedules.

3-Bureau  
(1-134-15133)  
2-WFO  
(1-134-6831)

PHW:cjb  
(5)

REC-79

NOV 24 1970

NOV 27 1970

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memoandum

1 - Mr. J. D. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. J. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, J.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/19/70

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. B. F. Rose  
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

SUBJECT: STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

## PURPOSE:

This is to recommend that the Washington Field Office be authorized to advance the sum of \$775 to INFORMANT to enable this informant to attend a conference of the above group in Stockholm, Sweden, on 11/28-30/70.

## BACKGROUND:

The SCV was organized in 1967 and is controlled to some extent by the Soviet-dominated World Council for Peace (WCP). The SCV, since its inception, has been one of the major sounding boards for anti-American propaganda in connection with the war in Vietnam. This group has also provided the North Vietnamese with a propaganda outlet and has enhanced the position of the North Vietnamese delegation to the Paris Peace Talks.

The forthcoming conference in Stockholm will undoubtedly hammer out the details for additional moves and propaganda against the United States' position in Vietnam. It is, therefore, most desirable we afford these meetings live informant coverage. INFORMANT is well established in the peace movement on a national and international scale having contacts with major women's groups throughout the United States and in the Soviet Union. This informant, in June, 1969, attended a meeting of the WCP in East Berlin on our behalf and furnished excellent intelligence information. She has received an official SCV invitation and is in a logical position to attend. This informant is a retired schoolteacher and can make this trip without creating any suspicion.

Enclosure 11-25-70

REC 18

100-453546

DEC 22 1970

1 - 134-15133

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan  
Re: Stockholm Conference on Vietnam  
100-453546

Washington Field Office has advised that informant tentatively plans to depart on 11/26/70 in order to reach Stockholm on 11/27/70 in order to attend a preparatory meeting. Informant would depart Stockholm on 12/1/70 consistent with airline schedules. Anticipated expenses are: round trip air fare at \$596.60; registration fee, \$20; incidental expenses including room and board at \$158.40.

OBSERVATION:

The extent to which foreign groups, such as the SCV and the WCP, have gone in the recent past to discredit the United States and their continuing propaganda barrage aimed at this country make it most desirable that we have firsthand information regarding future plans of this group. We will also be in a position to identify other United States citizens in attendance. For these reasons it is felt we should avail ourselves of the opportunity to utilize the informant's services as noted above. An airtel to Washington Field Office authorizing this informant to travel to Sweden is attached. Washington Field Office is being instructed to immediately debrief the informant upon her return and to obtain an exact accounting of expenses incurred.

ACTION:

With your approval, the attached airtel will be forwarded to Washington Field Office.

FLY

✓  
WED  
OK

MEM  
WBS

11/20/70

airtel

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan  
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford  
1 - Mr. B. F. Rose  
1 - Mr. F. B. Griffith

To: SAC, WFO (100-52028)

From: Director, FBI (100-453546) - 45

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM (SCV)  
INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

Reurairtel dated 11/12/70 captioned as above.

Authority is granted to advance INFORMANT a sum of \$775 for anticipated expenses in connection with this individual's travel to attend the Stockholm Conference on Vietnam sessions 11/27-30/70.

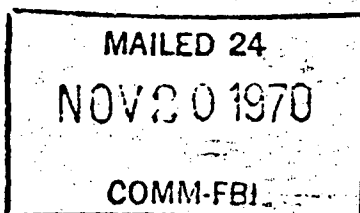
Informant should be immediately debriefed upon her return to the U.S. and the Bureau and interested offices should be furnished pertinent information in form suitable for dissemination. You should also obtain exact accounting of expenses incurred by the informant.

1 - 134-15133  
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

FBG:cal  
(10)

NOTE:

See memorandum R. L. Shackelford to Mr. C. D. Brennan, captioned as above, dated 11/19/70, prepared by FBG:cal.



Folsom \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C. D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Savel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Watts \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1970

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1970, 5:00 P. M.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

In accordance with the Director's instructions, I attended the captioned briefing which was commenced at 5:03 p. m. by the Attorney General who introduced the Director and the Director thereafter briefed all attendees on the work of the FBI. As the attendees arrived for the meeting I made available to each individual the bound FBI exhibit to which they could refer in following the Director's presentation. There were 29 departmental representatives present at this staff meeting. They were very attentive to the Director's presentation as indicated by the many questions following the Director's discussion. When the Director was providing the conference with the number of Negroes employed by the FBI, including Agent and clerical breakdown, Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst interrupted the Director and asked the Director to repeat these figures in order that he might record them.

At approximately 5:25 p. m. the Attorney General left the room to receive a telephone call. The Director questioned Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst as to whether he should continue or wait for the Attorney General's return. Mr. Kleindienst suggested the Director wait until the Attorney General returned.

Mr. Kleindienst asked the Director concerning his references to the volume of civil rights work - whether this included both civil and criminal investigations handled by the FBI under the Civil Rights Statutes and the Director replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Kleindienst then referred to the number of organized crime type cases the Director said are pending prosecutive action. He said are these all organized crime individuals. The Director replied they all have some connection with the many facets of organized crime. The Director went on to say many of these cases are pending a year or two and he felt if we had swift prosecution and substantial punishment a greater inroad could be made in removing the menace of organized crime. Mr. Kleindienst then commented that he felt that some of the

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JJC:aga

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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference  
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 P.M.

problem here might be due to the resourcefulness of the organized crime subject's attorneys. The Director replied that certainly this is true where such shysters as Edward Bennett Williams represent these characters and he uses every technical trick to avoid prosecution and conviction. The Director went on to say that Attorney Kuntsler does the same thing in his field.

At this point, Wilson's Deputy, Petersen, of the Criminal Division, took this opportunity to point out to Kleindienst that what is needed here are more Assistant United States Attorneys, whereupon the Solicitor General added that Federal judges were also needed. Kleindienst then asked Petersen if he had studied these cases and the reason for delay that Mr. Hoover referred to and Petersen stated he did not have these figures at the end of his tongue but he had a survey made and, as he recalled it, there were 185 of these type cases delinquent six months or more. The others were delayed because of some court motion or action. The Solicitor General asked whether there was any concentration of these cases and Petersen said the Southern District of New York. Kleindienst then asked Petersen how many Assistant United States Attorneys he needed to do the job and Petersen said he could not give him a figure; however, he said he felt the District of Columbia's, for example, staff could be increased by half again as many at least and other appropriate increases would be necessary in major metropolitan centers.

Mr. Hoover at this point, pointed out Senate Bill 30 is going to put the FBI, if passed, into the local gambling picture and that we, in order to fulfill our responsibility, will probably have to ask for an additional 600 Agents. He pointed out that he hoped that the Criminal Division would draw up appropriate guidelines to prevent local authorities from relinquishing their responsibilities to also investigate local gambling.

At approximately 5:35 p.m., Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst advised the conference that the Attorney General was called to the White House and requested the Director to proceed with the briefing. At approximately 5:55 p.m., the Director completed his briefing and was congratulated by the Deputy Attorney General for the excellent presentation and the Deputy then opened the floor for questions.



Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference  
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Assistant Attorney General Leo M. Pellerzi, Administrative Division, referred to the FBI exhibits and in particular Exhibit No. 25 and questioned Mr. Hoover as to why the State of Virginia had such a high number of Laboratory examinations. Mr. Hoover explained that Virginia had no Laboratory and that that was the reason for the high usage of the FBI Laboratory. Mr. Hoover took this opportunity to explain the FBI's policy in not making our experts available when local experts have already examined the evidence or are going to testify as to the evidence. He also explained there are many "phonies" who are traveling about the country conducting examinations and testifying but we, in these cases, have briefed the prosecuting attorneys in advance. The Director explained that in such places as New York State where they have their own Laboratories they only use our Lab for the more sophisticated examinations.

Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst then questioned the Director as to the basic qualifications for the position of Special Agent. The Director explained that they all had to be either lawyers or accountants or college graduates majoring in science or language. The Director emphasized again that we have no discrimination and that we have many fine Negro Agents in the FBI, pointing out that only last week he gave a meritorious award to a Negro Agent from our Detroit Office who had developed valuable informants in the Black Panthers and related organizations in that area. Kleindienst then asked the Director approximately how many applicants we turn down for each Agent that we accept. The Director explained that for every 100 applicants 90 of them are turned down. He said that we carefully interview these men, investigate them, test them, and give them thorough physical examinations to make sure they meet our high standards. The Director told the conference that he has a standing rule that if any Agent in Charge recommends an Agent or clerk who is a hippie type; that is, long hair, sideburns, etc., this Agent in Charge is going to lose his office, and we are going to get rid of the applicant. He said he would not tolerate any hippie types in the FBI and do not want our Agents going into Federal court looking like hippies.

The Director pointed out that many of our young clerical employees are going on to school to become Agents, and he demands the same discipline of these young people. He also pointed out that some 6,000 people a day tour our facilities and we don't want them getting the idea the FBI has any hippie types. As a matter of fact, the Director said with a smile that he would like to declare open season on these hippies just like you have open season on the deer and shoot them.

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Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference  
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

Mr. Kleindienst was also interested in the scope of our work and in this regard the Director took this opportunity to point out that he did not believe the FBI should be investigating every bomb threat and that he hoped that if the new bomb legislation as proposed by the President is passed the Department's Criminal Division will set appropriate guidelines. The Director pointed out that many of these major cities have very excellent bomb squads and they are fully equipped to handle these complaints. He said why should the FBI be paralleling work done by competent local authorities. He said, of course, in the local areas where they have no people qualified, then this is a different matter. The Director said in all of these cases we are always willing to make our FBI Laboratory facilities and Identification facilities available as well as assist the local authorities by covering out-of-state leads.

Assistant Attorney General Johnnie M. Walters asked the Director if he could see any lessening of the problems that he talked about in the foreseeable future. The Director said in the organized crime field, if the steps he has recommended are taken, he feels there will be a decrease. With regard to the disorders in colleges and in the high schools and caused by the militants he said this is another story. The Director cited the incident of one of the subjects in the Chicago Seven trial appearance last night at American University and thereafter going to Catholic University and then leaving town. He said that apparently these university administrators will not call in the local police, and he said it was disgraceful how they threw rocks, destroyed property and set fires at American University. He then also cited the incident wherein attorney Kuntsler after he went out to Santa Barbara, California, gave a speech, and then left town, that Santa Barbara was the victim of three days of looting and burning. The Director cited the violence promised in New Haven when Bobby Seale is brought to trial whereupon the Solicitor General commented that the judge who is going to try that case was his law school roommate. The Director said that this is a very serious situation and it is entirely possible that violence will occur when Seale is tried. The Director pointed out that we have appropriately advised all local authorities of this possibility.

The Director then cited the tremendous problems that Judge Hoffman in Chicago had in handling the trial and said that one could hardly blame him for some of his actions in view of the provocative acts on the part of the subjects and the attorneys. The Director said he recalled that Judge Medina in New York, when he tried the Communist Party leaders, the experience was so trying that it actually broke his health. Peterson at this point injected a comment that his people are

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr  
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference  
Wednesday, April 8, 1970, 5:00 p.m.

trying to find out whether in the New Haven Bobby Seale case the Panthers are going to try to kidnap the Department's representative whose name is Lynch or whether they are referring to the Attorney General of the State of California whose name is also Lynch and the Director said he felt it was the Department of Justice representative being referred to.

The Director took this opportunity speaking about retaliatory action to point out that he was very concerned over the kidnapping of diplomatic officials in South America and said he felt it would be repeated in this country. He hoped the guard force for the embassies and chanceries in the Nation's Capital would be promptly secured as the President is also very concerned about this.

In further reply to Mr. Walters' question, the Director also pointed out that he felt many of these college presidents needed to be more firm and take drastic action by expelling these students from the school, not giving them amnesty, and assisting the local prosecutors in prosecuting these people. The Solicitor General indicated that he also felt many of the faculty were also contributing factor to this problem. The Director agreed. The Director pointed out that these student problems in the college or high school can be traced back to the parental responsibility. The Director said that District of Columbia policemen have told him that many young children are out on the street at all hours of the night and their parents don't even know, and in some instances, care where they are. The Director told them of the incident of where four of our Identification people were held up and a female employee raped and how the juvenile giant when arrested had a juvenile court record of four appearances without a single sentence and how the Director had requested the court to try him as an adult but they refused to do so. The Director referred to the fact that we have too many bleeding heart judges and told of the success Judge Loble has had in Montana in handling juvenile subjects.

CONTINUED -

Memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr 4/8/70

Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference - 4/8/70 - 5 PM

George J. Reed, Chairman, Board of Parole, questioned Mr. Hoover as to the extent of Communist influence in all of this New Left, Black Panther, Students for a Democratic Society, and militant action that we are faced with. The Director explained that the Communist Party will join anything that will further its causes and that they get their orders directly from Moscow. He said their influence in some organizations is complete control and in others it is only one of participation but, he pointed out, they are always the most vocal and, consequently, are very influential in those groups that they participate in. He said the Black Panthers follow the philosophies of many international revolutionary Communists. The Director then cited the incident of the young girl who blew up her father's home in New York which she had turned into a bomb factory. He stated she started to get out of control when at Bryn Mawr she joined the Students for a Democratic Society, and now she has fled to Canada and we are unable to extradite her.

At this point Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst thanked Mr. Hoover for his outstanding presentation. He said he felt they all had a better knowledge of the FBI and a greater appreciation of the many problems from a security and crime standpoint facing our country. With that, the official part of the conference was adjourned. Many of the conferees came up and personally congratulated Mr. Hoover and thanked him for his presentation, including asking Mr. Hoover to autograph the FBI exhibit folder which had been passed out to each participant.

I feel this outstanding presentation on the part of the Director brought great credit and praise for our organization. Hopefully, it will act as an incentive to some of our counterparts in the Department to do a more aggressive job in fulfilling their duties in meeting their security and criminal responsibilities.

Submitted for information.

*JJM*  
*Casper ably covered this meeting.*  
*J*  
*M*

# FBI FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

## FIELD OFFICES

ALBANY	CHARLOTTE	HOUSTON
ALBUQUERQUE	CHICAGO	INDIANAPOLIS
ALEXANDRIA	CINCINNATI	JACKSON
ANCHORAGE	CLEVELAND	JACKSONVILLE
ATLANTA	COLUMBIA	KANSAS CITY
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	KNOXVILLE
BIRMINGHAM	DENVER	LAS VEGAS
BOSTON	DETROIT	LITTLE ROCK
BUFFALO	EL PASO	LOS ANGELES
BUTTE	HONOLULU	LOUISVILLE

**DIRECTOR**  
J. EDGAR HOOVER

**ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR**  
JOHN P. MOHR

**ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR**  
CLYDE A. TOLSON

**DIVISION**  
**2**

**TRAINING**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
J. J. CASPER

BUREAU MANUALS  
CHIEF CLERKS' SCHOOLS  
CLASSIFICATION OF DOCUMENTS  
CLERICAL RETRAINING COURSES  
DEFENSE PLANS FOR DIVISION  
DEFENSIVE TACTICS COURSES  
EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCES  
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
FIELD POLICE SCHOOLS  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TRAINING  
FORMS MANAGEMENT  
IN-SERVICE COURSES  
LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCES  
LECTURE FILES  
LEGAL RESEARCH  
LIAISON:  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE  
INTERAGENCY POLICE GROUP  
PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SOCIETY  
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE, OFFICE OF ACADEMIC ASSISTANCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION  
NEW AGENTS' TRAINING  
ORIENTATION COURSES FOR CLERKS  
PHYSICAL TRAINING  
POLICE INSTRUCTORS' COURSES  
POLICE MANUALS  
POLICE VISITORS  
PUBLICATIONS REVIEW  
RELATIONS WITH U.S. ATTORNEYS  
SAC LETTERS AND BULLETINS  
SHORTHAND COURSES  
STENOGRAPHIC PROCEDURAL COURSES  
SUGGESTION PROGRAM  
SUPERVISOR TRAINING COURSE  
TRAINING DOCUMENTS  
TRAINING RESEARCH  
TYPING TRAINING  
**QUANTICO:**  
FBI ACADEMY - TRAINING CENTER  
FIELD FIREARMS RANGES AND TRAINING  
FIREARMS INSPECTION AND REPAIR  
FIREARMS TRAINING  
RADIO STATIONS (SOG)

**DIVISION**  
**3**

**ADMINISTRATIVE**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
N. P. CALLAHAN

### BUDGET AND ACCOUNTING SECTION:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT  
BUDGET AND FISCAL MATTERS  
CONTRACTS AND LEASES  
SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, INVENTORIES

### EXHIBITS SECTION:

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION DRAWINGS  
GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF INVESTIGATIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA  
PREPARATION OF CREDENTIALS AND SPECIAL FORMS  
TRAINING AIDS (DIAGRAMS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND DISPLAYS)  
TRIAL EXHIBITS (CHARTS AND MODELS)

### MECHANICAL SECTION:

AUTOMOTIVE POOL  
PHOTOGRAPHY  
PRINTING, PHOTOSTAT AND XEROX  
SPACE MATTERS  
SUPPLY AND STORAGE

### PERSONNEL SECTION:

APPLICANT RECRUITING AND PLACEMENT  
AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENTS  
COMMENDATIONS AND AWARDS  
EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION AND INSURANCE  
EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED  
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY  
HEALTH SERVICE  
LEAVE  
LIVING QUARTERS  
PERFORMANCE RATINGS  
PERSONNEL MATTERS  
PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS  
RETIREMENT MATTERS  
VETERANS' COUNSELING  
VOCATION AND AVOCATION RECORDS

### VOUCHER-STATISTICAL SECTION:

ACCOUNTING REPORTS  
COMPUTER SYSTEMS  
DATA PROCESSING  
TELEPROCESSING  
OPERATIONS RESEARCH  
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS  
PAYROLL  
RETIREMENT RECORDS  
STATISTICAL TABULATIONS  
VOUCHERS

**DIVISION**  
**4**

**FILES AND COMMUNICATIONS**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
W. S. TAVEL

### RECORDS BRANCH:

CLASSIFYING SECTION  
CONSOLIDATION SECTION  
CORRELATION SECTION  
FILE REVIEW SECTION  
FILING SECTION  
GENERAL INDEX SECTION  
MESSAGE SECTION  
NAME SEARCHING SECTION  
NUMBERING SECTION  
PERSONNEL RECORDS SECTION  
RECORDING SECTION  
ROUTING SECTION  
SERVICE SECTION

### COMMUNICATIONS SECTION:

CODING UNIT  
MAILING UNIT  
RADIO COMMUNICATIONS (INTRA-BUREAU)  
TELEGRAPH AND TELETYPE SERVICES  
TELEPHONE SERVICES

### READING ROOM:

**DIVISION**  
**7**

**LABORATORY**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
I. W. CONRAD

### CRYPTANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION SECTION:

CRYPTANALYSIS  
GAMBLING EXAMINATIONS  
SCIENTIFIC DATA PROCESSING  
SECURITY OF FBI COMMUNICATIONS  
TRANSLATIONS

### DOCUMENT SECTION:

CHARRED PAPER EXAMINATIONS  
GAMBLING EXAMINATIONS  
HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING  
IDENTIFIED WRITING  
INK AND PENCIL EXAMINATIONS  
OBLITERATED WRITING  
PAPER EXAMINATIONS  
PHOTOGRAPHIC EXAMINATIONS  
PORTRAIT PARLE EXAMINATIONS  
SHOEPRINT EXAMINATIONS  
TIRE TREAD EXAMINATIONS  
TYPEWRITING AND OTHER MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS

### RADIO ENGINEERING SECTION:

CW RADIO NETWORK ENGINEERING  
FM RADIO SYSTEMS  
MAINTENANCE COORDINATION  
MOBILE AND PORTABLE RADIO  
RADIO FREQUENCY LIAISON COMMITTEES  
EVIDENCE EXAMINATIONS

### PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY SECTION:

BIOCHEMICAL  
BIOLOGICAL  
EXPLOSIVES  
FIBERS AND HAIRS  
GENERAL CHEMICAL  
GLASS FRACTURES  
GUNPOWDER TESTS  
GUNS AND AMMUNITION  
METALLURGICAL  
NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS  
NUMBER RESTORATION  
PETROGRAPHIC OR GEOLOGIC  
PHARMACOLOGICAL  
SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS  
TOOLMARKS  
TOXICOLOGICAL  
WOOD  
X-RAY

**DIVISION**  
**1**

**IDENTIFICATION**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
L. M. WALTERS

ALIEN REGISTRATION FINGERPRINT FILES  
ARMY, NAVY, AIR, COAST GUARD, MARINE  
WARTIME SERVICE FINGERPRINTS,  
WORLD WAR II  
OLD ARMY, NAVY, MARINE FINGERPRINT  
IDENTIFICATION FILES  
CIVIL IDENTIFICATION FILES  
CIVIL SERVICE FINGERPRINTS  
CRIMINAL FINGERPRINT FILES  
DEVELOPMENT OF LATENT FINGERPRINTS  
DISASTER IDENTIFICATION SQUAD  
FUGITIVE BULLETIN  
GENERAL APPEARANCE FILE ON  
CONFIDENCE MEN, ETC.  
GOVERNMENT FINGERPRINT FILES  
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE  
MISSING PERSONS  
NATIONAL FOOTPRINT FILE  
NATIONAL NICKNAME FILE  
NATIONAL UNIDENTIFIED LATENT FINGER-  
PRINT FILE  
SINGLE FINGERPRINT FILE  
PROFESSIONAL FRAUDULENT CHECK  
PASSER'S FILE  
WANTED NOTICES

**DIVISION**  
**10**

**INSPECTION**  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
W. MARK FELT

INSPECTIONS - FIELD AND SOG  
SPECIAL PROJECTS  
SURVEYS



JANUARY 14, 1970



## FIELD OFFICES

MEMPHIS	OKLAHOMA CITY	SAN ANTONIO
MIAMI	OMAHA	SAN DIEGO
MILWAUKEE	PHILADELPHIA	SAN FRANCISCO
MINNEAPOLIS	PHOENIX	SAN JUAN
MOBILE	PITTSBURGH	SAVANNAH
NEWARK	PORTLAND	SEATTLE
NEW HAVEN	RICHMOND	SPRINGFIELD
NEW ORLEANS	SACRAMENTO	TAMPA
NEW YORK	ST. LOUIS	WASHINGTON, D. C.
NORFOLK	SALT LAKE CITY	TOTAL 59

**ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR**  
CARTHA D. DeLOACH

### DIVISION 5

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

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- 111 FOREIGN SOCIAL CONDITIONS
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- 105 SECURITY MATTERS AND INTERNAL SECURITY
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### DIVISION 6

#### GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
ALEX ROSEN

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- 78 ILLEGAL USE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTATION REQUESTS
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##### NAME CHECK SECTION:

- NAME CHECKS
- SPECIAL MEMORANDA

##### ACCOUNTING AND FRAUD SECTION:

- 66 ACCOUNTING CONTROL
- 62 ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRIES
- 131 ADMIRALTY MATTERS
- 114 ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN MATTERS
- 92 ANTI-RACKETEERING
- HOBBS ACT
- LEA ACT
- INTERFERENCE WITH GOVERNMENT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM
- 60 ANTI-TRUST
- 93 ASCERTAINING FINANCIAL ABILITY
- 75 BONDSMEN AND SURETIES
- 58 BRIBERY
- 63 CENSUS MATTERS
- 58 CONFLICT OF INTEREST
- CONSPIRACY
- 181 CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT
- 69 CONTEMPT OF COURT
- 28 COPYRIGHT MATTERS
- 83 COURT OF CLAIMS
- 46 DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950
- 63 EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW
- 45 FALSE CLAIMS - CIVIL
- 39 FALSELY CLAIMING CITIZENSHIP
- 147 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
- 46 FEDERAL LENDING AND INSURANCE AGENCIES
- 119 FEDERAL REGULATION OF LOBBYING ACT
- 29 FEDERAL RESERVE ACT
- 120 FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT
- 46 FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT
- 139 INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS
- 6 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STRIKEBREAKERS
- 51 JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS
- 63 KICKBACK RACKET ACT
- 122 LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947
- 159 LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959 (INVESTIGATIVE MATTER)
- 63 LANDS DIVISION MATTERS
- 36 MAIL FRAUD
- 8 MIGRATORY BIRD ACT
- 63 MISCELLANEOUS - CIVIL SUITS
- 49 NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF COURT ORDERS
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
- 72 OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
- 40 PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS
- 27 PATENT MATTERS
- 74 PERJURY
- 125 RAILWAY LABOR ACT
- 10 RED CROSS ACT
- 46 RENEGOTIATION ACT - CIVIL AND CRIMINAL
- 63 SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT - 1940
- 63 TARIFF ACT OF 1930
- 63 UNREPORTED INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF CIGARETTES
- 17 VETERANS ADMINISTRATION MATTERS
- 63 WAGE AND HOUR LAW
- 156 WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS DISCLOSURE ACT

### DIVISION 8

#### CRIME RECORDS

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
THOMAS E. BISHOP

##### CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS SECTION:

- CORRESPONDENCE ON GENERAL INQUIRIES
- TOURS

##### CRIME RESEARCH SECTION:

- CRIME RESEARCH
- FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN
- INVESTIGATOR
- FBI NOTES
- SPECIAL NAME CHECKS
- TOP TEN FUGITIVE PROGRAM DATA
- FUGITIVE PUBLICITY PROGRAMS
- SPECIAL PROJECTS
- LIBRARY
- YOUTHFUL CRIMINALITY PROJECT
- LIAISON:
- AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
- FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ATTORNEYS
- GENERAL
- NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION

##### UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SECTION:

- UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS - CAREERS IN CRIME
- NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

### DIVISION 9

#### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
J. H. GALE

##### CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE - ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION:

- 92 ANTI-RACKETEERING (INTELLIGENCE)
- 179 EXTORTIONATE CREDIT TRANSACTIONS
- 162 INTERSTATE GAMBLING ACTIVITIES
- 143 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF GAMBLING DEVICES
- 144 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF LOTTERY TICKETS
- 155 INTERSTATE TRANSMISSION OF WAGERING INFORMATION
- 156 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION IN AID OF RACKETEERING
- 168 INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF WAGERING PARAPHERNALIA
- 172 SPORTS BRIBERY
- 137 TOP-ECHELON CRIMINAL INFORMANTS

##### FUGITIVE SECTION:

- 115 BOND DEFAULT
- 76 CONDITIONAL RELEASE VIOLATORS
- 137 CRIMINAL INFORMANT MATTERS
- 42 DESERTERS AND DESERTER-HARBORING
- 76 ESCAPE AND RESCUE
- 76 ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONERS
- FUGITIVES
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- 76 PAROLE VIOLATORS
- 76 PROBATION VIOLATORS
- 25 SELECTIVE SERVICE, INCLUDING FUGITIVE, RE-EMPLOYMENT, AND CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR CASES
- 88 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID CUSTODY OR CONFINEMENT
- 88 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID GIVING TESTIMONY
- 88 UNLAWFUL FLIGHT TO AVOID PROSECUTION

##### EMPLOYEES SECURITY AND SPECIAL INQUIRY SECTION:

- 151 AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
- 73 APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTIVE CLEVENY AND APPLICATIONS FOR PARDON AFTER COMPLETION OF SENTENCE
- 118 ATOMIC ENERGY ACT (APPLICANT OR EMPLOYEE INVESTIGATIONS)
- 151 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION (CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION)
- 77 COAST GUARD SCREENING APPEAL BOARD
- 77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS FOR PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, INCLUDING SPECIAL AGENTS AND INSPECTORS FOR THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 77 DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANTS, INCLUDING DEPUTY MARSHALS AND CLERICAL POSITIONS IN BUREAU OF PRISONS, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE, AND OTHER BRANCHES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, INCLUDING CLERICAL POSITIONS OF THE BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
- 151 INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION
- 138 LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
- 77 MAINTENANCE EMPLOYEES
- 151 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
- 151 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
- 151 PEACE CORPS
- 140 SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
- 161 SPECIAL INQUIRIES FOR WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
- 151 UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
- 151 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
- 151 WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION



# ORGANIZATION OF THE FBI

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT AND 59 FIELD OFFICES

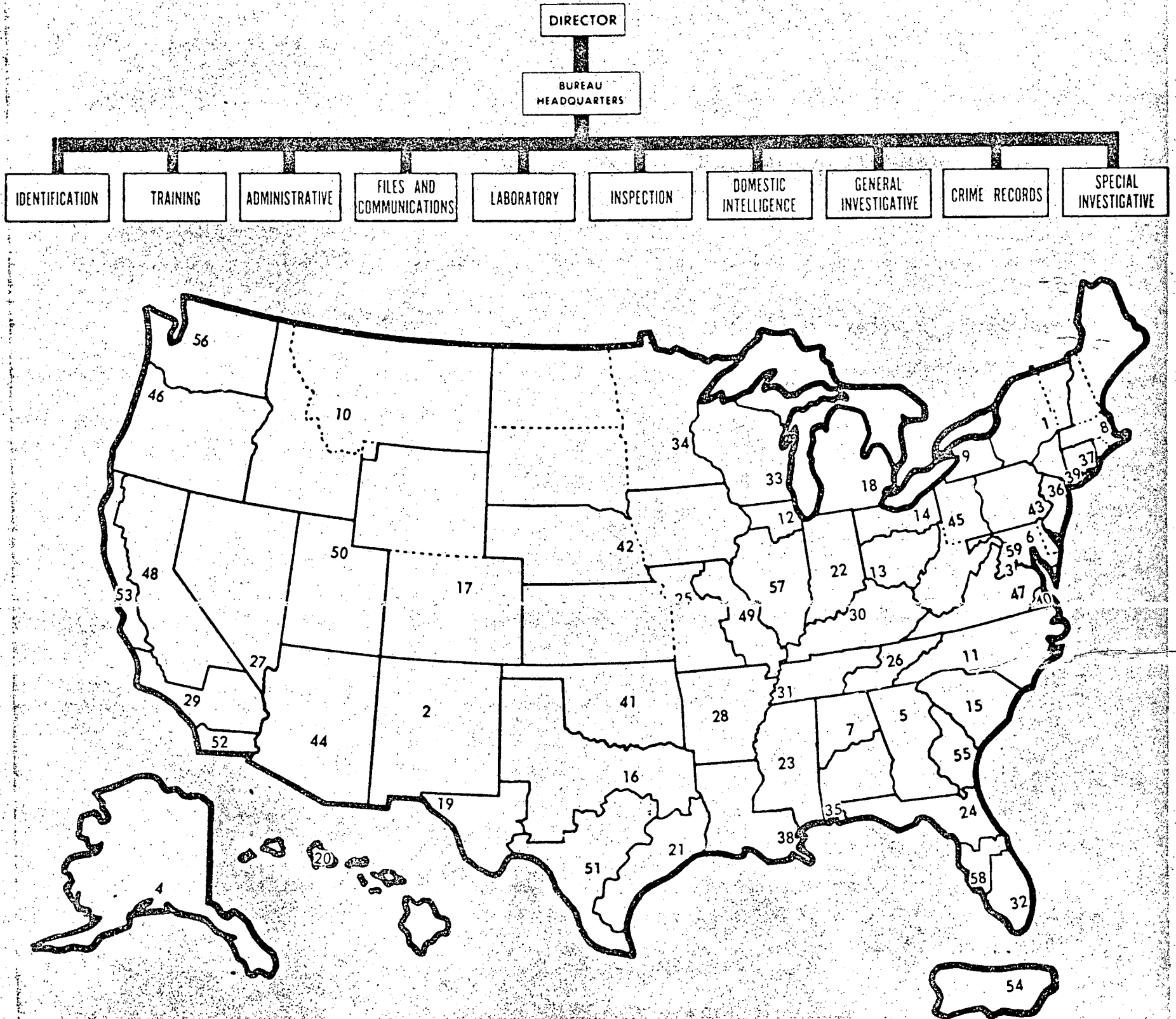
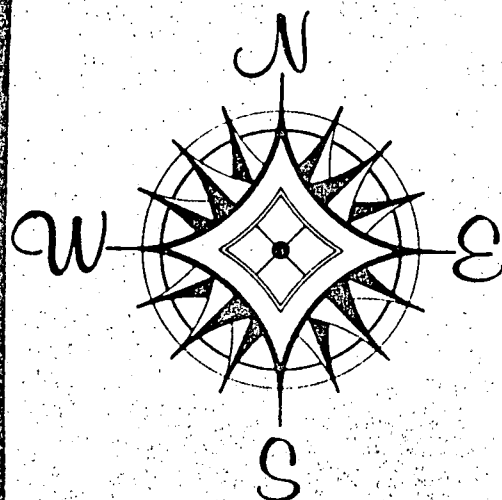


EXHIBIT NO. 2



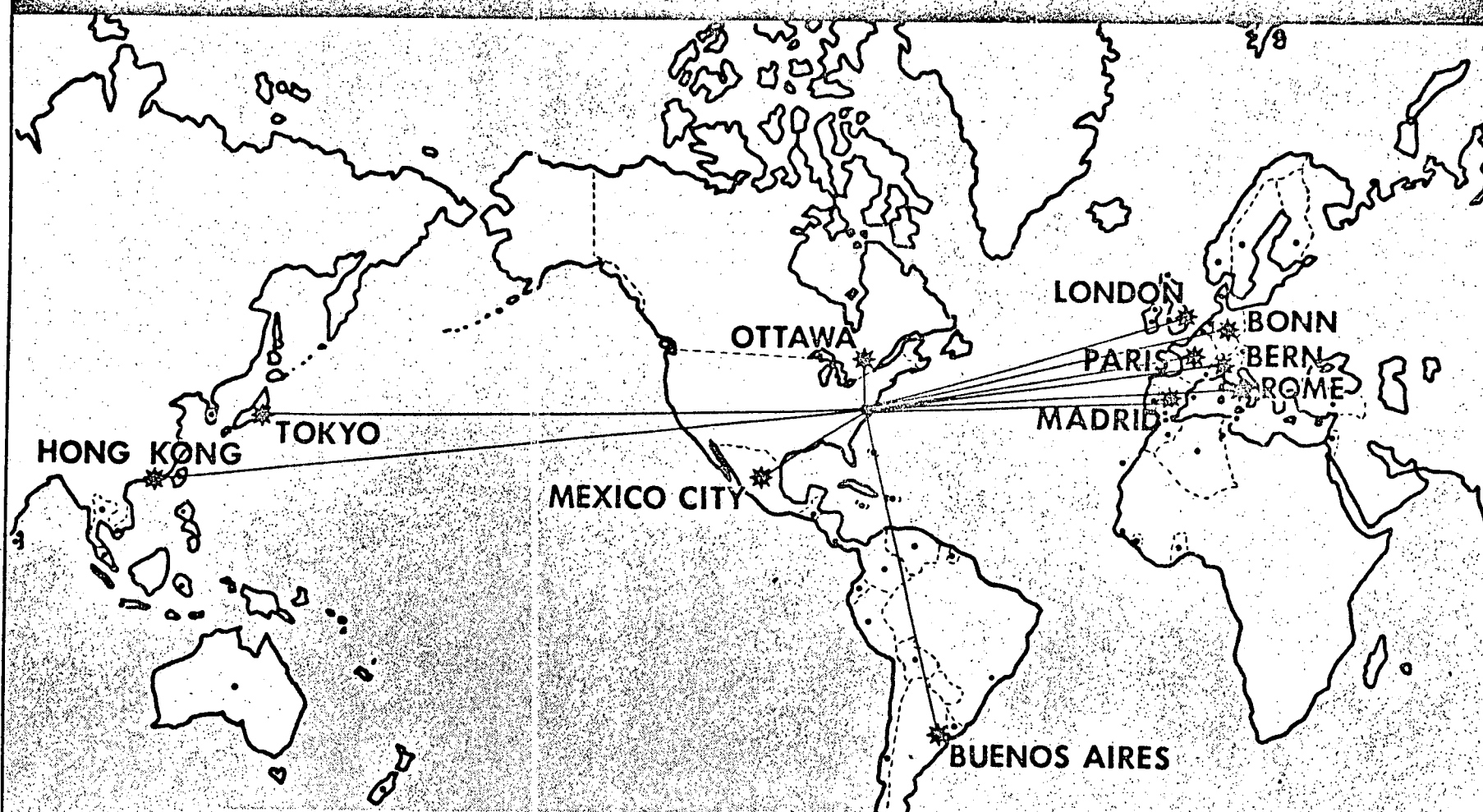
**NUMBER OF FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED ABROAD  
(EXCLUSIVE OF CLERICAL PERSONNEL)**

BERN	1
BONN	2
BUENOS AIRES	1
HONG KONG	2
LONDON	2
MADRID	1
MEXICO CITY	12
OTTAWA	2
PARIS	2
ROME	2
TOKYO	2

**TOTAL 29**

# FBI FOREIGN LIAISON OPERATIONS

The FBI maintains liaison posts abroad in all countries. These offices function in a liaison capacity in connection with criminal and security matters involving the Bureau's domestic responsibilities. In addition, the Bureau belongs to one international security committee and corresponds with police agencies all over the world except in countries controlled by the communists. In addition to the activities of its representatives abroad, the Bureau exchanges certain types of information with and where warranted arranges to have investigations conducted in the U. S. by law enforcement and intelligence agencies in many other foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.



**KEY**

★ FBI REPRESENTATIVES STATIONED IN AMERICAN EMBASSIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

• COUNTRIES WITH WHICH THE FBI EXCHANGES INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION



EXHIBIT NO. 2

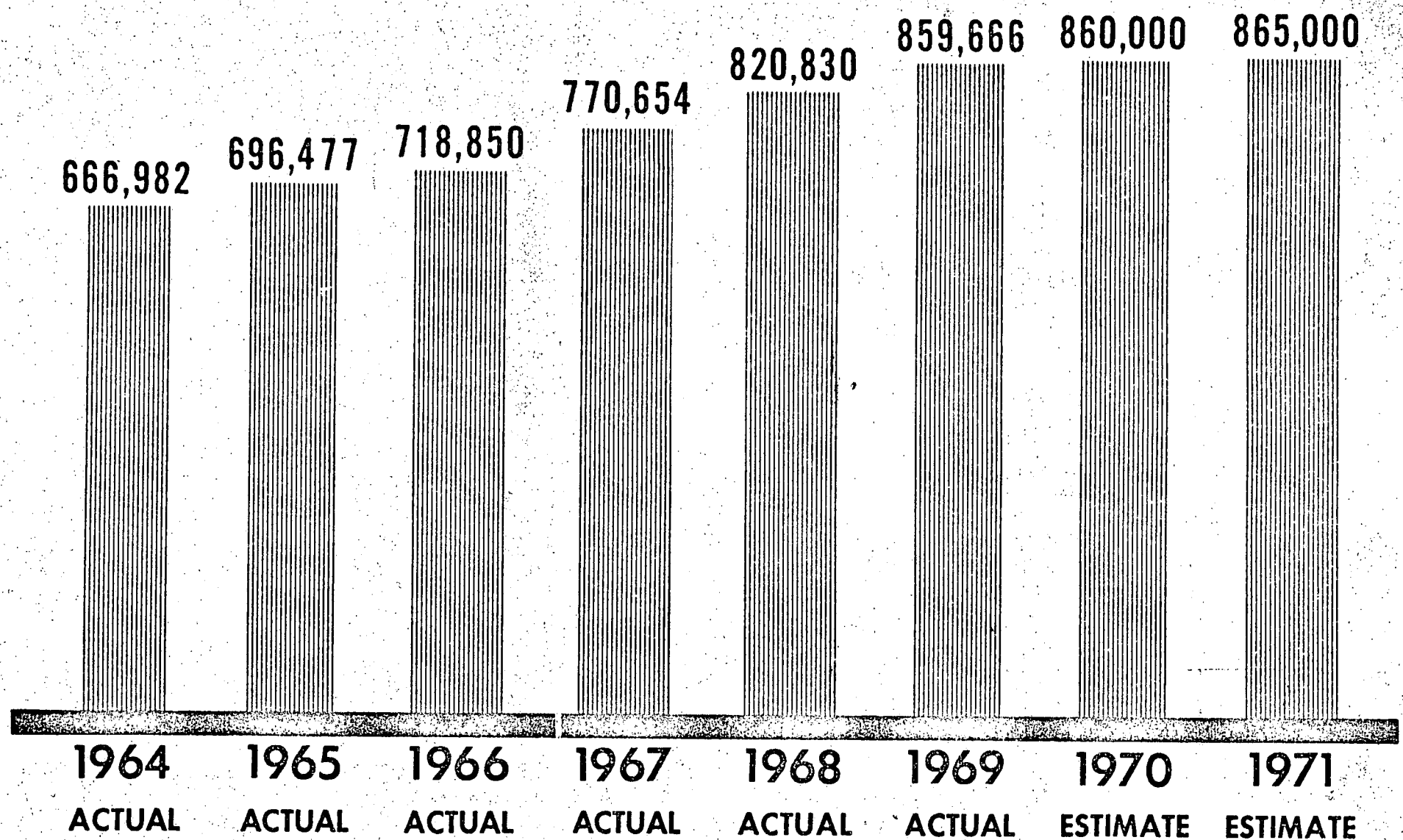




# INVESTIGATIVE MATTERS RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE OF REIMBURSABLE APPLICANT WORK

FISCAL YEARS



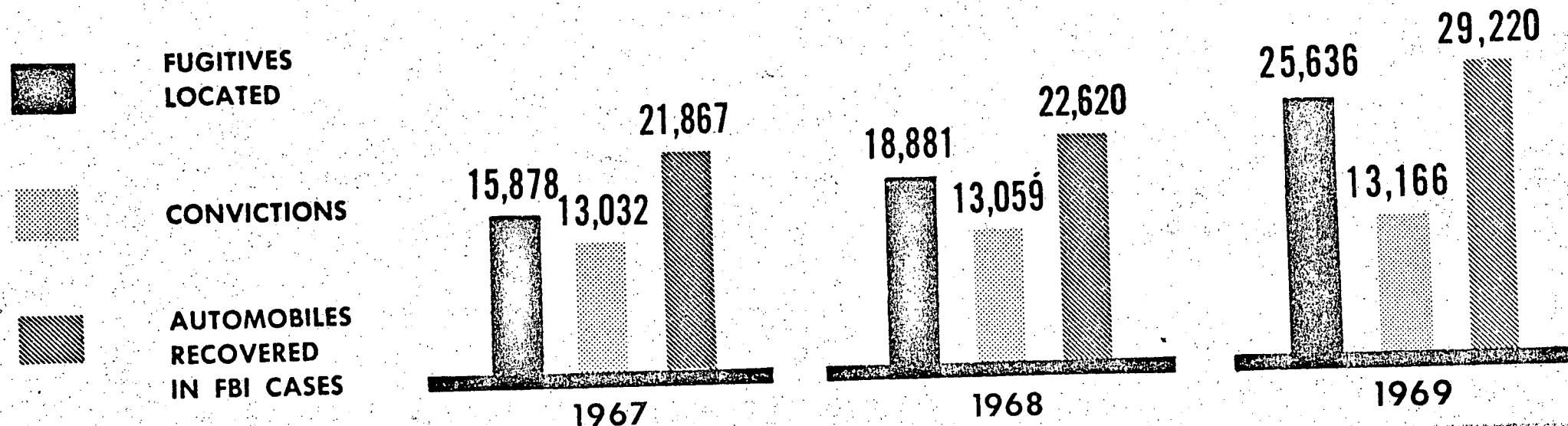
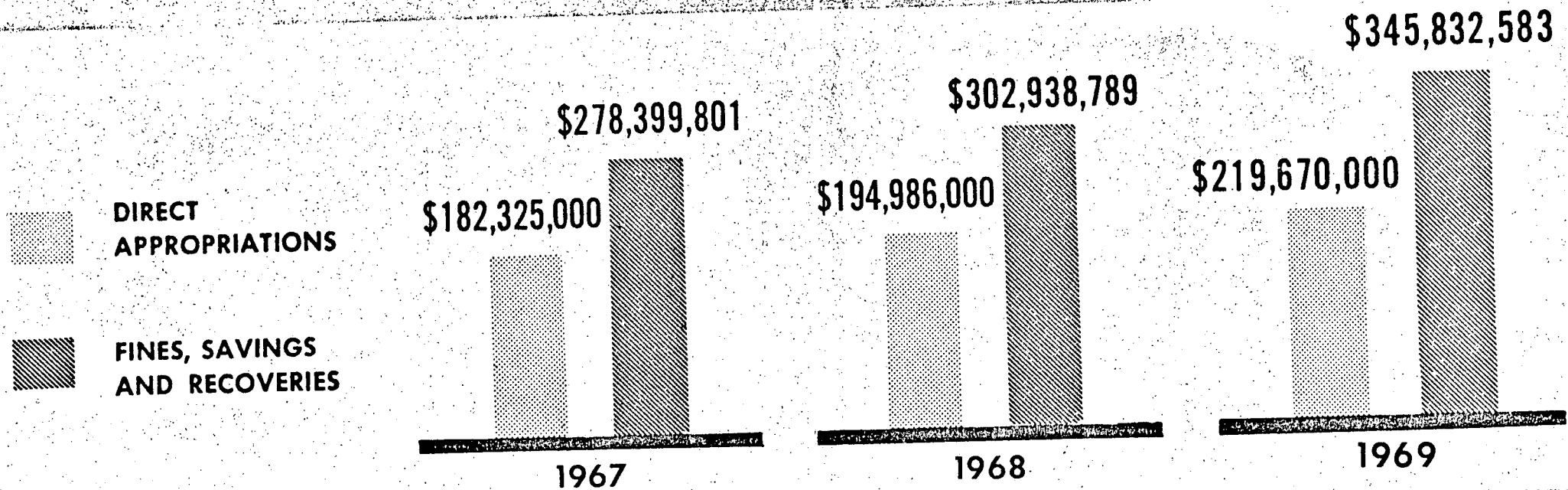


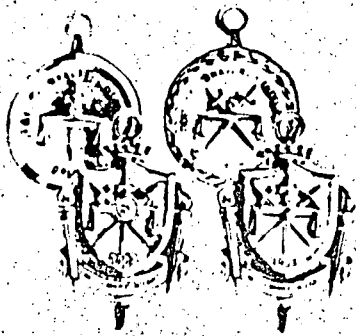
# FBI ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

FISCAL YEARS 1967-1969



EXHIBIT NO. 5



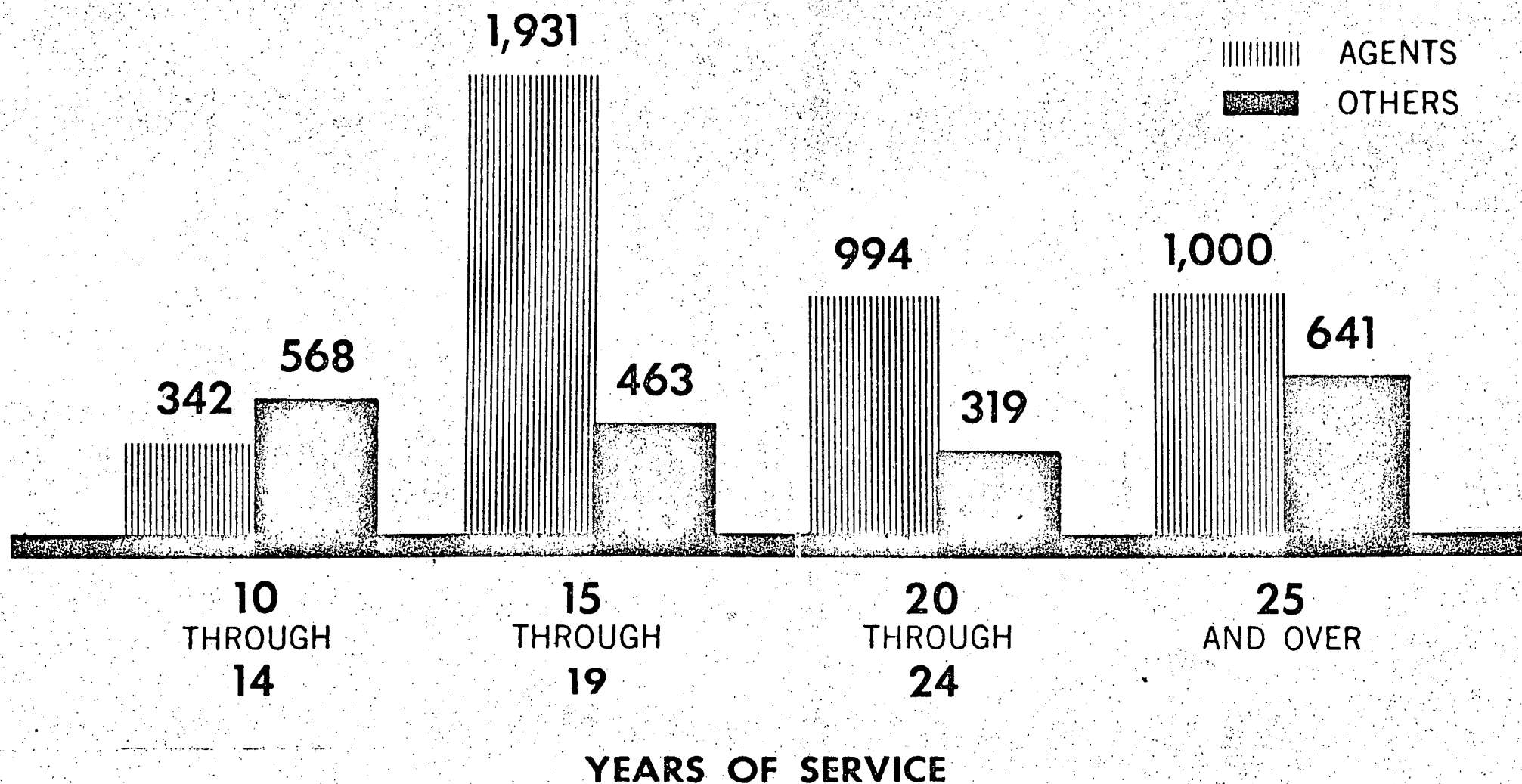


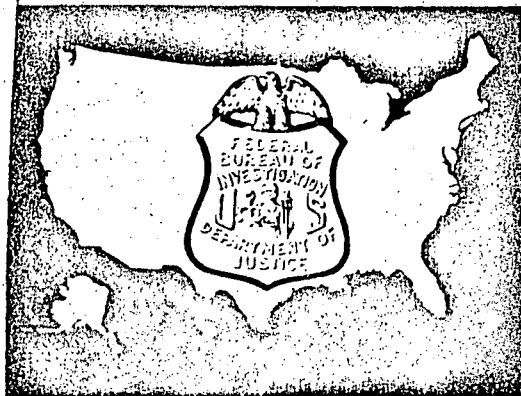
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

# LENGTH OF SERVICE--FBI PERSONNEL

EXHIBIT NO. 6

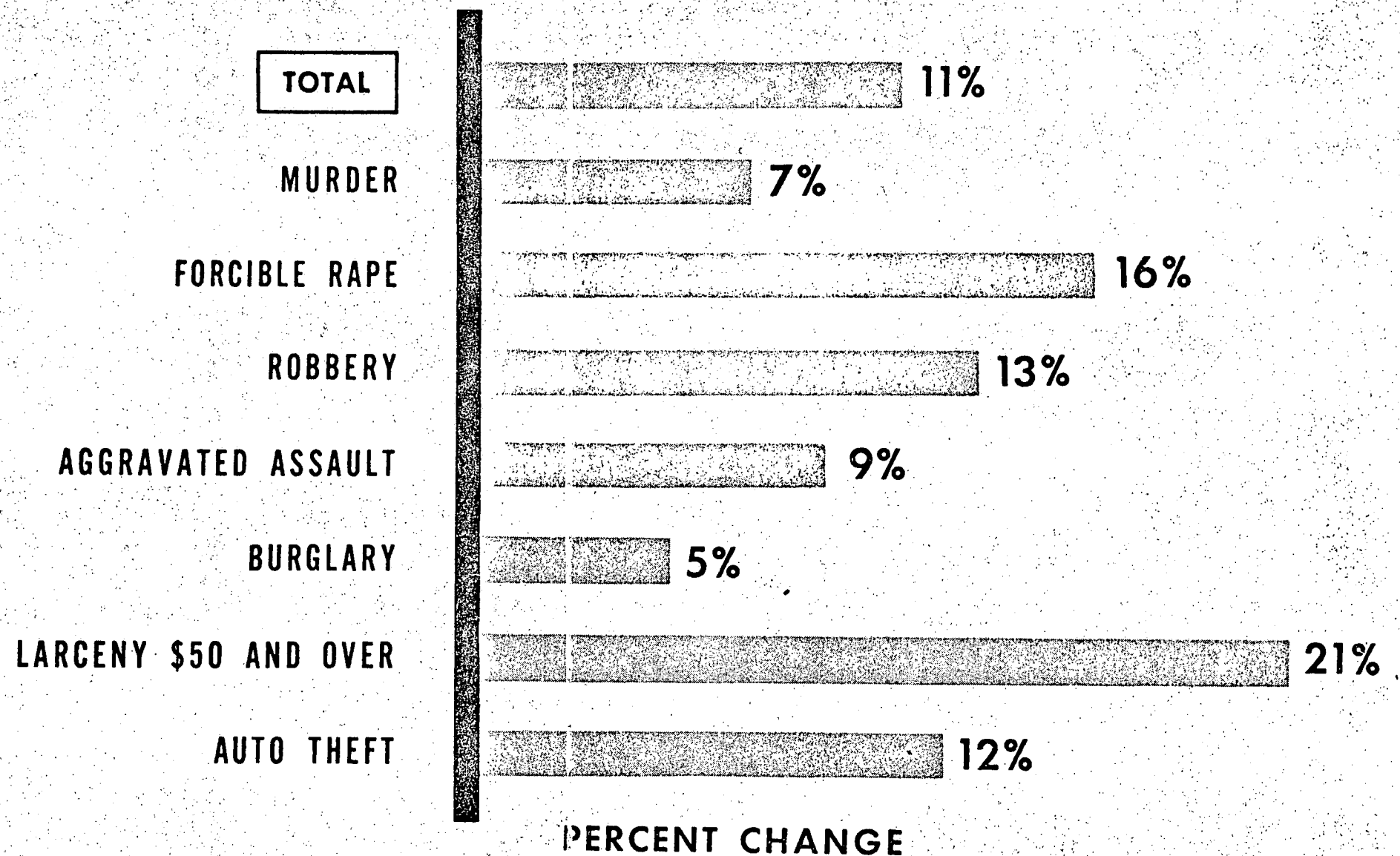
AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, THERE WERE 17,001 EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING 7,545 SPECIAL AGENTS AND 9,456 CLERKS. OF THESE 6,258 (37%) HAD SERVED THE FBI TEN YEARS OR LONGER. OF THE SPECIAL AGENTS 4,267 (57%) HAD TEN OR MORE YEARS OF SERVICE; AND OF THE OTHER EMPLOYEES 1,991 (21%) HAD SERVED AT LEAST TEN YEARS.



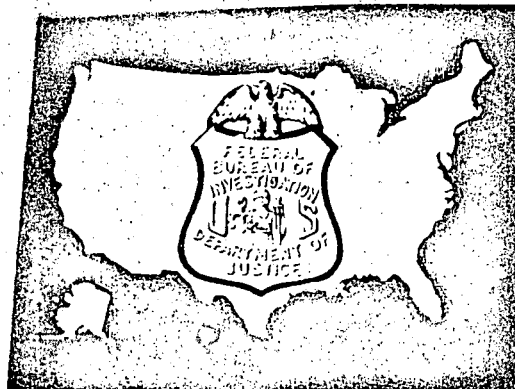


# CRIME TREND IN THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY-DECEMBER 1969 OVER JANUARY-DECEMBER 1968

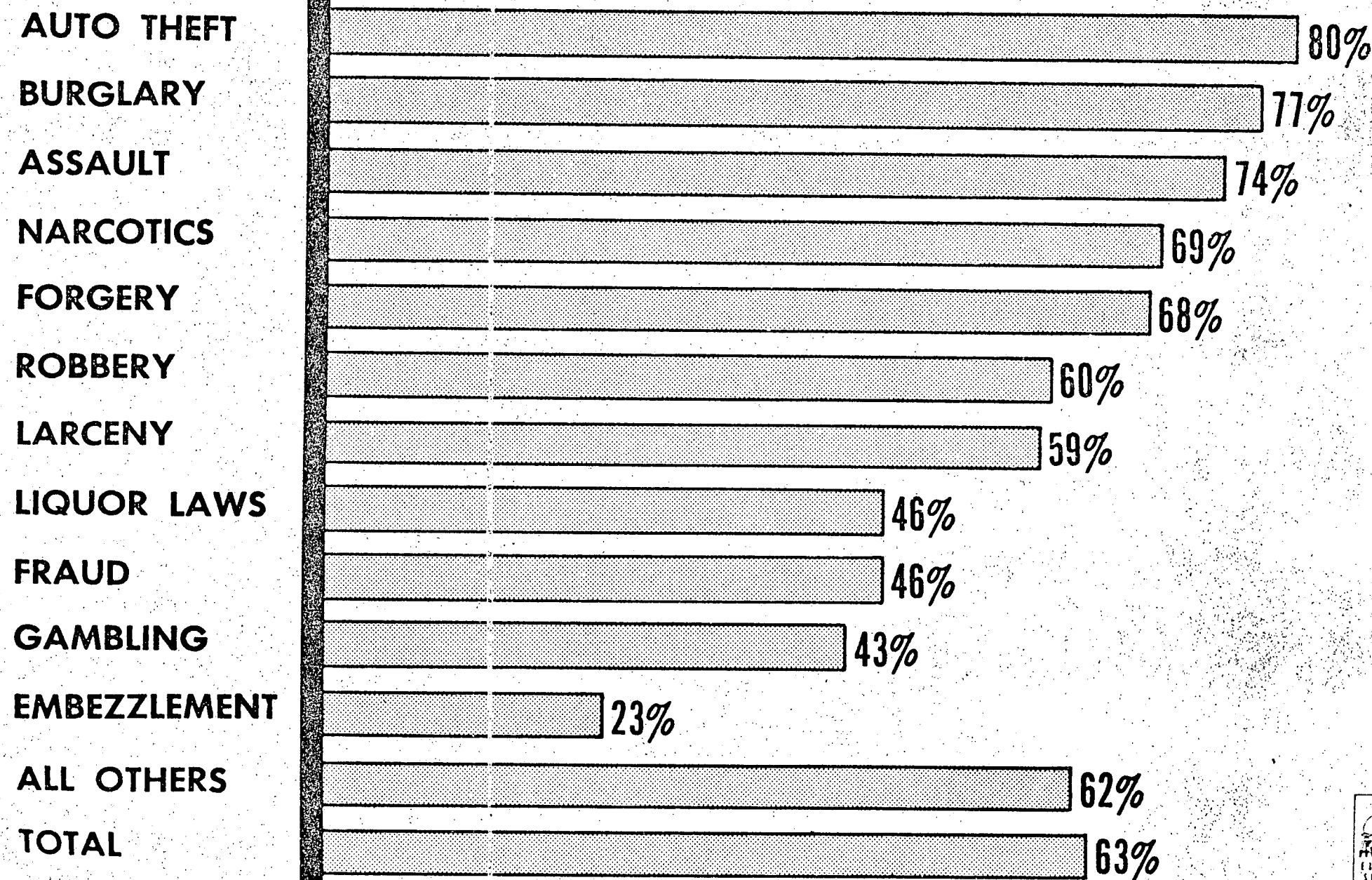


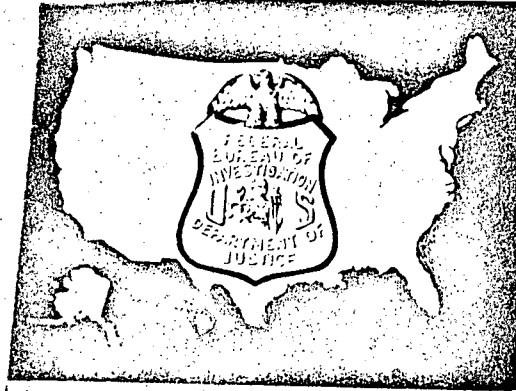




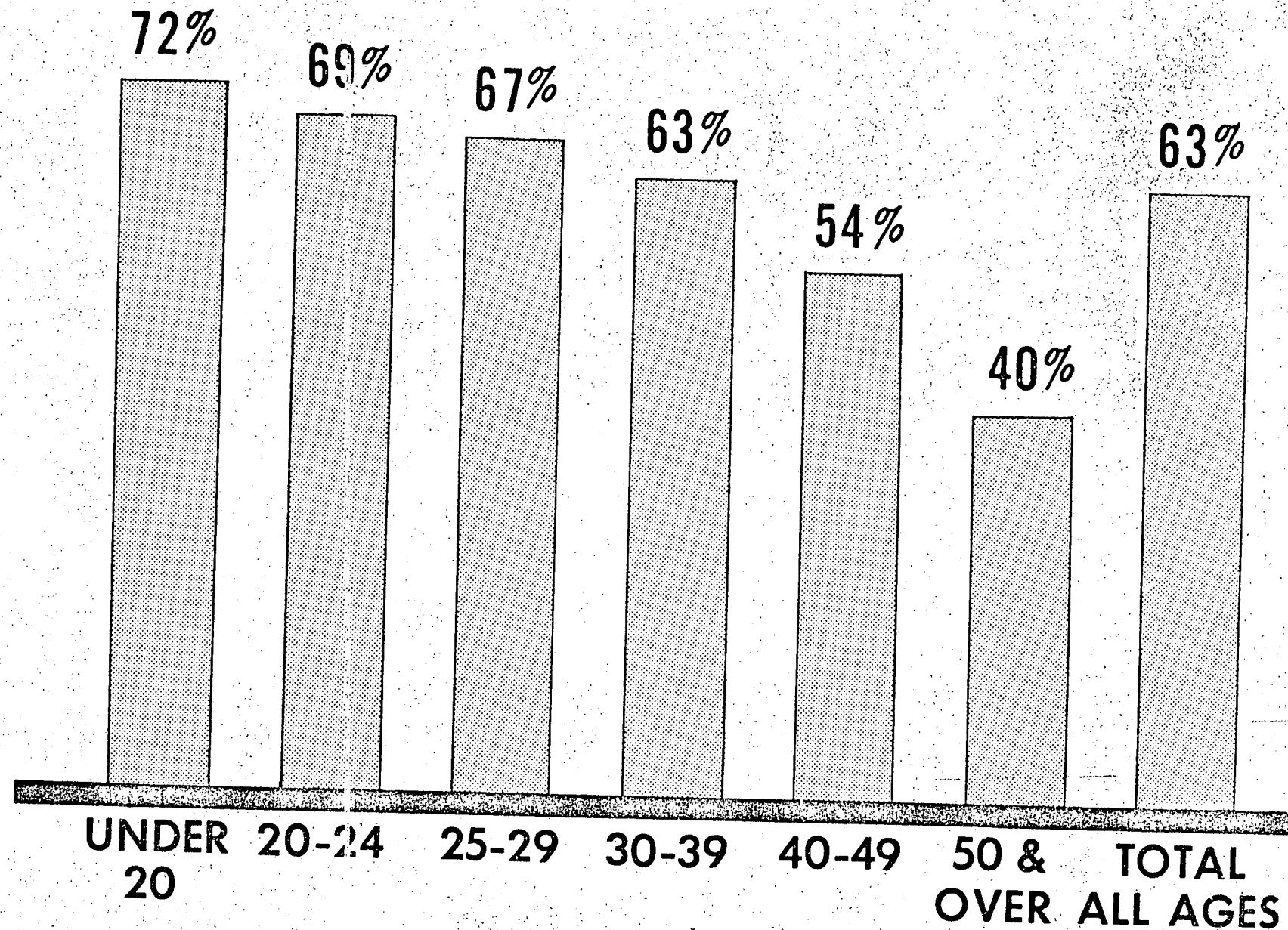
# PERCENT REPEATERS BY TYPE OF CRIME IN 1963

PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS



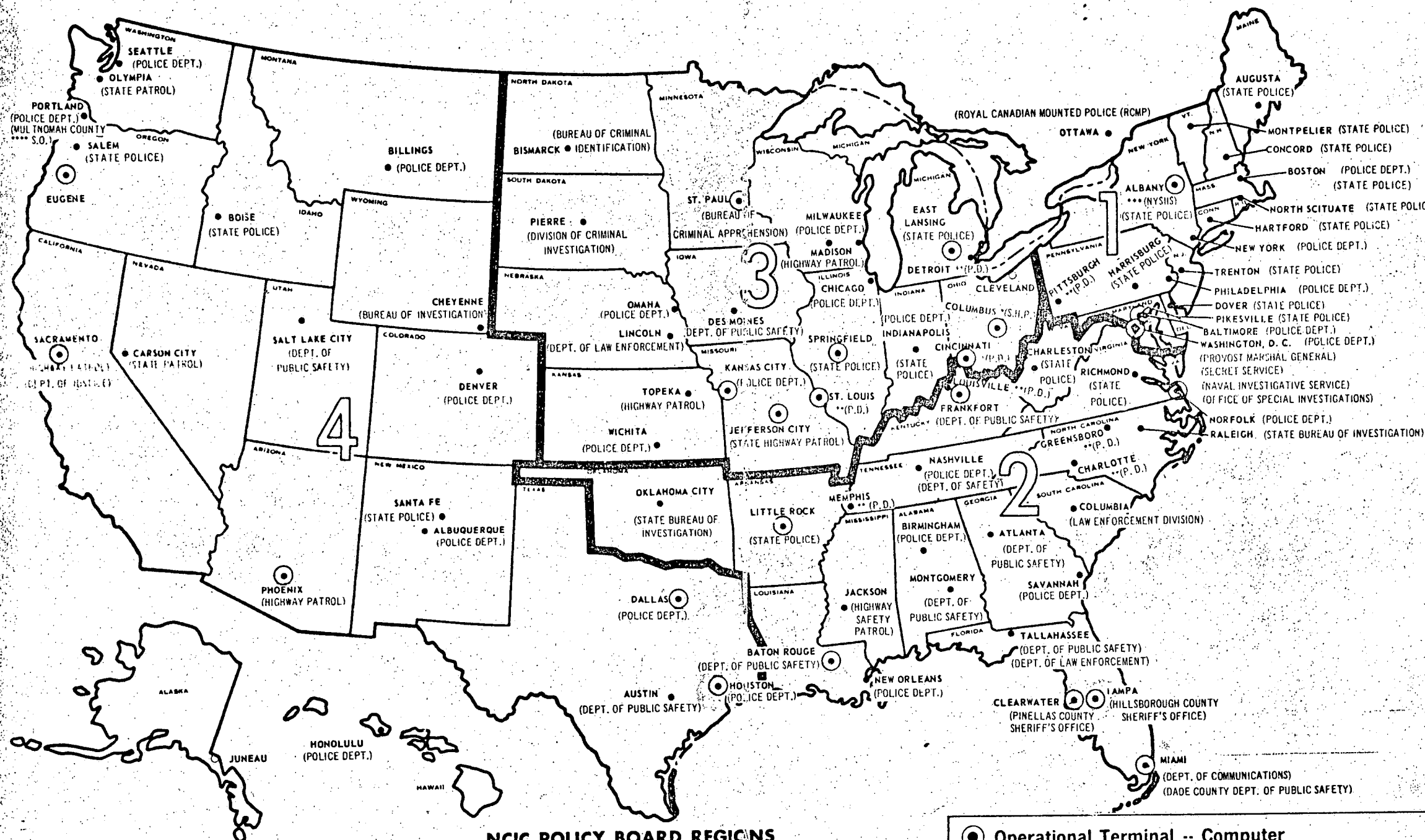


# PERCENT REPEATERS BY AGE GROUP



PERSONS RELEASED IN 1963 AND REARRESTED WITHIN 5 YEARS

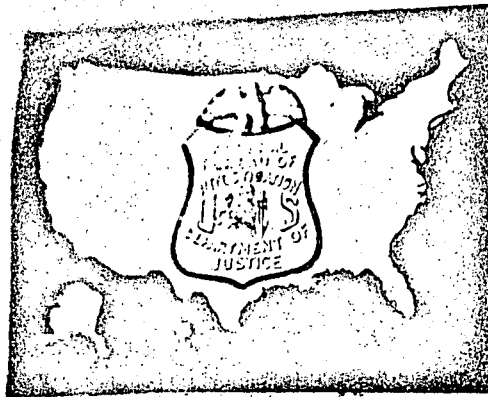
# NCIC NETWORK



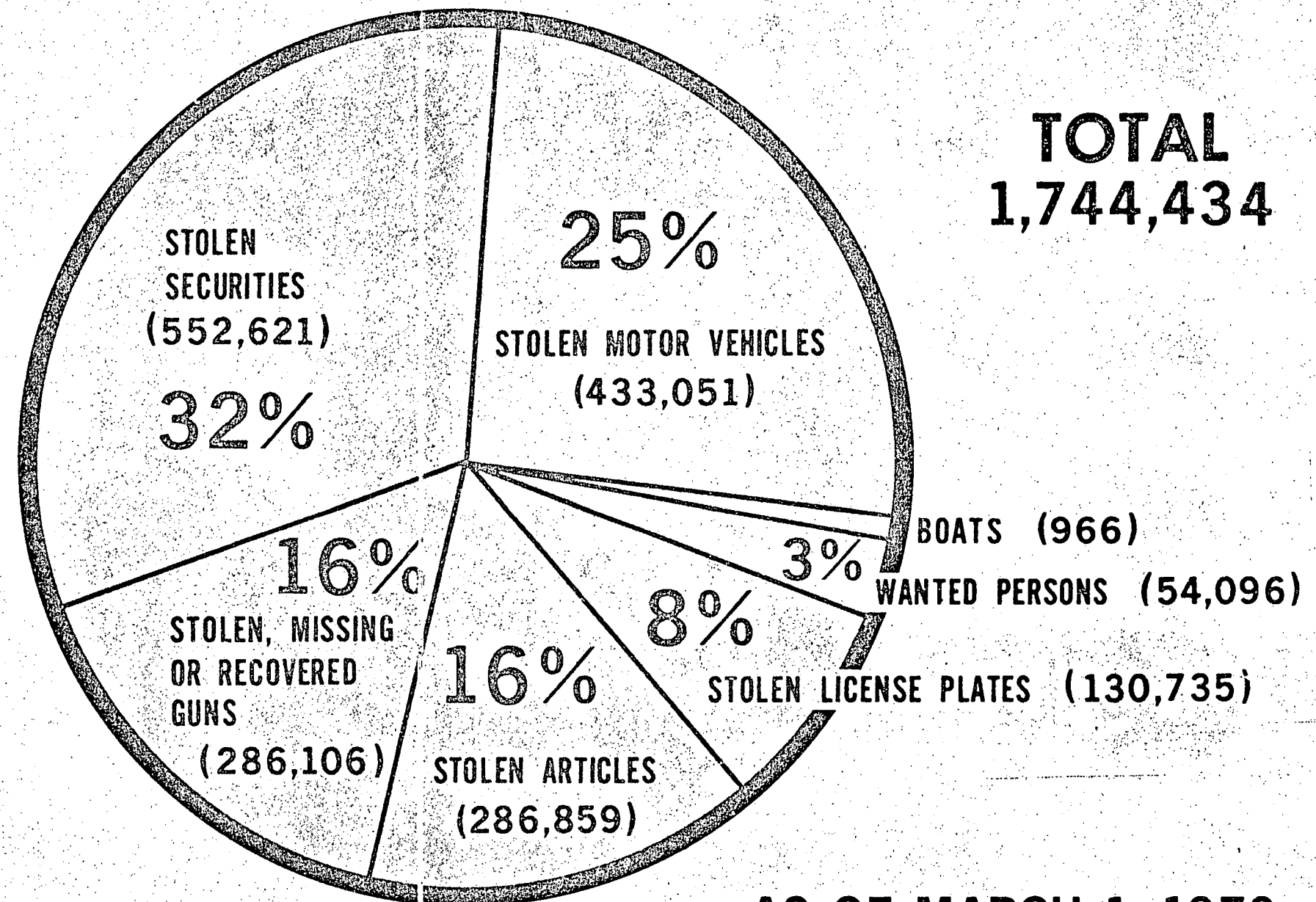
\*(S.H.P.) — (STATE HIGHWAY PATROL)  
 \*\* (P.D.) — (POLICE DEPT.)  
 \*\*\* (NYSIIS) — (NEW YORK STATE IDENTIFICATION AND-INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM)  
 \*\*\*\* (S.O.) — (SHERIFF'S OFFICE)



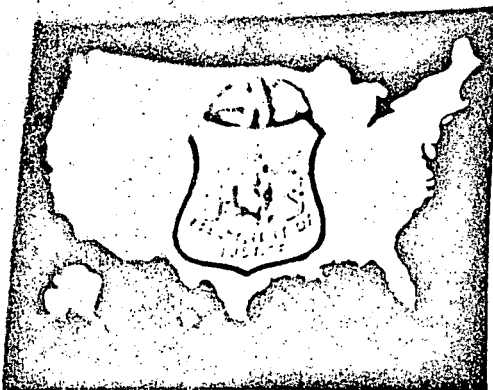




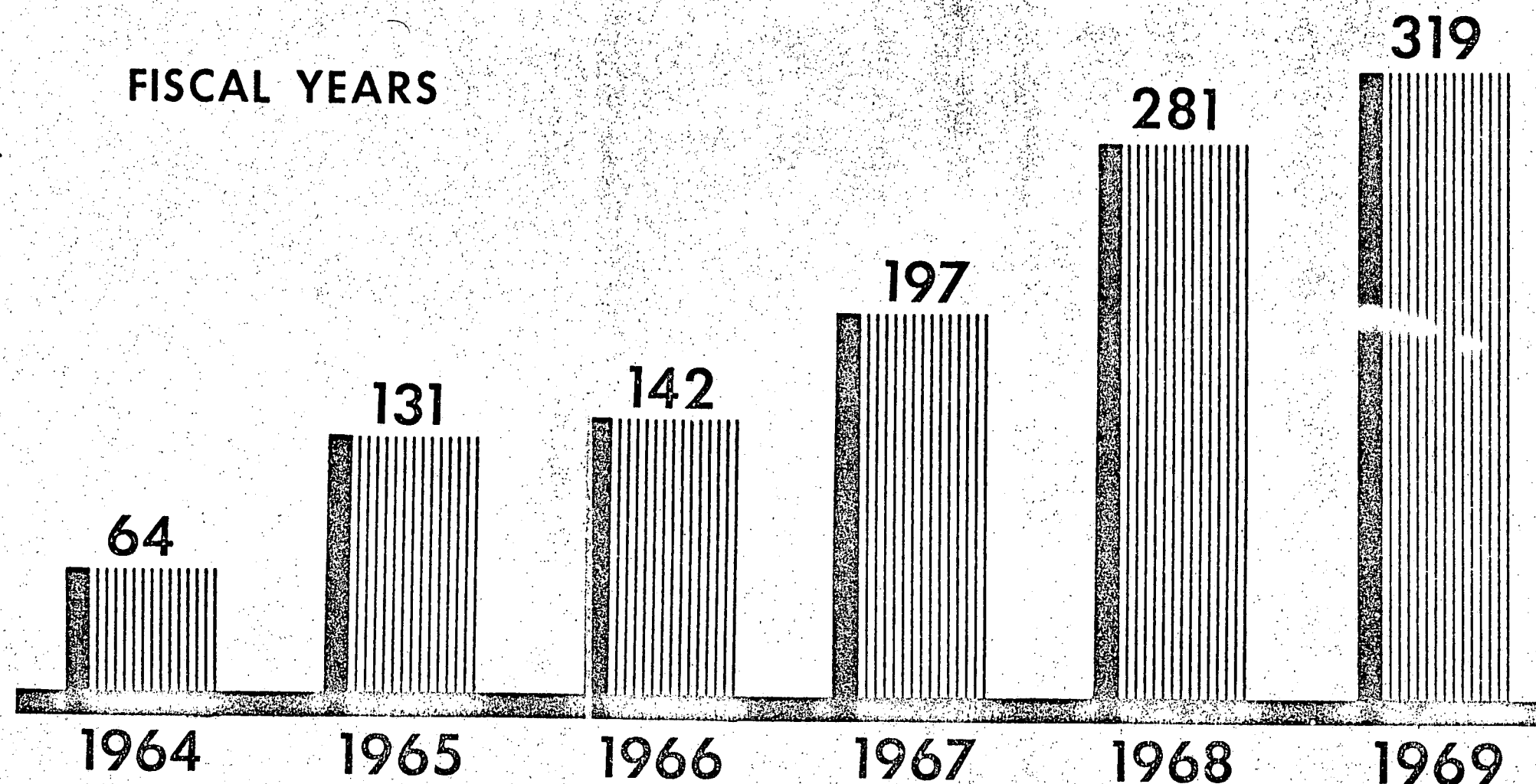
# BREAKDOWN OF RECORDS IN NCIC COMPUTER



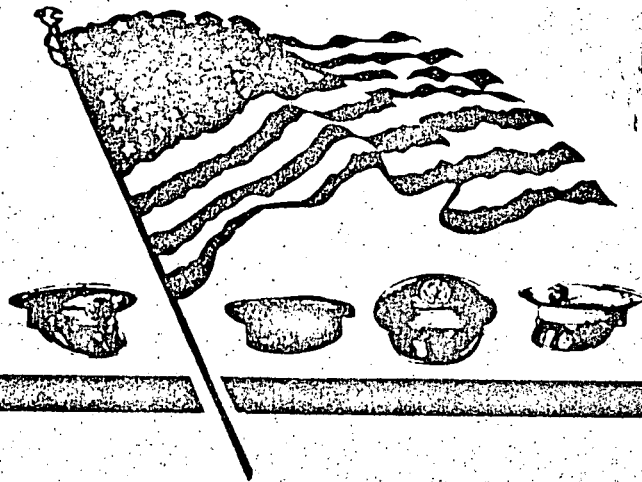
**AS OF MARCH 1, 1970**



## CONVICTIONS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND GAMBLING FIGURES AS RESULT OF FBI INVESTIGATION

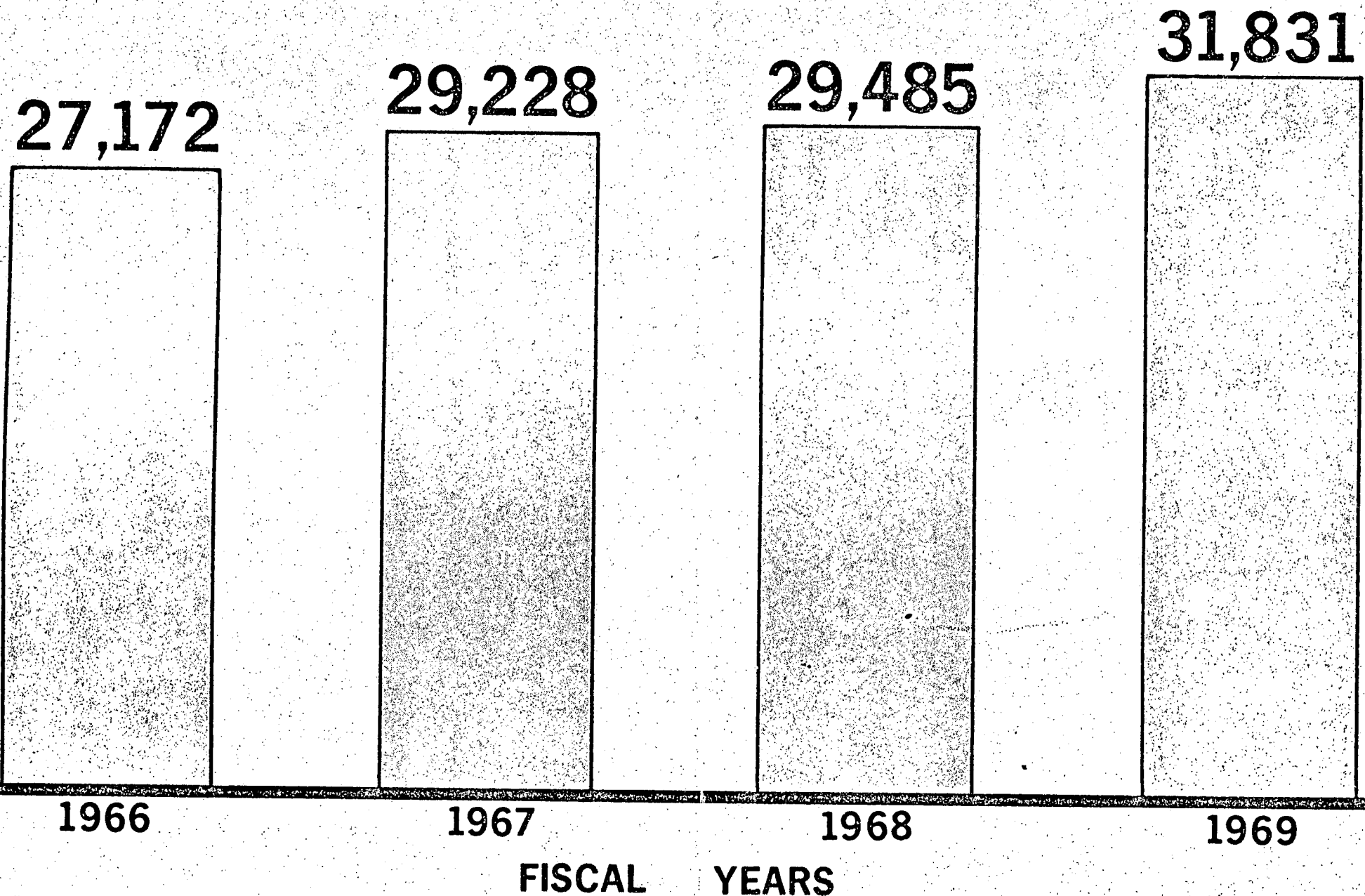


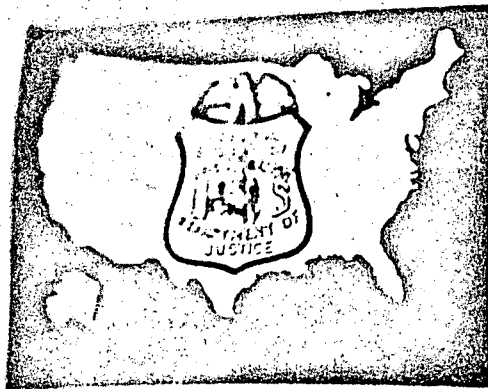
AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1970, A TOTAL OF 1,027 OTHER INDIVIDUALS WERE AWAITING PROSECUTION AS COMPARED WITH 330 AND 675 AT THE CLOSE OF FISCAL YEARS 1967 AND 1968, RESPECTIVELY.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

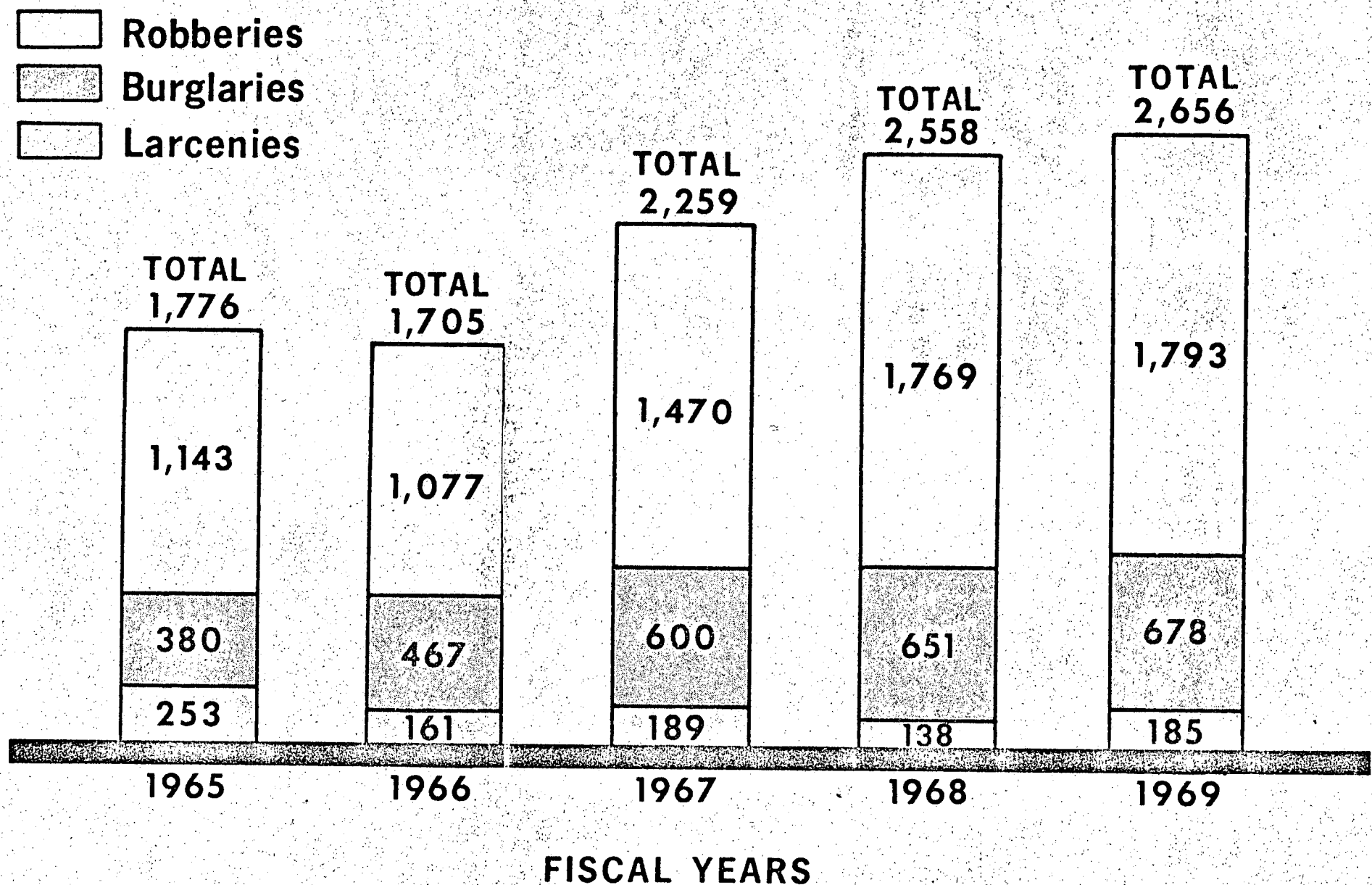
## VIOLATIONS RECEIVED





# FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE

## VIOLATIONS REPORTED

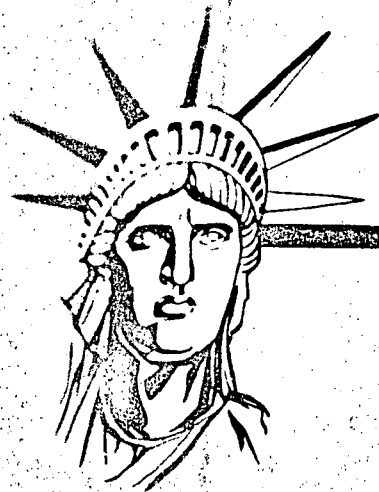


FBI

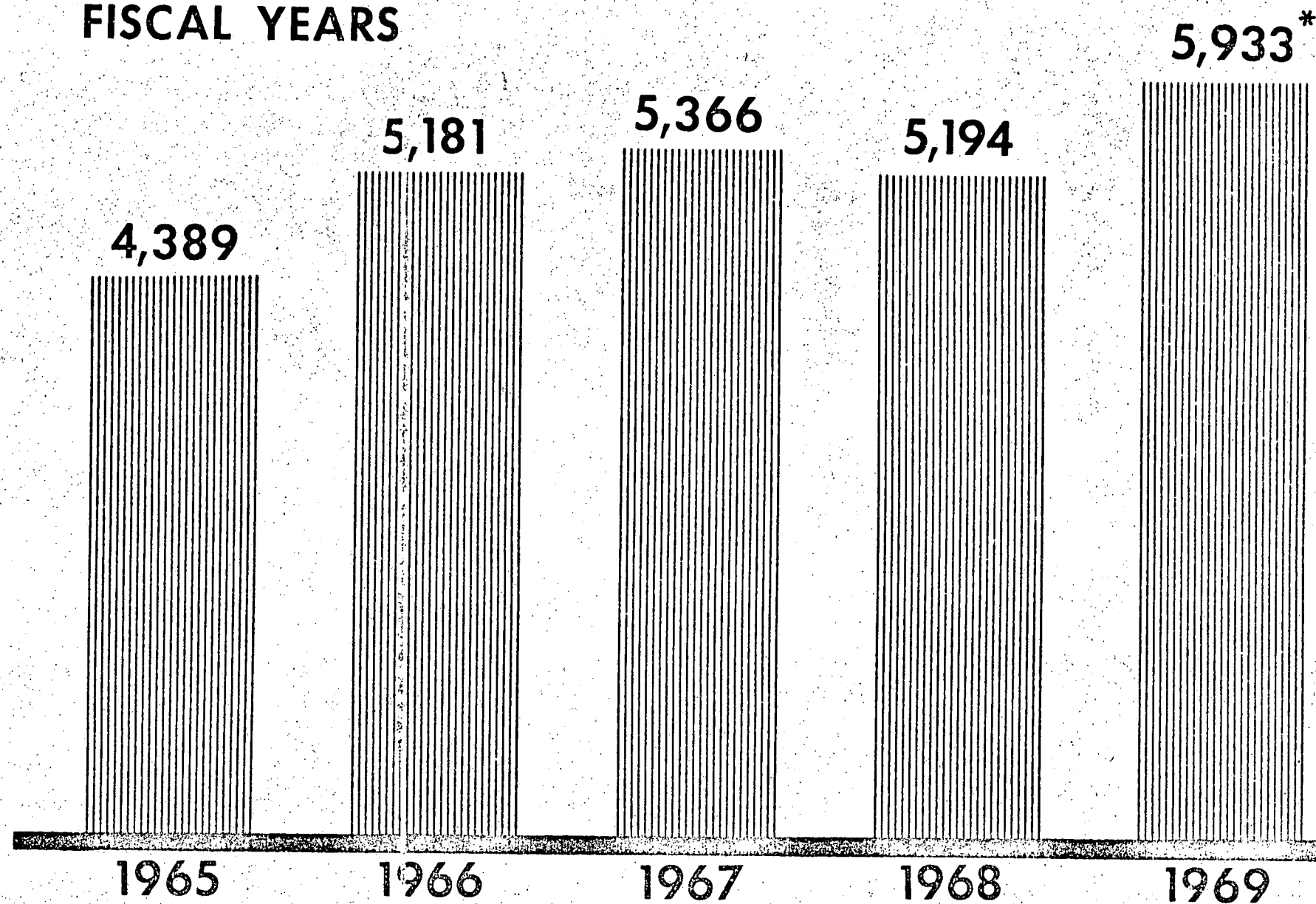


# CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

1965-1969



FISCAL YEARS



\*ALL-TIME HIGH

FBI

# NUMBER OF CIVIL RIGHTS CASES HANDLED

FISCAL YEAR 1969

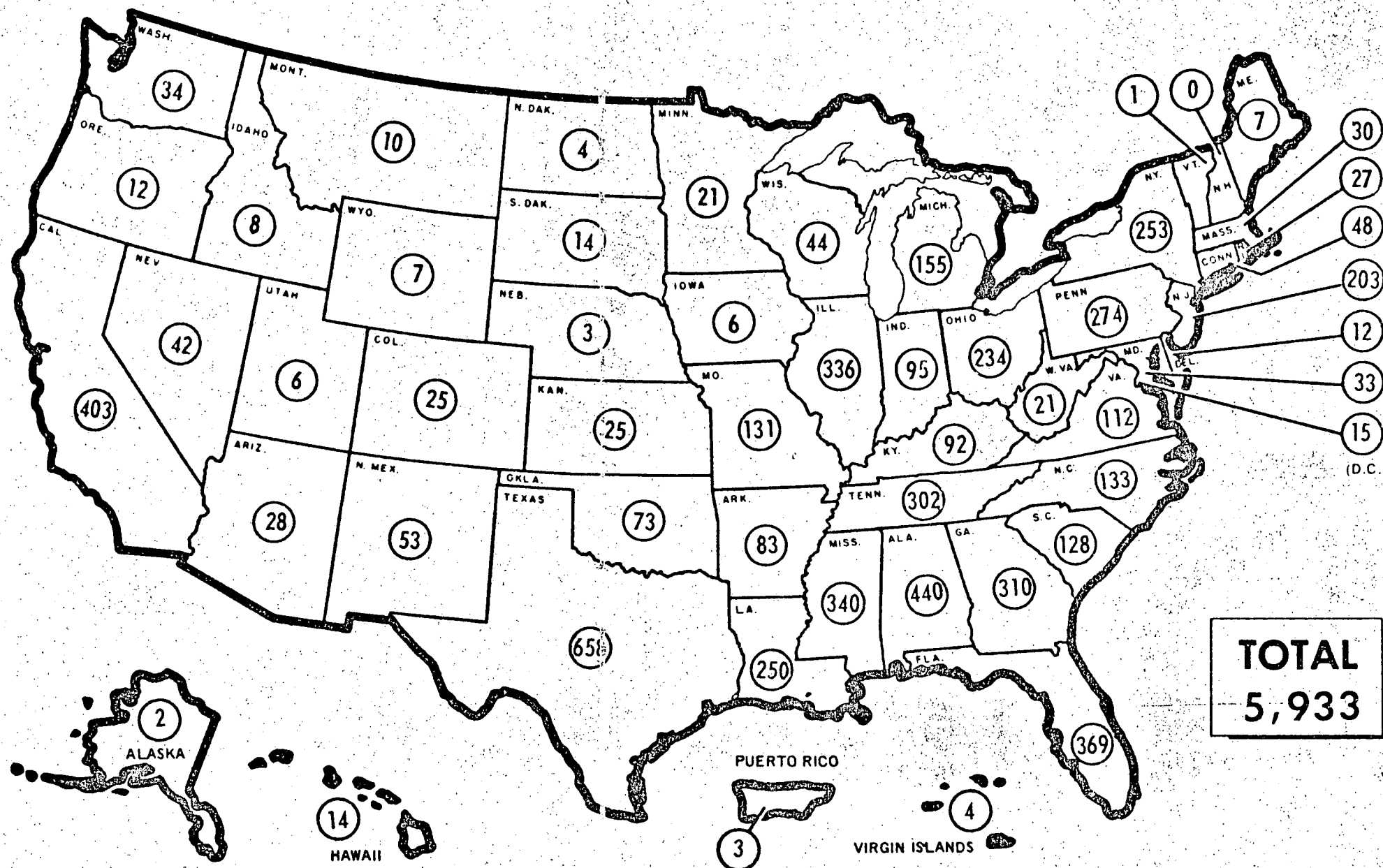
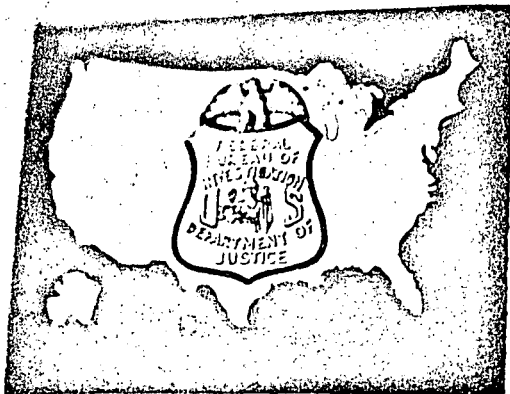


EXHIBIT NO. 146

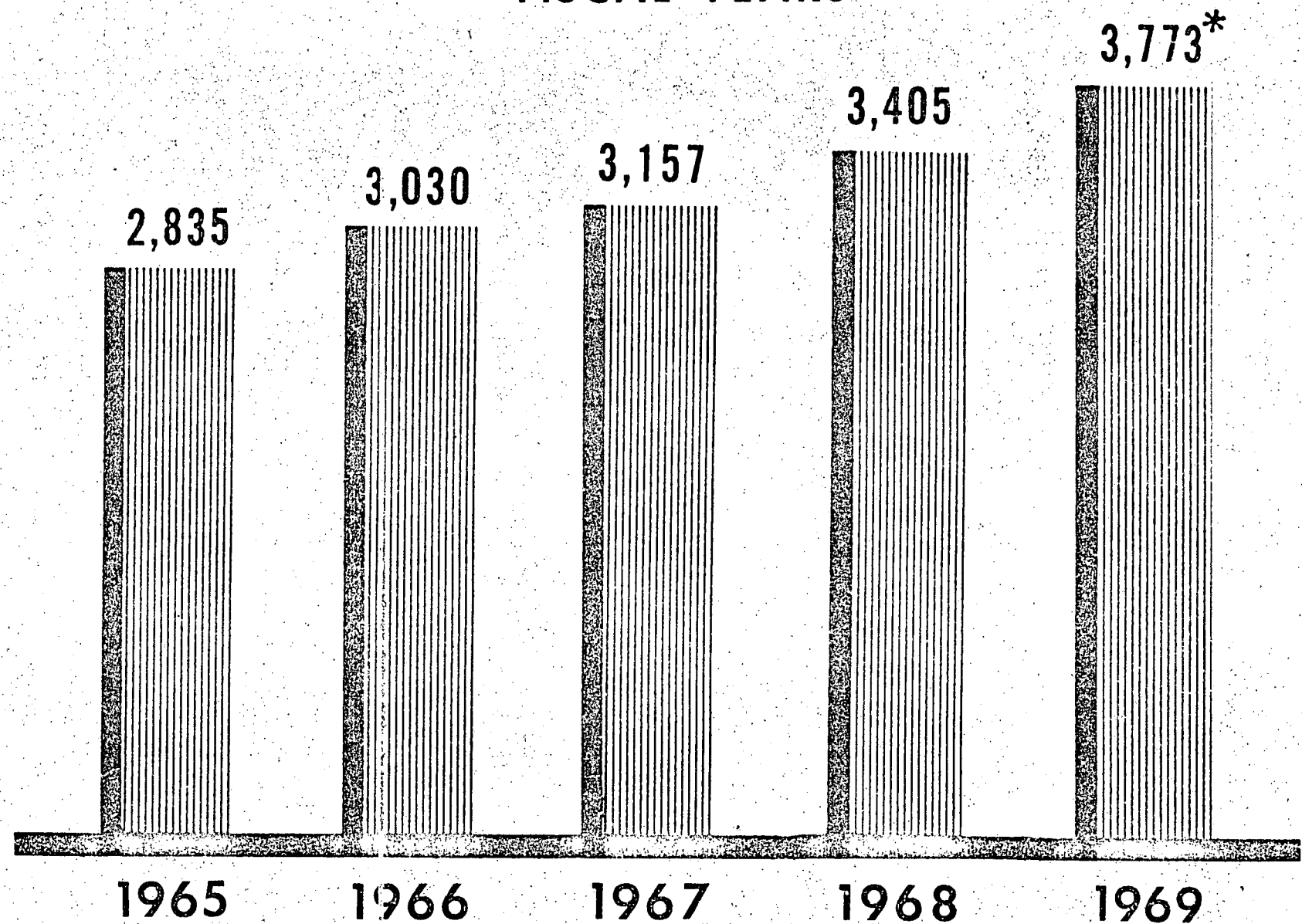




# FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

## VIOLATIONS REPORTED

FISCAL YEARS



\*ALL-TIME HIGH

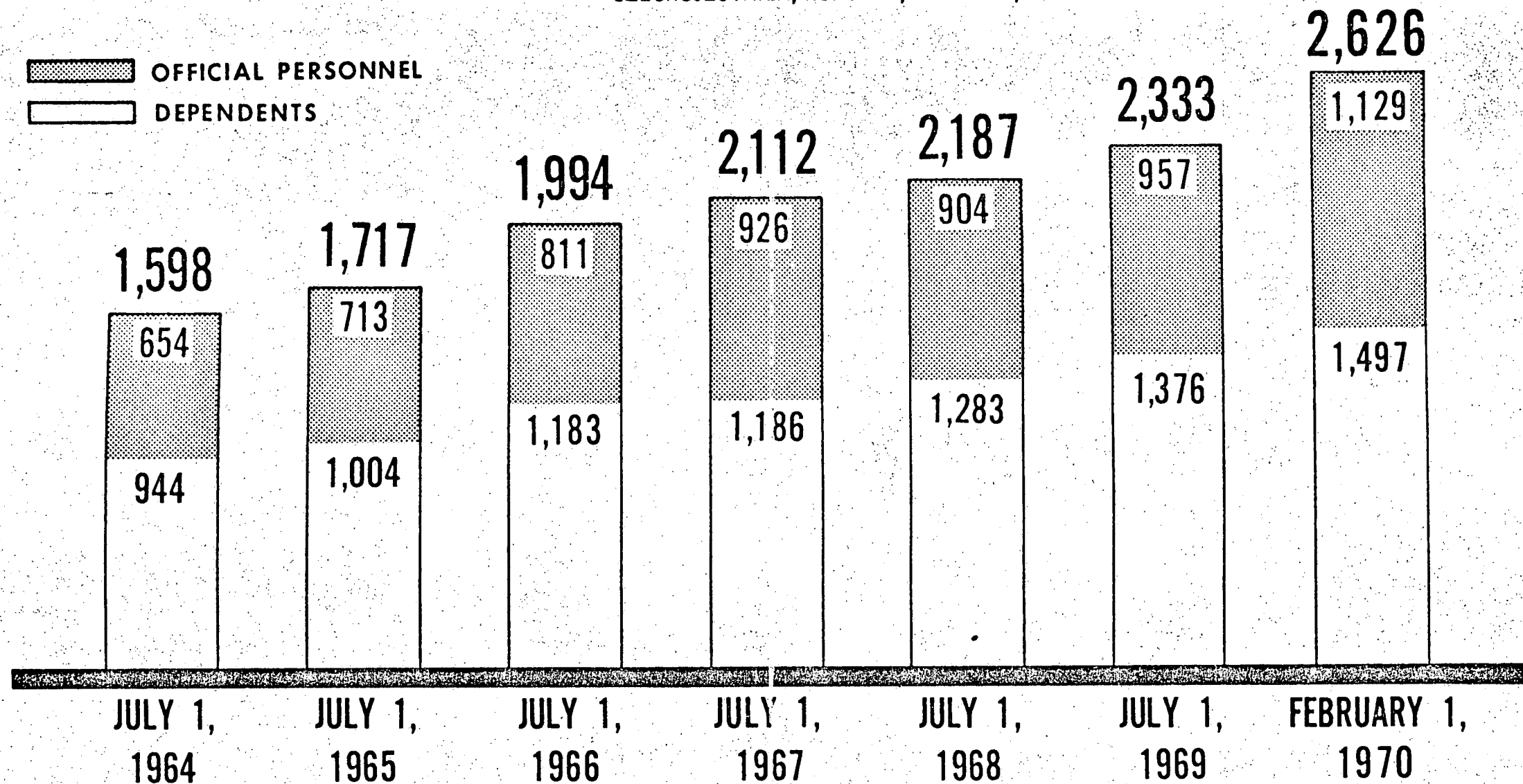




# TOTAL SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

INCLUDES OFFICIALS AND DEPENDENTS OF SOVIET UNION, BULGARIA,  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, MONGOLIA, POLAND AND ROMANIA

OFFICIAL PERSONNEL  
DEPENDENTS



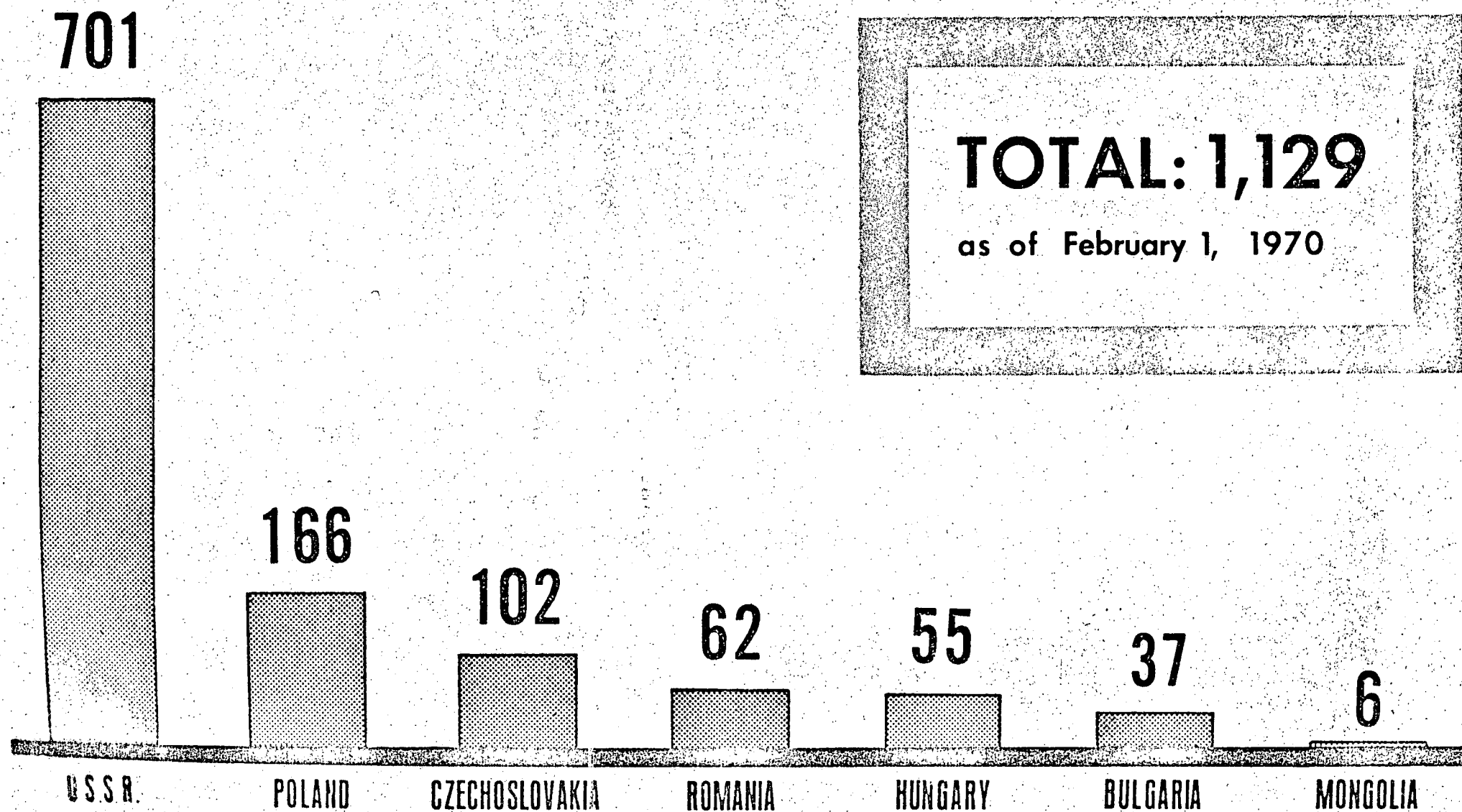
DOES NOT INCLUDE COURIERS, MEMBERS OF SPECIAL DELEGATIONS AND OTHER OFFICIALS  
TEMPORARILY IN THE UNITED STATES AND NOT ASSIGNED TO OFFICIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.





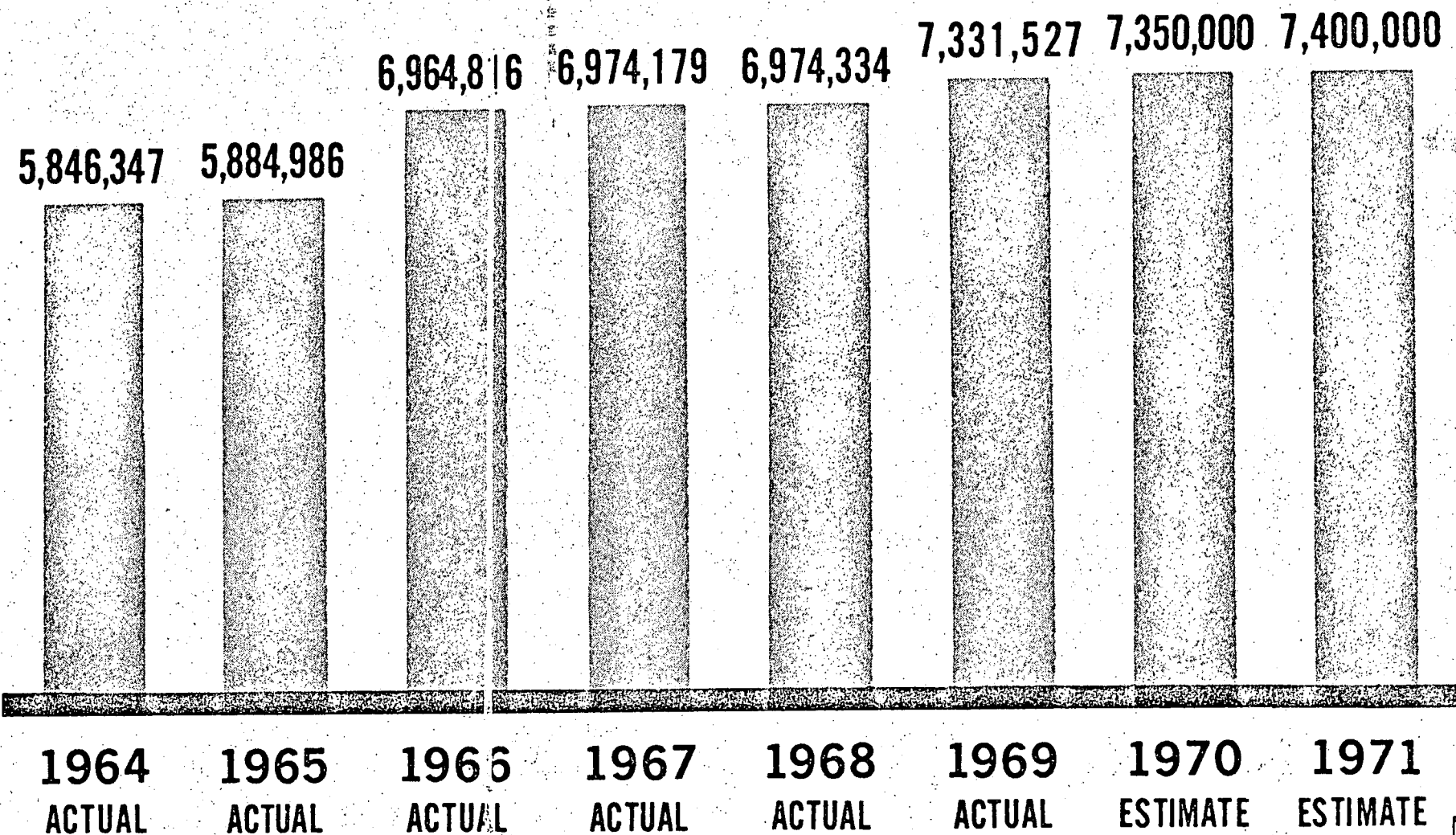
# SOVIET-BLOC OFFICIAL PERSONNEL IN THE UNITED STATES

(BREAKDOWN BY COUNTRIES)



# FINGERPRINT RECEIPTS

FISCAL YEARS

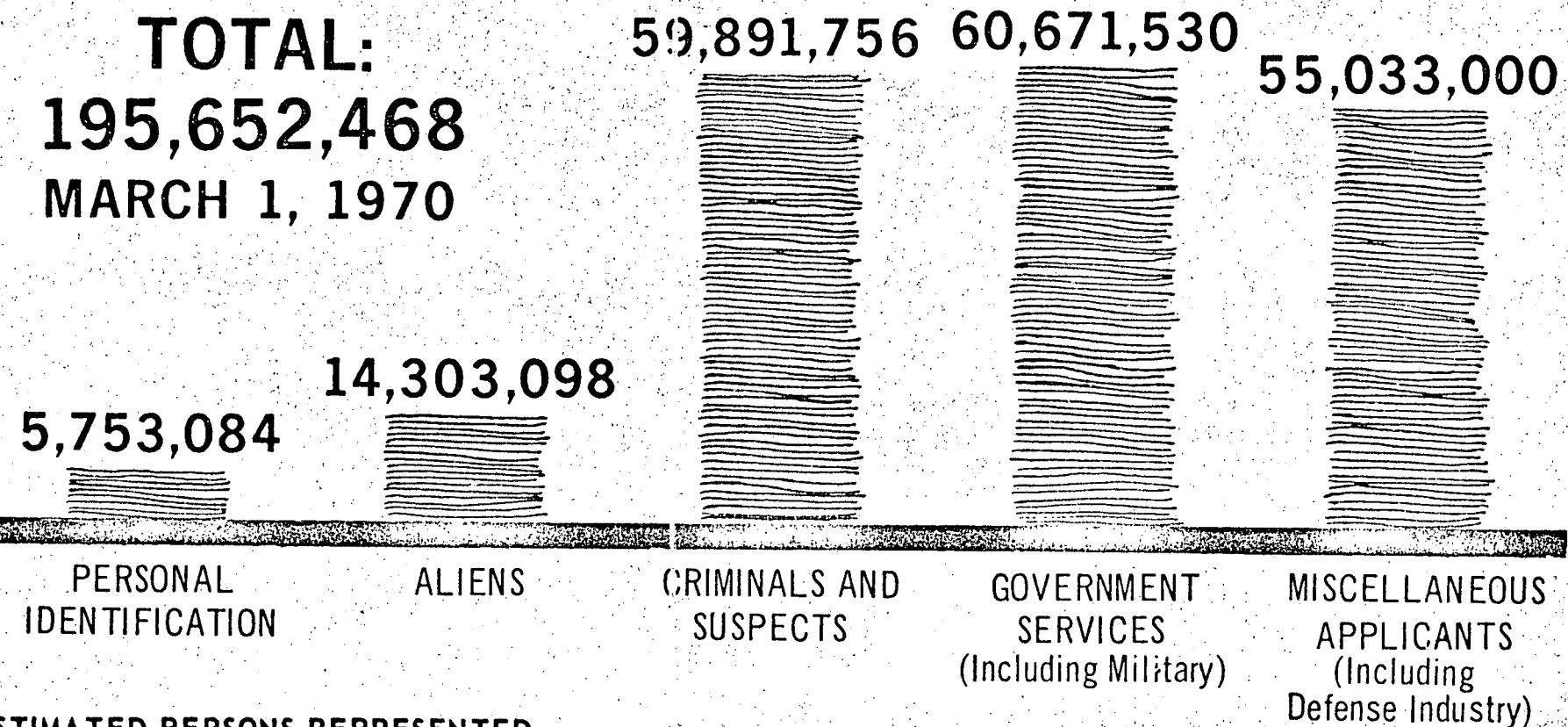


FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION



# TYPES OF FINGERPRINTS ON FILE

**TOTAL:**  
**195,652,468**  
**MARCH 1, 1970**



**ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED:**

For the 59,891,756 prints in the criminal file . . . . .	18,618,537
For the remaining prints totaling 135,760,712 all of which are in the civil file . . . . .	66,101,524
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED PERSONS REPRESENTED</b>	<b>84,720,061</b>

FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

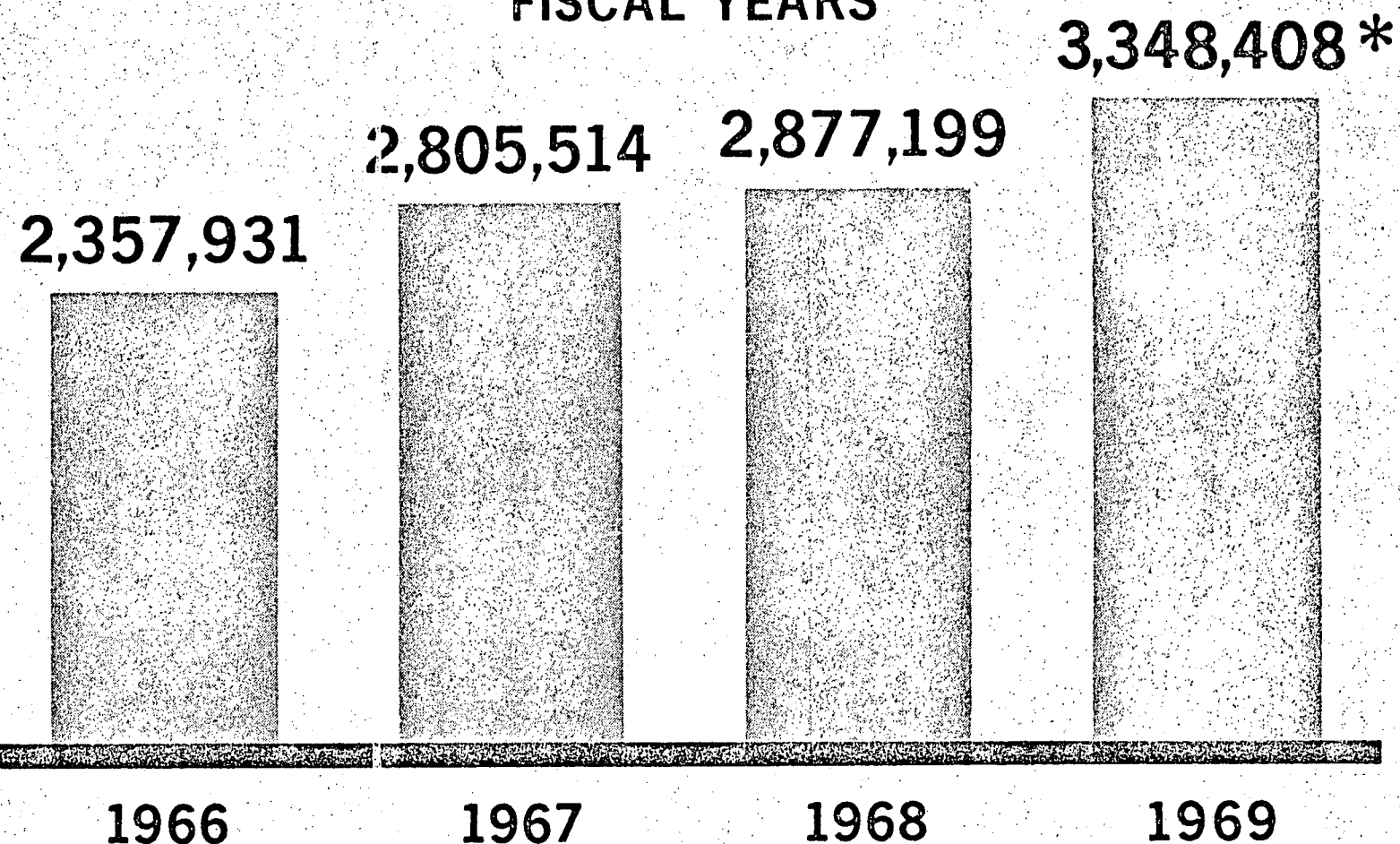




FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

# CORRESPONDENCE, FORMS AND NAME CHECKS RECEIVED

FISCAL YEARS



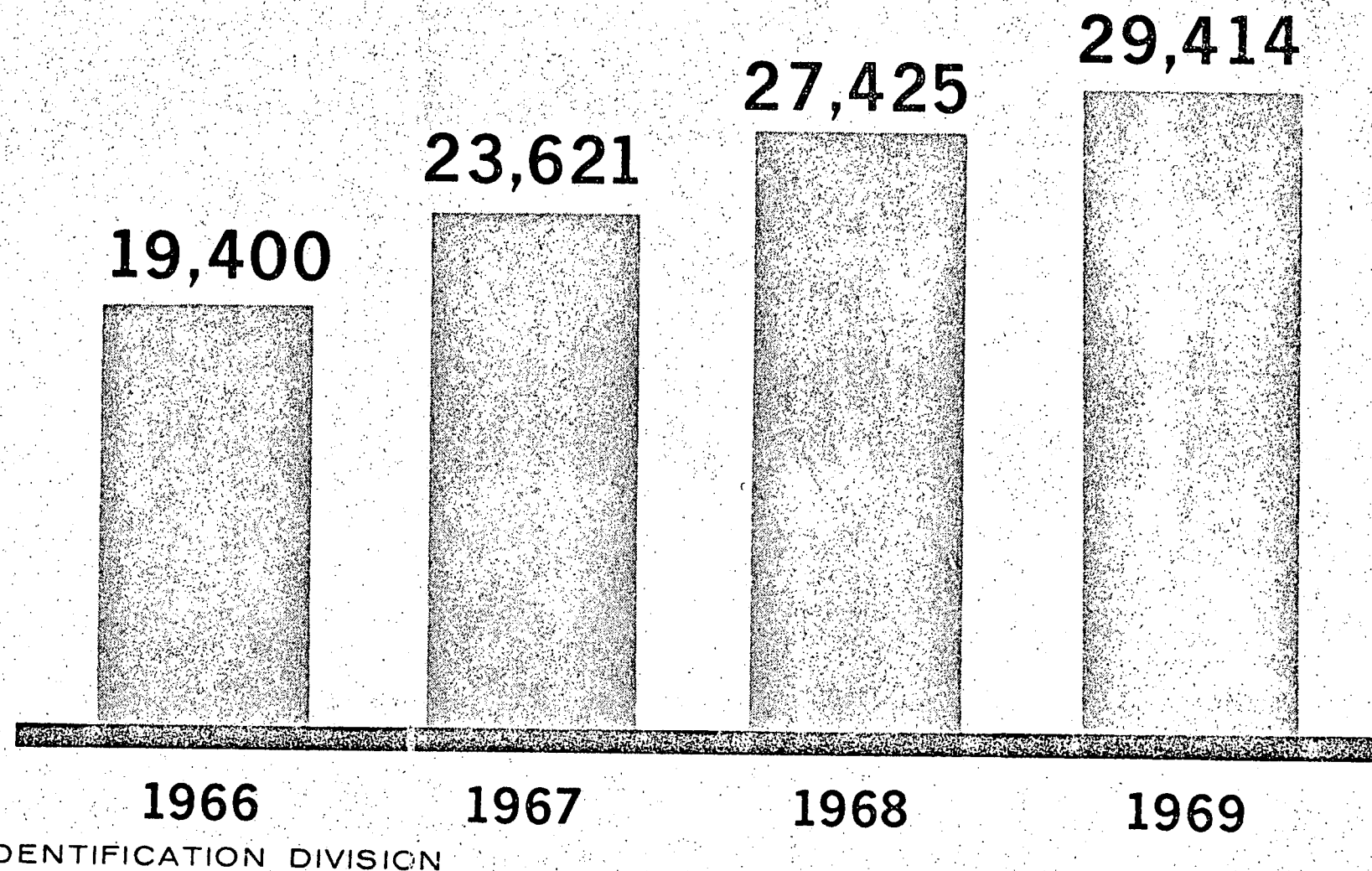
FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

\*ALL-TIME HIGH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

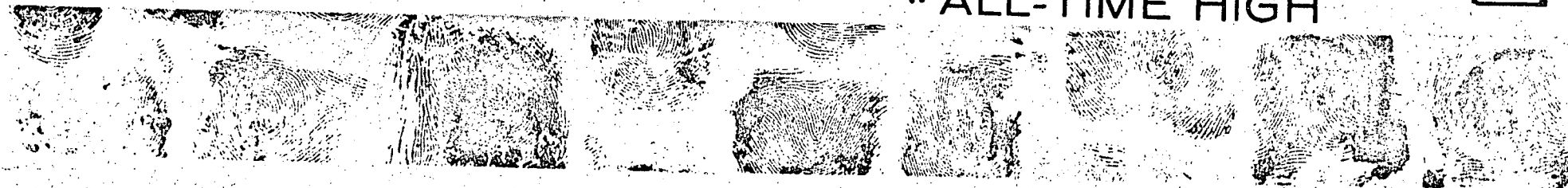
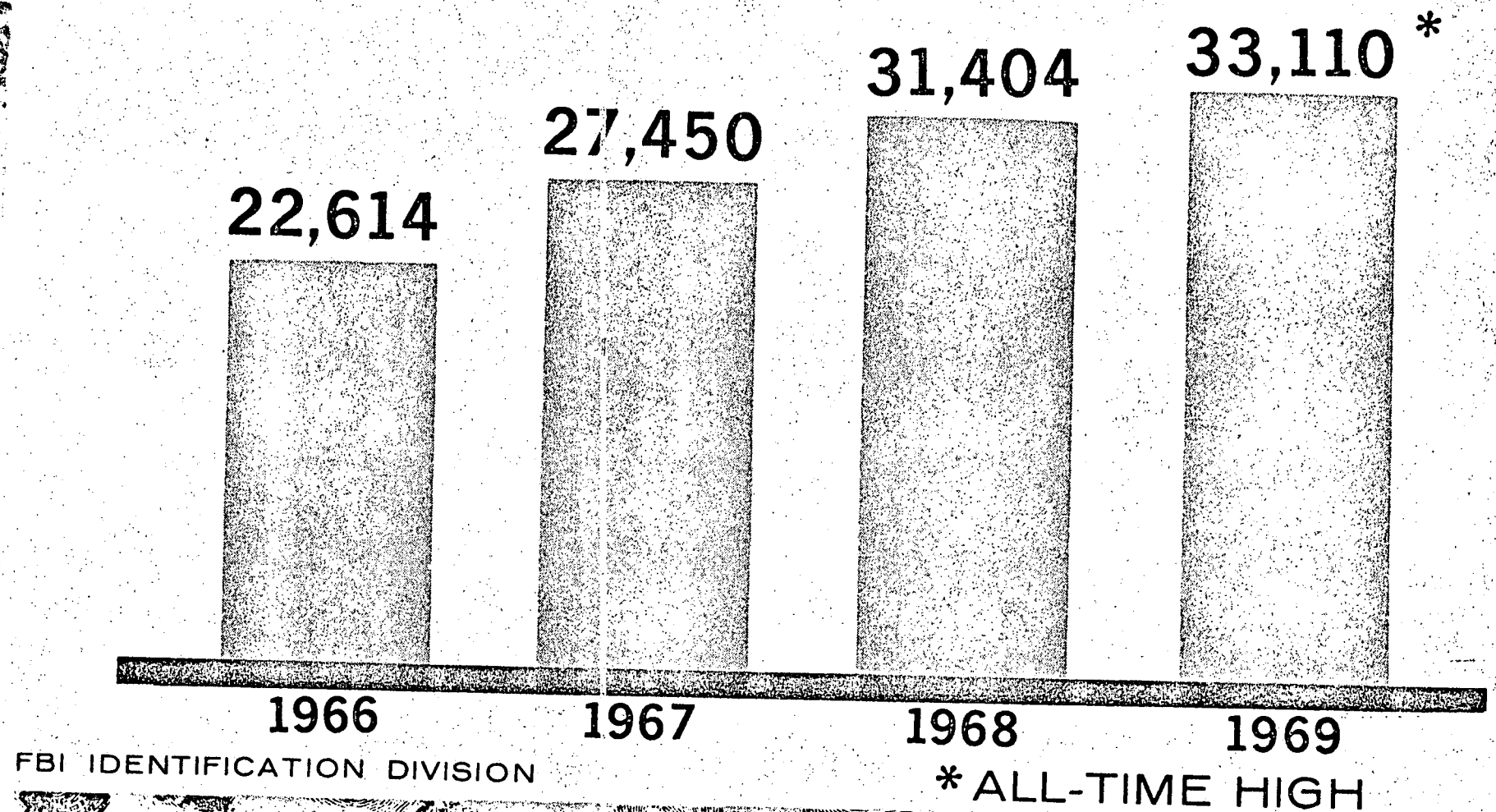
# CASES INVOLVING LATENT FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS

FISCAL YEARS



# FUGITIVES IDENTIFIED BY FINGERPRINTS

FISCAL YEARS



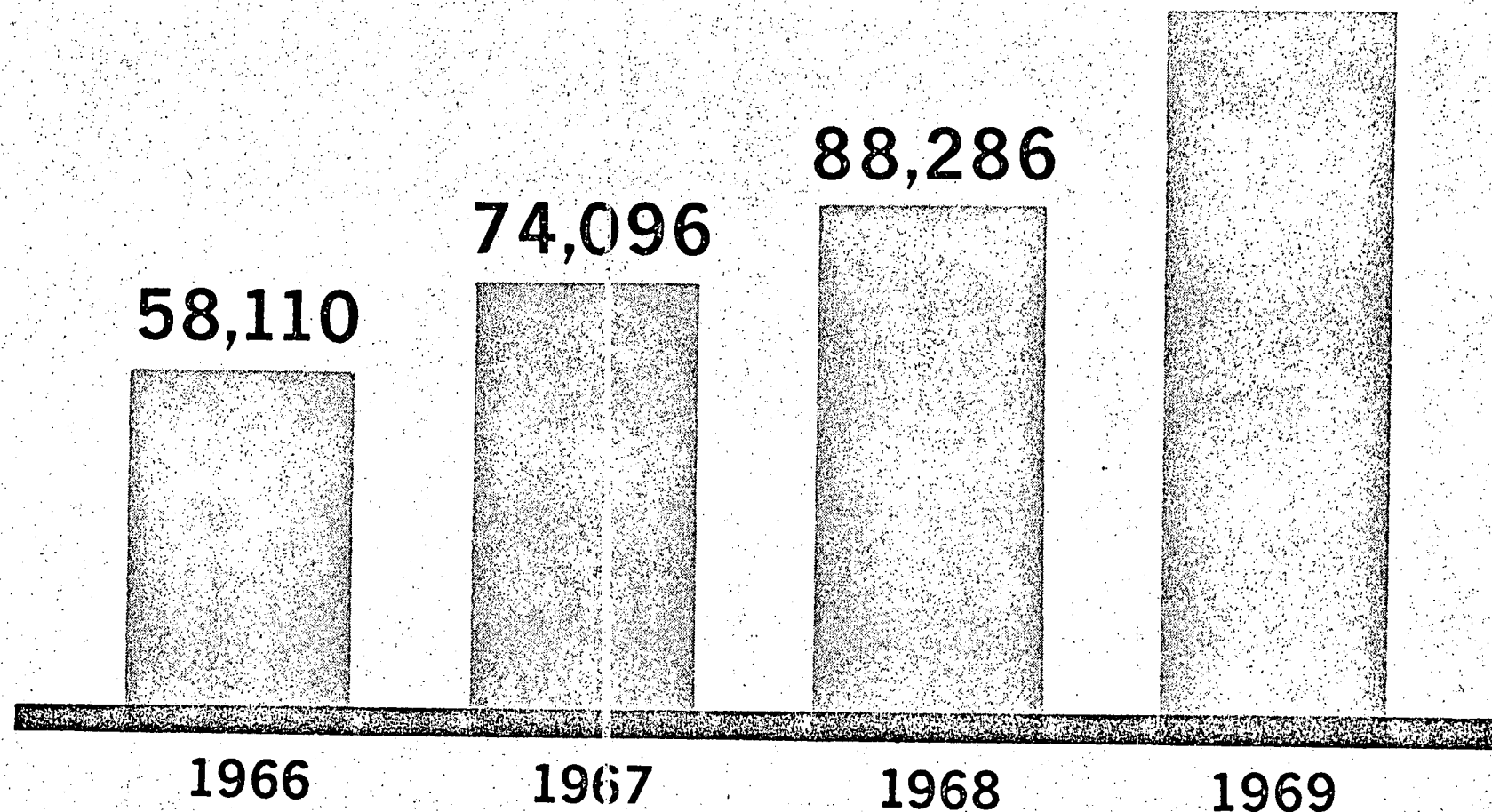


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR

# WANTED NOTICES POSTED AND CANCELLED

FISCAL YEARS

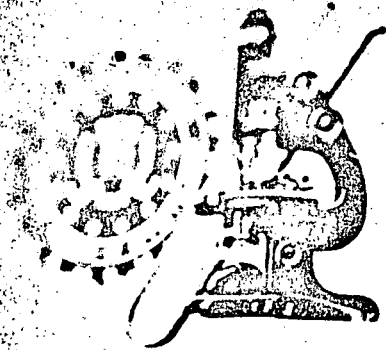
123,383 \*



FBI IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

\* ALL-TIME HIGH

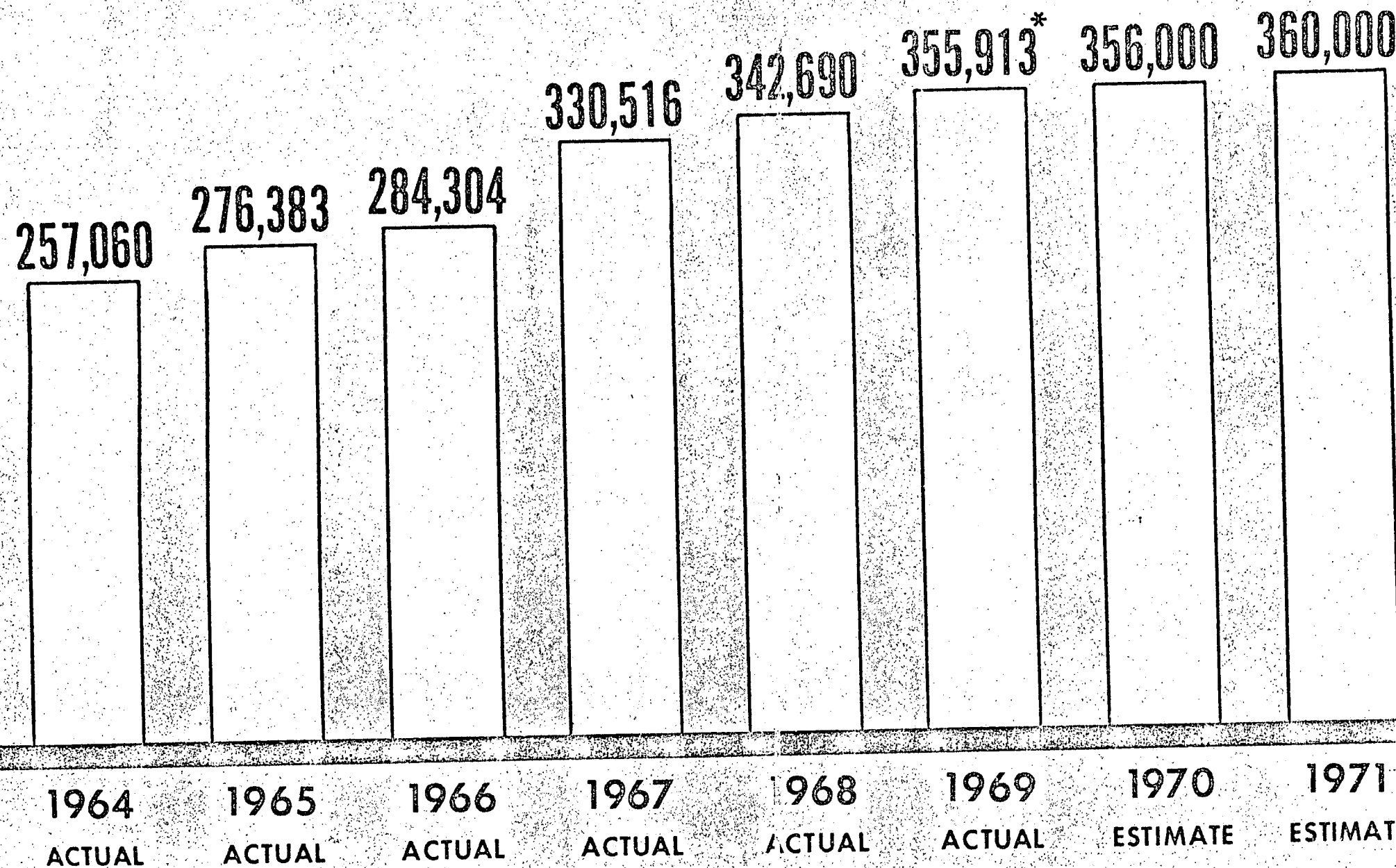




# TOTAL FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

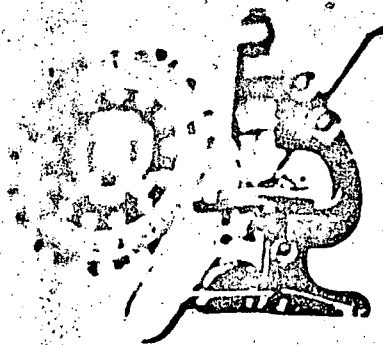
FISCAL YEARS

EXHIBIT NO. 24



\* ALL-TIME HIGH

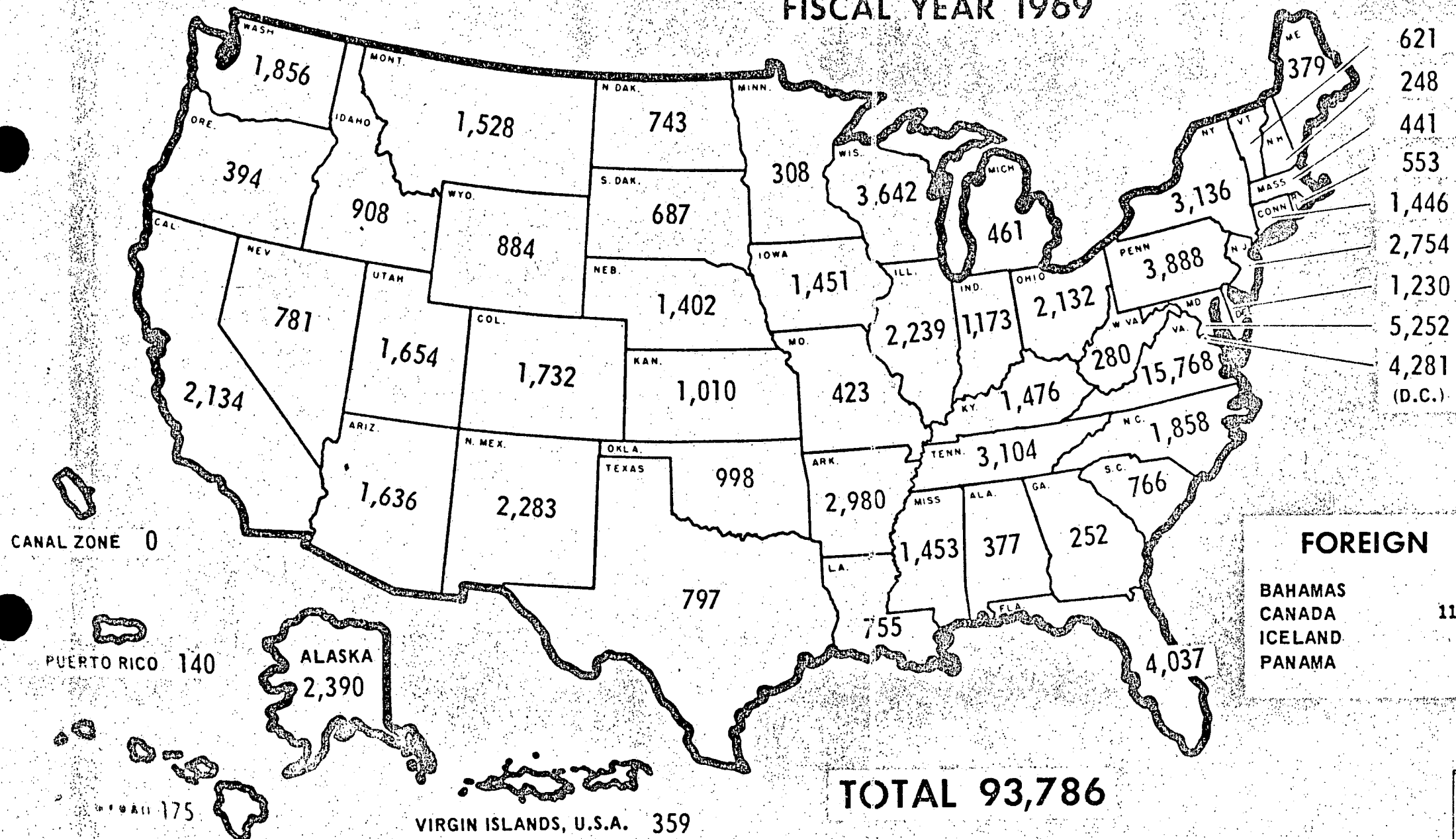


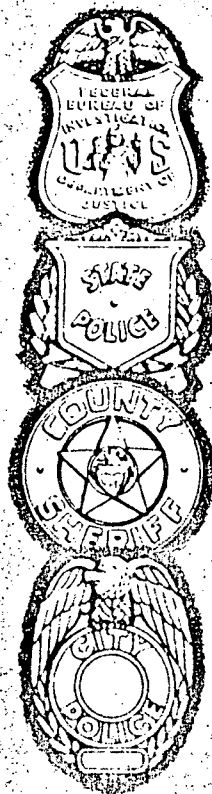


# FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS MADE FOR NON-FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

EXHIBIT NO. 25

FISCAL YEAR 1969





# LOCAL POLICE TRAINING SCHOOLS

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN WHICH FBI  
PROVIDED TRAINING ASSISTANCE

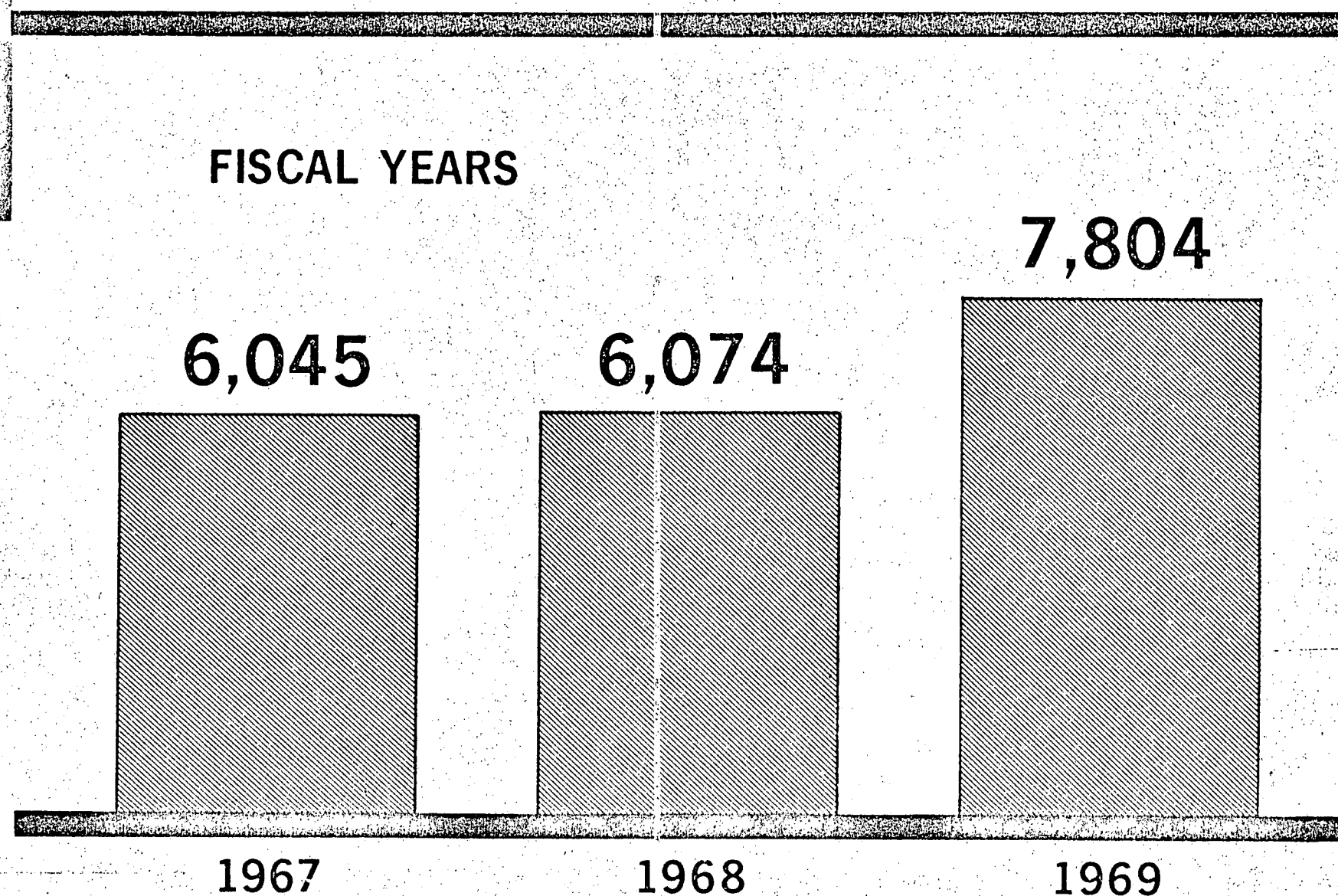


EXHIBIT NO. 2





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 3/18/70

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE IN  
CONNECTION WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
WEDNESDAYS, 5:00 P.M.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Reference is made to my memorandum of 3/13/70, submitting a brief for the Director's use in connection with captioned conference. You were advised this material would be edited each week to insure that it was in a current status.

There are attached amended pages 11, 12, 16, and 26 which should be inserted in the brief.

The change on page 11 is under the subheading "Stock and Bond Thefts," and the last sentence has been changed to reflect that the amount recovered is now \$8,026,000 and that 29 individuals have been charged. The change on page 12 is the fact that the last sentence on the page has been added to show that the United States Attorney in Baltimore, with the approval of the Attorney General, plans to seek the indictment of Congressman Dowdy and two others on 3/31/70. The change on page 16 is in the first paragraph, reflecting that the Identification Division made an identification in connection with the Wilkerson bombing in New York. It also points out that Cathlyn Wilkerson and Kathy Boudin are among six other fugitives being sought by the FBI after they failed to appear to answer local felony charges in Chicago on 3/16/70 growing out of the October demonstrations. The change on page 26 was made to include additional Laboratory findings in regard to the Bel Air explosion.

Enclosures (4)

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Walters - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Callahan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Casper - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Felt - Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Tavel - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. Beaver - Enclosures
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosures

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

1-Mr. DeLoach  
1-Mr. Mohr  
1-Mr. Bishop

DATE: March 6, 1970

TO : MR. DE LOACH *DL*

FROM : S. B. DONAHOE *SD*

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
WEDNESDAY, 5:00 P.M.

*Walters*  
Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Attorney General's memorandum of 3/5/70 instituting weekly staff conferences listed a number of invitees. Among those who will attend are the following:

Benjamin F. Holman, Director,  
Community Relations Service

Shiro Kashiwa, Assistant Attorney General,  
Land and Natural Resources Division

Sol Lindenbaum, Executive Assistant to  
the Attorney General

Richard W. McLaren, Assistant Attorney General,  
Antitrust Division

Herman G. Moeller, Director (Acting),  
Bureau of Prisons

George J. Reed, Chairman,  
Board of Parole

William H. Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General,  
Office of Legal Counsel

George H. Revercomb, Associate Deputy  
Attorney General

Maurice A. Roberts, Chairman,  
Board of Immigration Appeals

Donald E. Santarelli, Associate Deputy  
Attorney General

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Continued. . . . Over

Donahoe to DeLoach, 3/6/70  
Re: Attorney General's Staff Conference

Lawrence Traylor, Pardon Attorney (Acting)

Johnnie McK. Walters, Assistant Attorney General,  
Tax Division

Harlington Wood, Jr., Director, Executive Office  
for United States Attorneys

ACTION:

For the information of the Director, a memorandum will  
be submitted each Wednesday morning concisely setting forth those items  
which might arise for discussion.

*[Handwritten: D, checkmark, and initials]*



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gale *JWG*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNcheon MEETING  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FRIDAY, JULY , 1967

DATE: 7/6/67 *[Signature]*

*Attorney General's Staff Conference*

In accordance with the request of the Crime Records Division, attached are original and seven copies of memoranda prepared by the Special Investigative Division containing information concerning items which might come up for discussion between the Director and the Attorney General at their luncheon meeting on Friday, July 7, 1967.

Summarily these memoranda deal with the following matters:

Warren Minor Christopher, new Deputy Attorney General; recent appointment of Simon Francis McHugh, Jr., a person of doubtful qualifications, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; four year extension of Selective Service Act; investigation to locate killers of two border patrol officers in southern California; information concerning shooting by Bureau Agents of James Lee Kirby, a parole violator fugitive when apprehending him on 7/5/67; accomplishments in the drive against organized crime; the Department's disclosure policy in electronic surveillance matters and new guidelines from the Attorney General concerning the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters; and gambling cases.

## ACTION:

This memorandum and the attached memoranda should be routed to the Crime Records Division which is handling the overall co-ordination of this matter.

## Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

JPC:jmm  
(8)

REC 18

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Eddy
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Connell

JUL 10 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Bishop ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Bishop *MB*

DATE: 9-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

## SYNOPSIS:

Director has accepted Attorney General's luncheon invitation for Friday, September 8. Pertinent items of possible interest for discussion at luncheon include:

(1) The Attorney General (AG) called Mr. DeLoach on 9-5-67 concerning FBI's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. AG said he had contacted Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at White House and also planned to meet with Dick Helms of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of National Security Agency (NSA). AG said Clifford and Rostow were surprised FBI had so little coverage--and they hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA. AG said he was opposed to this idea; that it would take time to bring Clifford and Rostow around, but FBI would come out ahead and he (the AG) would have more liberal hand in approving FBI requests.

Regarding above, Mr. DeLoach noted it would be premature to talk with Rostow or Clifford now; but after a decision has been reached, they could be confidentially briefed on such FBI operations. Information confidentially obtained reflects that Helms of CIA had a meeting scheduled with AG on 9-6-67--the subject of which probably was electronic surveillances.

FBI has 31 telephone surveillances in FBI cases; 19 telephone surveillances at request of State Department, and 39 teletype surveillances at request of NSA. Four telephone surveillances and one NSA request for an FBI assistance in obtaining foreign codes are pending AG's approval.

(2) On 7-19-67, the House passed H.R. 421, which provides Federal penalties for interstate travel with intent to incite a riot. Many persons question its practical and legal usefulness due to difficulty in proving intent. Our sources on the Hill indicate there is a hope the bill may be bottled up in committee--but that it will pass the Senate if it reaches the floor. We took no stand on the bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel to areas where strife developed. The bill could increase our investigative responsibilities substantially.

1 - Mr. Tolson  
NW 88613 DocId:32199554  
Page 309

1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Miss Holmes

CONTINUED

OVER

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(3) On 8-8-67, the House passed H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 (originally the Administration's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act")--but with considerable changes. One amendment to the original Act would empower regional institutes to engage in police training--thus duplicating and competing with FBI police training. This matter has been brought to attention of FBI friends on Senate Judiciary Committee. Our Hill sources advise that Senators McClellan and Hruska plan to combine their bills regarding controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and add this to H.R. 5037.

(4) AG has indicated desire to achieve about 400 convictions in organized crime field during this fiscal year. As of 9-7-67, a total of 382 individuals in this field were awaiting Federal prosecution. By letter of 7-27-67, we called the AG's attention to a situation wherein 23 persons arrested in New York for gambling law violations in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. To date, no reply has been received from AG.

(5) Latest two issues of "Life" magazine contain articles by Sandy Smith, former Chicago newsman, focusing attention on La Cosa Nostra leaders, as well as their political affiliations, and the need for electronic surveillances to cope with organized crime. Smith has extensive background and contacts qualifying him to write on organized crime. It is obvious he obtained help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, formerly in the Organized Crime Section of Department.

(6) The "task force" organized under direction of Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Department conducted an operation against bookmaker Ernest Reinhart in Niagara Falls, New York, area and learned from the Customs Service that the Niagara Falls Police Department was also interested in Reinhart's activities. According to officials of Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and others on the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" entire investigation. "Task force" was so inept that it "blew" the case against Reinhart, and "task force" surveillances were discovered by Reinhart and associates. Although Reinhart's gambling activities were across state lines from New York to Canada, our Buffalo Office was not notified. Pertinent details were brought to AG's attention by letter of 9-5-67, and we requested that "task force" be instructed to immediately advise FBI of matters within our jurisdiction.

M. A. Jones To Bishop Memo  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(7) For first month (July) of new fiscal year, FBI convictions decreased 189, or 22 percent. Decrease primarily due to: (a) shortage of judges and prosecutors, resulting in overcrowded court conditions, and (b) policy enunciated by Department's Criminal Division to reduce Federal prosecutions of juvenile offenders. In July, 1966, Assistant AG Vinson sent letter instructing U. S. Attorneys regarding diversion of subjects under age 21 to local authorities--which has principally been felt in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations, where experience indicates about 65 percent of violators are under 21 and where FBI convictions decreased 109 in July, 1967, compared with July, 1966. For sometime, we have been advising AG whenever shortages of Federal judges or shortages in U. S. Attorneys Offices exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information in connection with the Director's luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967.

*Handled.*  
*H*

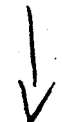
*TSB*

ADDENDUM BY C. D. DeLOACH (CDD:hmm 9/7/67): The Coordinator of U. S. Attorneys, John W. Kern, III, stopped DeLoach in the Attorney General's Office on the morning of 9/7/67 and posed two questions: (1) Should U. S. Attorneys attend meetings of Federal Executive Boards (groups composed of all Federal agencies in various metropolitan areas) when meeting on monthly basis (2) If U. S. Attorneys joined and attended such meetings, should these U. S. Attorneys comply with recent requests by John Macy, Chairman,

(CONTINUED - OVER)



(DETAILS BEGIN ON PAGE 2)



M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil Service Commission, and sponsor a one-day seminar on law enforcement managed by Federal Executive Board groups.

Kern was told that it was, of course, desirable to have U. S. Attorneys participate in civic affairs but that U. S. Attorneys should not attempt to sponsor one-day seminars on the subject of law enforcement inasmuch as this would only promote confusion and chaos. Kern was also told that the FBI is already sponsoring such seminars and conferences and that in some instances representatives of the U. S. Attorneys' offices were invited to participate in these conferences. The subject of discussion this year is Legal Problems involving Law Enforcement Officers and the National Crime Information Center.

*[Handwritten: R]* *[Handwritten: L. P. M.]*

M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

DETAILS:

The Director has accepted an invitation for a luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967. There is contained in this memorandum succinct data concerning pertinent items which might be of interest for discussion on this occasion. The General Investigative, Special Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions have contributed salient information for this memorandum.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES:

On 9-5-67, the Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach regarding the Bureau's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. He said he had finally made contact with Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at the White House on 8-31-67 and that he planned to meet with Dick Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of the National Security Agency (NSA) regarding this matter. The Attorney General said Clifford and Rostow knew little about electronic surveillances and were very surprised that the FBI had so little such coverage. He said that Clifford and Rostow, without saying so, hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be a good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA.

The Attorney General said he was opposed to this idea. He said it would take a little time to bring Clifford and Rostow around but that he believed the Department and the FBI would come out ahead in the discussions and that he, the Attorney General, will then have a more liberal hand in approving requests from the FBI. In this connection, Mr. DeLoach noted that it would be premature to talk with Clifford or Rostow at this point but after a decision has been reached, these two individuals could be briefed on a confidential basis regarding such FBI operations. It was also noted that it did not appear the Attorney General could adequately represent the FBI in his discussions with Clifford and Rostow.

We have confidentially obtained the information that Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, had a meeting scheduled with the Attorney General at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, September 6, 1967, and that the subject of the meeting was probably electronic surveillances.

M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

At the present time the Bureau has the following electronic surveillances in operation: (1) In Bureau cases, 31 telephone surveillances; (2) At the request of State Department, 19 telephone surveillances; (3) At the request of NSA, 39 teletype surveillances.

As of this date, there are four telephone surveillances pending approval by the Attorney General with subjects and dates of request to the Attorney General as follows: Ralph Alan Dale, since 3-27-67; Charles Morris, since 7-25-67; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since 8-2-67; Frederick Douglas Andrews, since 8-14-67. In addition, we have a request for FBI assistance on behalf of the NSA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] pending with the Attorney General since 6-16-67. *information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign counterintelligence operations.*  
H. R. 421, INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO INCITE RIOTS:

This bill was passed by the House on 7-19-67. It provides for Federal prosecution of persons who travel interstate with the intent to incite a riot. Its practical and legal usefulness has been questioned by a number of people, including many Senators, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence to prove intent. Our Hill sources have advised there was a hope the Bill could be bottled up in committee unless it could be changed to make it more practical. These sources concede the Bill will pass the Senate without difficulty if it reaches the floor because many Senators would consider it politically unwise to vote against it. We took no stand on the Bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel by militant Negroes and hate group leaders to areas where strife developed. The Bill, if passed, could substantially increase our investigative responsibilities, depending, of course, on the policy established by the Department.

H. R. 5037, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967:

This is the Administration's bill, originally called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, although it has been changed considerably by Republican-sponsored amendments made when the House passed the bill on 8-8-67. One of these amendments by Congressman Robert McClory (R.-Ill.) which changed Title 3 of the Bill, would empower the regional institutes to engage in police training. This would duplicate and compete with the extensive police training program we conduct on our own and in cooperation with local and state agencies. This has been brought to the attention of our friends on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Many of them have voiced agreement and stated they will take the necessary action to correct this wrong. Our Hill

(CONTINUED - OVER)



M. A. Jones to Bishop

RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

sources have advised that Senator John McClellan (D. -Ark.) and Senator Roman Hruska (R. -Neb.) plan to combine their bills authorizing controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and to add this to H. R. 5037 in Committee. They feel wiretap legislation as a part of the Administration's crime bill will have an excellent chance for passage and possible acceptance by the President.

ORGANIZED CRIME:

As of September 7, 1967, there were a total of 382 individuals, involved in organized criminal activities, who have been arrested, indicted, or awaiting further prosecutive action in connection with violations of various Federal statutes.

By letter dated July 27, 1967, the Bureau called to the attention of the Attorney General a situation where 23 individuals arrested in New York for violations of the gambling laws in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. It was called to the attention of the Attorney General that prosecutive action taken at the earliest possible date with reference to these individuals would greatly assist in increasing accomplishments in the organized crime field during the present fiscal year. To date no response from the Attorney General has been received to this communication.

The Attorney General has indicated that he is desirous of achieving in the neighborhood of 400 convictions of individuals involved in organized crime during this fiscal year. With 382 such subjects already awaiting prosecution, the Attorney General's goal would appear to be readily available if vigorous prosecutive action is taken of these individuals at the earliest possible date by the Department.

"LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

"Life" magazine has run articles for the last two weeks on La Cosa Nostra, which articles were written by Sandy Smith, former crime reporter for the "Chicago Tribune". \* Smith has done an excellent job in these articles in focusing public attention on the Cosa Nostra leaders as well as their political affiliations and the need for electronic surveillances in order to cope with the menace of organized crime.

Smith is an outstanding investigative reporter who has a wealth of independent knowledge built up over the years on La Cosa Nostra. He also has tremendous contacts among the local and state police intelligence agencies throughout the country. In addition, it is obvious that he obtained considerable help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, former Departmental Attorney in the Organized Crime Section, in

\*and "Chicago Sun-Times."

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop

RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

connection with this article. He also has used the information disclosed from our microphones in court cases in such cases as the Raymond Patriarca matter, etc.

DEPARTMENT TASK FORCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

In October, 1966, under the direction of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, a "task force" was organized as an investigative operation, supervised by Department Attorneys, and to which were assigned representatives from various Federal investigative agencies.

On August 21 and 23, 1967, the "task force" conducted investigative activity, including physical surveillances in the Niagara Falls, New York, area. The subject of its investigation was one Ernest Reinhart, a bookmaker from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, who was said to be making trips daily to Niagara Falls, New York, to establish regular contacts and gambling pickups from other known gamblers. The Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department, which was also investigating the activities of Reinhart, had requested the assistance of the United States Customs Service to develop sufficient evidence to establish a violation of the local gambling statute. A representative of the Customs Service notified the "task force" representatives of the local police department's interest in this matter and immediately thereafter, according to the officials of the Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and other members of the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" the entire investigation.

SAC Neil J. Welch of our Buffalo Office has since determined from representatives of the Niagara Falls Police Department and the Customs Service that the investigative activity of the "task force" was so inept that the case against Reinhart was "blown." (In conducting a surveillance the task force utilized a panel truck and their actions, while in the panel truck, were such that they caused the truck to rock back and forth revealing to the gamblers who were watching that people were inside the truck.) Surveillances conducted by the "task force," including attorneys assigned thereto, were readily discovered by Reinhart and his associates. Reinhart remarked to a customs agent at the border crossing that he would give the investigators a good run around.

Although Reinhart's gambling activities were being carried on between Canada and the United States, that is across state lines, in apparent violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, the FBI Office at Buffalo was not notified. The FBI has a substantial investigative

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M. A. Jones to Bishop

RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

responsibility in the investigation of violations of this statute. In this instance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the local Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department also have investigative responsibilities.

Pertinent details concerning this matter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General by our letter dated September 5, 1967, with the request that necessary instructions be issued to the "task force" personnel that matters within FBI jurisdiction be immediately reported to our Buffalo Office.

#### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - CONVICTIONS:

At the end of July, 1967, we had recorded 189 fewer convictions than were recorded during the first month of the prior fiscal year. This represents a decrease of 22%, which is primarily the result of two factors: (1) shortages of judges and prosecutors which result in overcrowded court conditions and (2) the policy enunciated by the Criminal Division of the Department to reduce prosecutions in Federal court relating to juvenile offenders.

In this connection, our potential for increasing conviction statistics was decimated as a result of a letter sent during July, 1966, by Assistant Attorney General Vinson instructing all U. S. Attorneys to give primary consideration to the diversion of subjects under 21 years of age to local authorities. These instructions are being followed by a majority of U. S. Attorneys and have hurt us principally in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations where experience has shown that approximately 65% of all violators are under 21 years of age. At the end of July, 1967, we recorded 109 less convictions in this category as compared to the first month in the previous fiscal year.

We have for sometime been following the practice of advising the Attorney General whenever shortages of Federal judges, U. S. Attorneys or their assistants exist. For example, we recently sent the following letters to the Attorney General<sup>to</sup> bring to his attention shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys in the indicated areas:

- 9-1-67, Southern District of Georgia;
- 8-16-67, Eastern District of Michigan;
- 8-7-67, District of Kansas;
- 8-3-67, District of New Jersey;
- 8-2-67, Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi;
- 7-31-67, Western District of New York.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the situation in the Western District of New York, we originally called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-30-67 and we have received no information indicating that an appointment has been made for the vacant judgeship. Considerable newspaper publicity has attended the failure to appoint a judge for this district.

With regard to the two vacant judgeships in the Eastern District of Michigan, it is noted that we first called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-16-67 and we have not received any current information indicating these judgeships have been filled.

Each SAC has been instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of any shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys and we will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the Attorney General.

As an example of shortages which have been brought to the Attorney General's attention, in connection with the shortage of judges in the Southern District of Georgia, it is noted that as of September 1, 1967, there was a total of 87 Bureau cases awaiting prosecution involving 121 defendants. Of these 22 representing 32 subjects have been pending prosecution for more than six months.

It is also noted that in the District of New Jersey as of July 1, 1967, there were approximately 200 Bureau cases awaiting prosecutive action involving approximately 392 defendants. Our New York Office has also advised that it has 775 cases awaiting prosecution representing 874 subjects.

TES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/14/67

FROM : G. C. Moore *Yen*

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Trainor

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The following data concerning the antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances has been prepared for the Director's information and possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference which will include the Attorney General and Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

## ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT OF ANTIPOVERTY EMPLOYEES

There have been a number of allegations regarding the involvement of antipoverty employees in racial disturbances and involving the misuse of antipoverty funds in connection therewith. Allegations with respect to the misuse of these funds are exceptionally difficult to substantiate because the funds provided to local antipoverty agencies by OEO or other Federal agencies are usually furnished on a grant basis with the grants becoming the property of the local group at which time the Federal character of the funds is lost.

However, there have been instances wherein certain officials and employees of local agencies receiving Federal anti-poverty grants have reportedly not conducted themselves in a manner conducive to law and order. Examples follow.

### New York City

The largest privately-operated antipoverty program receiving Federal funds is said to be Haryou - Act in the Harlem area of New York City. Several of its employees are known to have subversive backgrounds or to have engaged in improper activities. Harriet Noel and John Anderson, members of the Revolutionary

Enclosure

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Action Movement, a clandestine all-Negro revolutionary group that calls for the overthrow of the U. S. Government by violence and which is procommunist Chinese-oriented, were suspended as employees of Haryou - Act following their arrest last June along with a number of members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a Revolutionary Action Movement front group, on charges including conspiracy to advocate anarchy. Another member of this rifle club who was arrested, Arthur Harris, was also suspended as an employee of an antipoverty organization in Jamaica, New York City, which is funded by OEO.

Newark, New Jersey

In Newark, antipoverty funds were reputedly utilized by the United Community Corporation to rent two station wagons used to transport people who had been encouraged to appear at meetings at the city hall to protest action of a city planning board. Reportedly, one of the vehicles was equipped with a loud-speaker and was used to make inflammatory remarks regarding the incumbent city administration. Also, it is reported that inflammatory posters prepared by the United Community Corporation had been circulated.

Syracuse, New York

Employees of the Crusade for Opportunity, an antipoverty agency funded by OEO, are alleged to have been involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Syracuse, New York, 8/16-18/67. An officer of the Syracuse Police Department advised that a Crusade for Opportunity automobile bearing U. S. Government license plates was used by two Negro males and two Negro females to cruise through Negro neighborhoods in Syracuse on 8/15/67. They utilized a loudspeaker to advertise a meeting on 8/16/67 regarding the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl by a white man.

A field worker of this organization, Leroy Glenn Wright, was arrested during the first night's disturbance on 8/16/67 and charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Washington, D. C.

Individuals affiliated with two organizations funded in part by OEO were involved in the disturbance which occurred in the House of Representatives on 8/7/67 in protest of the shelving of the so-called "Rat Bill." The leader, Jesse Gray, a former Communist Party organizer in Harlem and a militant black nationalist, is the head of the Harlem Back Street Youth, Incorporated, which was the recipient of OEO funds. Such funds have since been suspended. Gray and at least one other member of the above organization were arrested for their part in this disturbance. Also involved in this disturbance and arrested was Robert Bailey Ransom, an employee of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Associates, an OEO-funded organization.

Hate-type Schools

The New York City Police Department advised on 8/9/67 that the walls of a school handling a program entitled "Special Training in Reading" for children 8 to 10 years of age contained numerous hate slogans. Examples of the signs noted thereon were "Don't love them to death, shoot them to death; make revolution not war; burn, baby, burn; arm yourselves; Johnson is losing sleep; Newark, '67; Chicago South Side, '66; Watts, '65, and Harlem, '64." There was also a picture of President Johnson's face superimposed on an Army sergeant carrying a rifle captioned "Public Enemy Number One, Wanted for Murder." The committee handling this particular program was funded in part by OEO.

A somewhat similar situation occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, in connection with a "Liberation School" which has been in operation teaching 10- and 11-year-olds. Antipoverty funds from OEO had been earmarked for the school; however, the funds were withdrawn when national publicity resulted concerning this matter. Meantime, however, certain services including the rental of an automobile and school supplies had been furnished.



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

MISUSE OF FBI INFORMATION BY OEO

In connection with the recent arrest by Kentucky authorities of Alan and Margaret McSurely, employees of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Joseph T. Mulloy, an employee of an organization being funded by OEO, on a state sedition charge, someone in OEO apparently leaked to the press a report prepared by an OEO investigator which contained statements attributed to the FBI. An article concerning this matter appeared in the 9/1/67 issue of "The Evening Star."

The Director approved the lodging of a vigorous protest with OEO concerning the fact that information appearing in an FBI memorandum subsequently was published in "The Evening Star." In approving this action, he noted "Yes, and if they can't or won't give us the necessary assurances against leaks, we will cut off all investigative services to OEO."

Such a protest was lodged through liaison with Mr. Edgar May, Assistant Director, OEO, on 9/5/67 who advised that steps had been taken to insure that such did not recur in the future. A detailed memorandum is attached.

STATEMENTS AGAINST ESTABLISHED LAW AND ORDER

While no direct evidence has come to the Bureau's attention of outright seditious statements on the part of anti-poverty workers, allegations have been received of statements against established law and order and of statements tending to incite the people. Examples follow:

Marion S. Barry, Jr., former Washington Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, joined the United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C., as a \$50-a-day consultant on 7/21/67. This organization is funded by OEO. On 6/30/67 Barry reportedly conducted a press conference on the steps of the 13th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, at which time he denounced the Police Department and stated that Negroes would

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

continue to threaten the police until policemen are trained properly in how to deal with Negroes. Captain Al Prezio of the Troy, New York, Police Department, advised on 8/25/67 that Freeman Robinson, an employee of an antipoverty organization funded by OEO, uses the office of the antipoverty organization as a headquarters to conduct militant civil rights work and to recruit teen-agers to incite riots and arouse a Negro community on any issue that would create racial unrest.

Willie Wright, a duly-elected board member of the United Community Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, is alleged to have made statements concerning Negro rioting such as "To hell with President Johnson when he says something about not tolerating riots. We've tolerated these conditions for more than 400 years." He is also quoted as having said: "It is my firm conviction that in order to overcome the white man's complete human and legal jurisdiction over my black brothers and sisters, we are going to defend ourselves against all kinds of aggressions that are being perpetrated against us by the white man. I most emphatically want to make sure the majority of my black brothers and sisters have a piece of firepower in their home possessions to protect themselves against the most brutal atrocities to be seen anywhere committed by the New Jersey National Guard, the Newark and State Police in the recent rebellion in the City of Newark." The OEO has requested Wright's suspension pending its investigation of statements attributed to Wright.

"The Washington Post" of 9/13/67 contained an article by Columnist Roscoe Drummond captioned "Mayors Say OEO Programs Helped Suppress City Riots" in which he refers to a nationwide survey conducted by OEO in 64 cities, half of which had riots this summer. In citing OEO figures he pointed out that of 30,000 Community Action employees only 16 were arrested during the course of the riots and none were convicted. Poverty programs had 244 buildings in the hearts of the riot areas with none being burned or destroyed.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

We have, of course, kept OEO promptly advised of all  
allegations received of misconduct on the part of antipoverty  
employees as well as allegations regarding the misuse of anti-  
poverty funds. In accordance with the Director's instructions such  
information is furnished the White House and the Attorney General.  
ACTION: <sup>also</sup>

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

*[Handwritten: P]*  
*[Handwritten: V. [unclear] NW]*  
*[Handwritten: H. [unclear] [unclear]]*  
*[Handwritten: [unclear] [unclear] PR]*  
*[Handwritten: [unclear]]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 18, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Attached are thumbnail memoranda of matters which may possibly be brought up at the Staff Conference on January 19, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw  
(3)

There should have been memo re recent air crashes we are investigating. See that such be covered in the future.

Tolson ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Parsons ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Callahan ✓  
DeLoach ✓  
Malone ✓  
McGuire ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tamm ✓  
Trotter ✓  
W.C. Sullivan ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Ingram ✓  
Gandy ✓

EX 101

REC-95

62-97856-162  
25 JAN 26 1960

ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INC.  
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION  
OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Inc., a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. During the past week Hoffa furnished this option, which is dated April 15, 1955, to the McClellan Committee, claiming he had recently located it in his old records.

Teamsters Union records were subpoenaed for production before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. January 14, 1960. Some records were produced in response to the subpoena and others are said to be in the possession of the McClellan Committee. The Criminal Division will obtain such records from the McClellan Committee. Our Washington Field Office is making an accounting investigation of the records that were produced before the grand jury and will examine those the Criminal Division obtains from the McClellan Committee.

The Criminal Division has arranged to have another grand jury impanelled to take testimony in this case at Orlando, Florida, beginning February 15, 1960. The Criminal Division expects this grand jury will be in session at least sixty days.

62-97856-162  
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

THOMAS ALFRED EPPLEY, JR.  
JACK COSGELLAW GRONER  
JOSEPH MAYBIN GORE FRIEDRICHS  
MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL  
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

As a result of Bureau investigation, on January 11, 1960, captioned subjects, all students at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, admitted stealing a radio antenna from a vehicle belonging to the Internal Revenue Service on the night of September 16-17, 1959. This antenna was valued at approximately \$37.50.

Subjects apparently are members of prominent families, with Purnell the son of a prominent Dallas, Texas, attorney and Friedrichs related to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee. Groner was a star football player who recently signed with the Dallas team of the new American Football League.

U. S. Attorney John Strickler at Roanoke, Virginia, insisted upon prosecution of all four for Theft of Government Property. Strickler in addition leaked the facts concerning this case to the local press indicating that arrests would be forthcoming.

In view of this matter being a potential source of embarrassment to both the Bureau and the Department, the facts were brought to the attention of the Criminal Division on January 12, 1960. The Criminal Division subsequently advised that they had discussed this matter by telephone with U. S. Attorney Strickler who reluctantly agreed to proceed against subjects by Grand Jury. The Department indicated they were upset with the manner in which Strickler released this information to the newspapers and that Mr. Hayden Crawford of the Department was to separately take up this matter with him.

The Proctor at Washington and Lee University has indicated that University officials are holding any action against subjects in abeyance and would await final action by the Grand Jury. All four subjects remain enrolled at Washington and Lee at this time.

62-9756-162  
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

MACK CHARLES PARKER

The Mack Charles Parker case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Biloxi, Mississippi, from January 4, 1960, through January 12, 1960. On January 14, 1960, the Federal Grand Jury advised Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize that they had reported a no true bill in connection with all possible violations in this matter.

62-71556-162  
ENCLOSURE



January 18, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;  
JOSEPH ABRAMS  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12/31/59. It relates to the association between John George Ledes, a former legal advisor to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James E. Sargent, and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files here and in New York and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. We are now engaged in interviewing additional persons with possible pertinent knowledge of the association and in the detailed job of tracing Ledes' financial transactions through bank, realty and other records to pin down specifics of loans from Abrams to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. Abrams' loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of the Conflict of Interest Statutes.

It is noted we have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Tony Russo, ex-confidential assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

The case is being given top priority in handling both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

62-97806 - 162

ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN  
DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR  
RELATING TO NEW LABOR LAW

The latest information we have received from the Department relative to the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General relative to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as far as it affects the Bureau, is that it is contemplated we will receive investigative jurisdiction with respect to the six categories of criminal violations as follows:

- (1) Embezzlement of union funds.
- (2) Picketing for extortion purposes.
- (3) Deprivation by force of rights of union members.
- (4) Communists and convicted felons prohibited from union positions.
- (5) Payment by employer of fines imposed on labor officers.
- (6) The amendment to Labor-Management Relations Act Statute of 1947 (previously under our jurisdiction) relating primarily to payments by employers to union officials.

62-97756 - 162  
ENCLOSURE

1/18/60

FRANK GRIGGS, et al.  
MELVIN W. SMITH - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS

This is the case concerning which Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Civil Rights Division, made a press release on 1/14/60 stating that the FBI has been requested to investigate this matter.

By memorandum 1/14/60, Mr. Ryan requested a preliminary investigation based upon a news article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 1/12/60, and an editorial in the same paper, 1/13/60, regarding an incident in Montgomery County Peoples Court wherein one Gordon L. Contee became violent when convicted of rape. He was subdued by officers but Melvin Smith, Contee's 19-year-old half brother, rushed forward from the audience and struck Frank Griggs, an officer who was subduing Contee. It was alleged that Smith was beaten by the officers while being taken to jail after his assault on Griggs.

Colonel James S. McAuliffe, superintendent, Montgomery County Police, Melvin L. Reese, Montgomery County Manager, and Luke Bennett, sheriff, have all been notified that the Bureau has undertaken investigation of this matter.

Pertinent court records were not available over the week end but will be reviewed 1/18/60. The Montgomery County Police Department reports have not yet been made available, but State's Attorney Leonard T. Kardy is meeting with County Manager Reese and County Police Superintendent McAuliffe 1/18/60 to discuss making these records available.

Subjects' attorneys have advised them to make no statement except in attorneys' presence. Subjects Griggs, Bechtel and Devries have advised they are represented by Barnard T. Welsh and will confer with him to determine whether they should furnish statements.

The victim has been interviewed and admits striking subject Griggs in the eye while in court and then running from the courtroom. He was caught in the hall and while being taken up a narrow stairway by Devries and an unknown officer, they met subjects Griggs, Offutt and Bechtel. Griggs, who had a night stick, allegedly said, "That's the one who hit me in the nose." As the victim passed Griggs, he was hit on the head with a hard object but did not see who hit him. As he turned around, Griggs hit him on the head with the night stick. Offutt then hit him with his fist above the left eye and Bechtel kicked him on the leg. Devries hit him on the back with his fist. The victim was not handcuffed at the time but denies that he offered any resistance.

62-9756-162  
ENCLOSURE

Dr. William Frank treated the victim on 12/17/59 and found two superficial lacerations at the back of the head which were closed by two stitches each. No other injuries were noted and Smith complained of no other injuries. Officer Devries told Dr. Frank that the lacerations were caused by a night stick.

January 15, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR  
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"  
SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage in connection with the three captioned vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59 numerous cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees, submitted numerous cut cables for Laboratory examination and used the polygraph in connection with pertinent interviews.

On 1-5-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with tools. As of 1-14-60, 2,144 of over 5,000 employees having access to this vessel had been interviewed.

On 12-28-59, 21 cuts were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce," which is also being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered probably inadvertent. In view of the other two cases involving cut cables, the Boston Office has opened an investigation on this matter also.

The type of damage involved or the lack of any attempt to hide or disguise the damage may be indicative of employees attempting to create more work or of disgruntled Navy personnel. The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous intensive investigation.

GWH:pwf

(5)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Hall

62-97756-162

January 15, 1960

BERNARD J. GOLDFINE

Although we are not involved in the Goldfine matter, this case is currently the subject of a great deal of discussion between the Tax Division and the Treasury Department.

The Goldfine tax fraud investigation, according to our Treasury sources, is scheduled to go before grand jury in Boston next month. Goldfine and his nine New England companies owe the Government approximately eight million dollars. This, of course, includes interest, 6%; delinquency penalties, 25%; and fraud penalty, 50%. You will recall that the approximate figure appeared in the newspapers and the Goldfine defense charged that this was an attempt on the part of the Government to try its case in the newspapers. No action was taken by Treasury to look into this alleged leak of information on the request of the Tax Division of Justice since the total figure of Goldfine's delinquency had been discussed with Goldfine and his tax attorneys. It was felt that they could have planted the story in the press. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has also established a tax case on Goldfine's son, Horace, which approximates \$99,000 delinquency, and a similar case has been made on Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's confidential assistant.

Of course, as previously reported, IRS has established a failure to file criminal violation on Goldfine for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. However, since this is a misdemeanor, Justice had waited until the tax fraud investigation was developed in order to go ahead with its prosecution. The one weakness in the tax fraud case is proving knowledge and culpability directly to Goldfine. IRS feels that he will argue that his tax affairs were handled by a competent tax firm and he had every right to feel that his tax affairs were being handled within the law.

In addition to the tax fraud investigation, the Inspection Service of IRS looked into the Goldfine matter to determine the extent of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of Revenue employees. The investigation has not developed any criminal violations on the part of IRS employees. The report does reflect gross administrative failures and irregularities in the handling of work in the Boston Region. Much of this was due to the fact that Goldfine assigned all of his tax matters in the New England area to Lawrence P. Harrington, a former IRS employee. Harrington

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ENCLOSURE

knew the policy and procedure of IRS and avoided those procedures which might detect Goldfine's delinquencies. In addition, he used Goldfine's high-level connections in scaring off IRS investigators whenever an inquiry was made concerning Goldfine's tax affairs. You will recall, the IRS investigation has developed gifts and monies paid to Sherman Adams, Senators Payne, Cotton, Bridges, Governor Furculo, and former Governor Dever of Massachusetts, as well as Congressman McCormack, and many other New England local and state political figures.



January 15, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Greene case on June 29, 1959, prolonged efforts to prepare a Presidential Directive to establish a program under which private contractors may be granted access to classified data have culminated in a draft Order dated January 7, 1960. Budget is circulating this draft to all interested agencies. The more recent Bureau comments concerning this matter were forwarded by memorandum to AAG Yeagley, December 30, 1959; by memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies to Messrs. Walsh and Yeagley, January 6, 1960; by memorandum, January 11, 1960, to Mr. Yeagley; and by memorandum of January 14, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General Kramer, with copy to Mr. Yeagley. The last two of these communications both concerned the same draft which is now being circulated by Budget.

In brief, we have noted that under the proposed Order agencies may consider all of the pertinent information available regardless of source. Under Section 4 A 1 protection is afforded to regular confidential informants. Under Section 4 A 2 information from persons other than current informants may be considered if they cannot appear due to death, severe illness, or some such other good and sufficient cause. It is apparent that information from casual informants who refuse to testify cannot be used under this section.

Section 5 B, according to Mr. Yeagley, would allow use of data from wire taps, microphones, and other sensitive techniques. Mr. Yeagley has indicated, however, that such data would have to be produced in the form of actual quotations from the conversations rather than the paraphrased form in which we disseminate this information. We believe it will not be possible for us to furnish other than paraphrased information in most instances because of the absolute necessity of protecting our sources.

Even though data from casual informants and sensitive techniques may not be used as indicated above, Section 9 of the Order grants and affirms the department head concerned authority

62-77156

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ENCLOSURE

to exercise control over the Nation's military and defense secrets and nothing in the rest of the Order is deemed to limit or affect his responsibility and powers in this regard. Use of such authority and power will permit the department head to act in those instances in which derogatory data is available but cannot be utilized under the procedures established in the balance of the Order. We have observed to the Department that it has undoubtedly considered the public reaction should it turn out that it is necessary to use this summary power in a majority of cases.

We have several times reiterated that FBI will respect the confidence placed in it by both regular informants or other persons and will not disclose their identity without their specific permission. We have summarized by stating that from our standpoint, the Order as drafted, will permit us to furnish all available data to appropriate agencies as in the past and provides appropriate protection for our confidential informants. Data from any casual informants and from highly sensitive techniques will largely be usable only under Section 9. We have stated that the Bureau does not object to the proposed Order from an operational standpoint.

On January 14, John Doherty of the Department informed us of a very minor addition, proposed by Philip Areeda of the White House, which was discussed in memorandum of January 15. This addition would not affect the comments we have previously made concerning this Order.

January 15, 1960

PROTECTING IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS  
CONFRONTATION ISSUE

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on two cases involving hearings and the right of confrontation on January 18, 1960. The cases involve Hannah vs. Larche and Hannah vs. Slawson. Solicitor General Rankin will argue the cases for the Government.

The cases involve the President's Civil Rights Commission which was established by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 to investigate charges of citizens being discriminatorily deprived of the right to vote. The question raised for the Supreme Court is whether the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings wherein state registrars and private citizens accused of depriving others of the right to vote are denied notice of charges against them and confrontation.

Although the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission are investigative rather than judicial or punitive such as the normal Government hearing, the argument and the Supreme Court decision in these cases could shed some light on the issue of confrontation as well as the investigative agency's right to protect the identity of confidential informants. This is particularly true in view of the current negotiations to produce an Executive Order in relation to the Industrial Security Program.

These are the two cases which the "Washington Post" commented upon editorially on December 14, 1959, supporting the Civil Rights Commission's hearing procedures in that it was necessary that the Commission protect their confidential informants from reprisals by segregationists. The "Washington Evening Star" on January 11, 1960, in reporting the Attorney General's first trip to argue a case before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act commented that the above cases would prove more difficult for the Government to argue and obtain a favorable decision.

62-97506 - 102

January 18, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department for about a year has been negotiating to obtain for us seizure powers under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, which would enable us to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. This was to be accomplished through the issuance of an Executive Order conferring on the Attorney General powers to seize under this statute which in turn would be delegated to the FBI by the Attorney General.

On November 19, 1959, the Attorney General advised that the Treasury Department had agreed to the proposed Executive Order. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget for approval by letter dated December 16, 1959.

On January 15, 1960, pursuant to our inquiry concerning the current status of this matter, Assistant Attorney General Walter Yeagley advised that the proposed Executive Order is presently in the Bureau of the Budget which has sent it to certain agencies for comment. Yeagley advised that the Bureau of the Budget had heard from the Treasury Department but had not received replies from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Defense and the State Department. He advised that he could not understand why the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or the Department of Defense would have any comment on this and stated he was going to check with Mr. Levy at the Bureau of the Budget who is handling this matter in an effort to have it expedited.

62-77576  
JAN 22 1960

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Callahan ☐  
 DeLoach ☐  
 Malone ☐  
 McGuire ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 W.C. Sullivan ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Ingram ☐  
 Gandy ☐

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Staff Conference on February 9, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw

(2)

REC-42

63-97756-168  
3 FEB 15 1960

14 ENCLOSURE

64 FEB 19 1960  
7131

February 5, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS  
BOMBING OF KEHILATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
JANUARY 28, 1960

On January 28, 1960, approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred in the front courtyard of the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, 800 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Property damage consisting of 51 plate-glass windows shattered, broken stained glass window and dented door amounting to approximately \$5,000. Only occupants of synagogue were the janitor and his wife, neither of whom was injured. FBI Laboratory examination indicated characteristics of a dynamite explosion. Laboratory examiner flown to Kansas City to assist in examination of evidence.

Witnesses observed two automobiles leaving area at high rate of speed immediately after explosion. Identification made of occupants of automobile. Interviews being conducted. Other witnesses saw four youths running from vicinity of synagogue immediately after explosion. High school student has made statement that he and another student were responsible for the bombing; however, later denied that they were involved. Students are being interviewed. Approximately one month ago, several thousand blasting caps were stolen from company in Kansas City. Half of stolen caps recovered by Kansas City police in possession of teenagers who are being considered as suspects in bombing.

Investigation determined a number of high school students in Kansas City area recently formed Nazi-type group. Members of group identified and interviewed. Two juvenile members are prime suspects.

FBI immediately offered the services of the Laboratory and the Identification Division to local authorities and is continuing to actively render every possible assistance to them.

A special squad of Special Agents has been formed and this case is being afforded intensive investigation by the Kansas City Division.

62-97866-163  
ENCLOSURE

February 5, 1960

LOCAL 638  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,  
CHAUFFEURS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF AMERICA,  
AFL - CIO

ELECTION LAWS

This matter involves the reported contributions by Local 638 to the political campaigns of Federal candidates. Most of the contributions involved were apparently made from the political action committee account of Local 638. Contributions from such accounts would not normally constitute violations of Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code; however, with respect to this case, the Department by memorandum of December 14, 1959, stated that it had been advised by the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis that the political action committee fund of Local 638 was actually a general fund of the union's which was raised from dues assessments and was not a fund derived from voluntary contributions. Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibits contributions by labor unions to the campaigns of Federal candidates.

On November 2, 1959, the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, began subpoenaing a number of witnesses to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis which conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned matter. In conjunction with the Grand Jury's inquiry, the Bureau, at the specific requests of the U. S. Attorney and of the Civil Rights Division, conducted certain investigation for the assistance of the U. S. Attorney in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury. Our investigation included interviews with Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Senator Thomas Hennings (D. - Mo.), Congressman James Roosevelt (D. - Calif.) and Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D. - Wisc.).

On January 27, 1960, U. S. Attorney Webster and Assistant U. S. Attorney Bigler, St. Louis, advised that on January 26, 1960, they had sent a proposed indictment, together with a summary of the evidence, to the Department for its approval. They advised that they would like, if possible, to present the indictment to the Grand Jury in St. Louis on February 3, 1960. The U. S. Attorney said that the proposed indictment does not include a charge against James R. Hoffa. He said the evidence connecting Hoffa with the check payable to the Congressman Henry S. Reuss campaign seemed insufficient to support a charge against Hoffa. These officials mentioned that the proposed indictment includes 21 counts, involving 10 political contributions.

62-97856-168

ENCLOSURE



February 8, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;  
JOSEPH ABRAMS  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12-31-59. It relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. Ledes resigned from Reynolds and Company, New York brokers, on 1-28-60.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files throughout the country and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. These loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of Conflict of Interest Statutes.

SEC Commissioner Sargent, who originally denied knowledge as to any connection between Ledes and Abrams, has since improved his memory considerably and now feels he may have been taken advantage of by Ledes. Sargent finally furnished a signed statement as to his recollection of these matters on 2-5-60. Sargent told us that Ledes had been in touch with Tony Russo who had arranged for former Attorney General Brownell to talk to Attorney General Rogers in July, 1958, about Sargent's ambition at the time to become U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. We have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Russo, ex-confidential assistant to Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

Arrangements are now being made to interview subject Ledes in New York City. Arrangements are also being made to interview subject Abrams who is serving a 30-month sentence on Fraud Against the Government charges, as well as Abrams' uncle, Charles Gordon. These interviews, and subsequent record checks to verify information furnished by the subjects, will complete the investigation.

62-97856-168

February 5, 1960

MRS. SALLY THURMON HUCKS  
MRS. VIOLET DAVIS  
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS AT WOODNER HOTEL  
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hucks, chief telephone operator at the Woodner Hotel, was indicted December 2, 1959, along with her assistant, Davis, for having obstructed justice by destroying records of the Woodner Hotel (telephone toll tickets concerning calls to and from Teamster officials) which had been subpoenaed by the McClellan Committee. The grand jury here in the District, which was hearing this case, has been recessed for several days and it is not expected to resume hearings until later this month. Upon resumption of the hearings, it is expected that additional testimony will be taken from co-defendant Davis, who appeared briefly at her own request before the grand jury during the week beginning February 1, 1960.

The additional hearings are aimed at developing further information showing that subject Hucks committed perjury before the McClellan Committee in denying ownership of a fur stole we located in Falls Church, Virginia. This stole allegedly was received by Hucks from James Hoffa and/or the Teamsters Union.

February 5, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT  
OF 1959

At the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on February 2, 1960, the Director was advised that an agreement had been reached effective December 30, 1959, between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to the division of jurisdiction under the above-captioned law.

We issued detailed instructions on February 4, 1960, to all field offices, outlining our investigative responsibilities as well as instructions covering the investigations.

All cases to be investigated will first clear through the Criminal Division. As soon as we receive them here at the Seat of Government they are being immediately dispatched to the field. The cases are receiving top priority attention and two-week deadlines for completion of the investigations are being set.

62-97856-168

February 5, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INCORPORATED  
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half-million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Incorporated, a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. A special grand jury will be impanelled at Orlando, Florida, on February 15, 1960, to consider this case.

Our Washington Field Office has completed examination of financial records of the Teamsters Union that were produced before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. and the results of such examination have been furnished to the Criminal Division. Pursuant to arrangements made by the Criminal Division, additional such records that had been in the possession of the McClellan Committee, were made available on February 4, 1960. These records are now being examined by our Washington Field Office and the deadline for completion of such examination is February 9, 1960. Other investigation requested by the Criminal Division in this case is being handled on a top priority basis.

6-2/56-168

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT 967  
GULF OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER 16, 1959  
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On November 16, 1959, a plane with 42 persons aboard, owned by Delta Air Lines but staffed with a National Airlines crew, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico while on a flight from Tampa, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Only ten of the victims were identified and the other bodies have not been recovered.

On January 17, 1960, we initiated a full-scale investigation in this matter. It had been alleged that Dr. Robert V. Spears, an ex-convict with a long criminal record who had been reported as a passenger on the plane, had induced his friend and former partner in crime, William Allen Taylor of Tampa, Florida, to board the plane in his place. Spears had over \$100,000 worth of insurance with his wife as beneficiary and Taylor purchased \$37,500 worth of flight insurance just prior to the trip with his son as beneficiary.

From the first, our investigation was directed at finding Spears or Taylor since this appeared to be a key point in our investigation. Spears was located by Bureau Agents in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 20, 1960, and charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV). Spears admitted Taylor took his place on the ill-fated plane and that following the crash he, Spears, tried to conceal his identity. He took Taylor's car, with his alleged permission, but admitted he had no authority to take it to Arizona and that he and his friend, Dr. William Turska, removed the identification number from it and tried to get a fraudulent title for the car. Spears, with Turska, contacted Mrs. Spears in Dallas, Texas, about January 7, 1960, and Mrs. Spears admitted that her husband persuaded her not to reveal the fact that he was alive so that the insurance policies could be paid to her as beneficiary.

On January 20, 1960, when Spears was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, he was charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle for taking Taylor's car from Florida to Arizona. He was taken to the U.S. Commissioner in Phoenix on that date and held on \$35,000 bond. On February 1, 1960, Spears was brought before the U.S. District Judge in Phoenix and

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charged by information with the interstate transportation of Taylor's automobile. Spears waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was continued at \$35,000, and February 15, 1960, was set as the date for sentencing.

Physical evidence from the crash is extremely sparse. Since the examination of the limited physical material found did not indicate an explosion or the reason for the crash, it was hoped that the plane could be located in the Gulf. If the plane could be found and examined, it might reveal some definite physical evidence of the cause of the crash, particularly if a bomb was involved. On January 28, 1960, salvage operations were begun by the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico after sonar contact had located an object which was thought to be the plane. On February 5, 1960, however, the Navy discontinued salvage operations without locating the downed aircraft.

Following an interview with an abortionist in Dallas, Texas, who formerly associated with Dr. Spears, the Miami Office advanced the theory that Spears might have been in Tampa on November 13 to 15, 1959, for the purpose of preparing an abortion formula through a process which involves the cooking of dynamite to obtain nitroglycerin, and that Spears might have prevailed on Taylor to transport the formula to Dallas by plane in Spears' place. The explosion, if there was one, might have resulted from an accidental explosion of the abortion formula. The Laboratory has considered this theory and has advised that it knows of no instance of the use of nitroglycerin in preparations utilized to produce abortions. In addition, during a reinterview with the Dallas abortionist, he advised that all of the ingredients used by Spears in his abortion formula were stable and not volatile or explosive.

All persons contacted in this investigation have denied any knowledge of the wilful destruction of the plane. Nevertheless our investigation is being pressed to determine full facts and to uncover any violations of Federal laws which might have occurred. The United States Attorney at Phoenix has been kept fully advised and has under consideration the question of whether a prosecutable Federal case for mail fraud exists against Dr. Spears, his wife and/or Dr. Turska.

As of February 8, 1960, twenty-five investigative reports in this case have been made available to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES DC-6B  
BOLIVIA, NORTH CAROLINA  
JANUARY 6, 1960  
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines DC-6B plane crashed at Bolivia, North Carolina, killing all 34 occupants. The body of one passenger, Julian Andrew Frank, was found about 20 miles from the crash scene. Frank, a New York attorney, carried insurance of \$997,500 and was reportedly engaged in fraudulent activities.

Investigation at the scene of the crash, including examination of available parts of the plane reassembled in a "mock up," has been conducted by Civil Aeronautics Board investigators. They have been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the cause of the crash.

Frank's body, which was found near Kure Beach, North Carolina, bore only remnants of clothing. The body was mangled and the lower portion of the left arm and of both legs were missing. His luggage, which reportedly consisted of a zipper-type blue flight bag and a brown leather attache case, has not been located.

FBI Laboratory examination of Frank's right hand and part of his right arm, foreign material removed from his hand and arm and portions of clothing found on his body revealed no explosive residue. Pathologists who examined Frank's body have advised that his body had the appearance of having been subjected to a severe force of unusual nature and they believe his injuries resembled blast damage but they cannot definitely identify them as such. According to the pathologists, similar wounds have been observed on victims of land mine explosions.

FBI Laboratory examination of a life jacket found at Kure Beach on January 28, 1960, disclosed some nitrate present in a dirty smeared deposit in an area of the jacket in which were imbedded metal fragments from a zipper and pieces of blue material. Numerous small blue fragments from the life jacket and from unidentified clothing found at the crash scene were determined to be similar and appear to correspond to the material which composes blue flight bags sold by various airlines. These findings are consistent with what would be expected as a result of a detonation of a high-order type of explosive. These findings are not conclusive and additional material from the scene of the crash will be examined as received by the FBI Laboratory in an effort to reach a definite conclusion.

Extensive investigation of the activities of Frank has failed to develop any direct evidence to date that he was responsible for the crash. The investigation of his activities and of the activities of his associates is continuing. Thirty-two investigative reports have been disseminated to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

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February 5, 1960

**DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR  
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"  
SABOTAGE**

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage to three vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59, 279 cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It has been determined that 42 of these cuts could have been made accidentally. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees. As many of the damaged cables as could be made available by the Navy have been submitted for Laboratory examination and additional specimens are being submitted when they can be made available by the Navy. The polygraph has been used in connection with the interviews of suspect individuals and additional interviews using the polygraph are being arranged.

On 1-15-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with suspect tools. An average of 2,700 employees worked on this vessel daily and a total of approximately 5,000 employees had access to it. Over 3,100 individual employees have been interviewed and interviews are continuing.

On 12-28-59, 21 cut wires were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce", which is also under construction at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered inadvertent. Over 14,000 employees had access to the vessel. The employees assigned to the area of the damage have been identified and are being interviewed. Other employees known to have worked in the area are also being interviewed. The damaged wires have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

In connection with the damage on the "Long Beach" and "Luce" supervisory employees have expressed the opinion that this damage is of the nuisance and malicious mischief type rather than sabotage as the damage was not hidden and was readily apparent. The Boston Office has been instructed that despite these statements this damage has been

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR  
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"  
SABOTAGE

reported to us by the Navy as sabotage and an intensive, exhaustive investigation must be conducted to identify the subjects.

Investigation concerning the "Long Beach" and "Luce" has been delayed by a strike at the shipyard where these vessels are under construction which began 1-23-60. Management representatives have been unable to enter the shipyard due to the picket line and thus personnel is not available to furnish the names and addresses of employees particularly those who worked aboard the "Long Beach" and are still employed. The Boston Office has been able to secure the names and addresses of terminated employees assigned to work on the "Long Beach" and is interviewing them.

The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous, intensive investigation. Reports are being disseminated to the Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence in all three cases and to the Atomic Energy Commission in the cases involving the two nuclear vessels.

February 8, 1960

## INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On February 2, 1960, the House passed H.R. 8121, introduced by Mr. Walter, which would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a program for screening employees of private contractors for access to classified information. The bill states that procedures prescribed by Defense shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and, if passed, would permit Defense to reinstitute the same program which was in effect at the time of the Supreme Court decision in the Greene Case. Defense could, however, institute a new program offering a maximum of confrontation while protecting sources or techniques in accordance with the terms of the bill.

On February 5, 1960, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley forwarded a new draft of the proposed Executive Order in this matter and stated it was the result of meetings with the Attorney General and the White House and that he hoped that it would be the final draft. This draft introduced four major changes.

The first of these would permit use of information from a so-called "casual" informant without confrontation if the informant could not appear due to death, severe illness, or some other cause determined by the head of the department to be good and sufficient. The underlined words have been added and would considerably broaden the circumstances under which information from such a source might be used.

A second change, however, would require that when an exception to confrontation was granted in the case of death or severe illness, as indicated above, the identity of the source be disclosed to the applicant. This requirement would apply only in the case of death or severe illness and would not apply to the new exception discussed in the previous paragraph. We have repeatedly told the Department that we must respect the

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confidence placed in us by persons who furnish us information and that we will not disclose their identities without their permission. In the case of death or severe illness, we will be unable to secure that permission and we do not understand why this requirement has been added.

A third change makes it possible for either the Attorney General or the Director to certify that an individual is a current confidential informant and that his disclosure would be detrimental to the national security. The previous draft required that this certification be made by the Attorney General and we consider this preferable. If the head of the investigative agency is permitted to furnish derogatory data and, at the same time, to decide whether the applicant is to have an opportunity to confront the source of that data, this procedure may be criticized both by the public and the courts. This matter was discussed with the Department by Mr. Belmont at a meeting in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on August 31, 1959, when it was agreed that both from a logical standpoint and the standpoint of the Supreme Court, certification concerning the need to protect an informant's identity should be made by the Attorney General in the case of the FBI or the appropriate department head in the case of other investigative agencies.

The fourth change clarifies the authority of the department head to deny or revoke access to classified data without regard to the balance of the Order. Although the previous draft granted this authority, the new language is an improvement as it removes all possible doubt as to its meaning.

Our observations concerning the four changes, as summarized above, were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley by memorandum dated February 8, 1960.

February 8, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department has been attempting to have issued an Executive Order which would give us power under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget by letter dated December 16, 1959.

Pursuant to our inquiries, the Department determined that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Bureau of the Budget to the Defense, Commerce and State Departments and to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It had been previously cleared with Treasury by the Department. This matter has been closely followed with the Department and on February 3, 1960, we ascertained that the Budget Bureau has received replies from all these agencies offering no objection to the issuance of the Order. Commerce, however, in its letter to the Budget Bureau on February 1, 1960, a copy of which was furnished us by the Department on February 3, 1960, asked for assurances from the Department and the FBI that we understood Commerce has jurisdiction under the Export Control Act of 1949 and would keep the Commerce Department advised of any information developed of interest to that agency.

A letter was sent to the Department on February 5, 1960, suggesting that the Department send Commerce a letter similar to the one it previously furnished Treasury assuring that these seizure powers would be used only in neutrality cases and that, of course, the FBI would furnish Commerce any pertinent information developed. It is assumed that upon the receipt of that letter by Commerce the matter will then be cleared for the President's signature.

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This page has been removed since  
it involves discussion of a peculiarly  
sensitive foreign intelligence operation.

February 8, 1960

HENRY WINSTON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST  
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Henry Winston was one of the eleven functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October 14, 1949, on a charge of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act of 1940. Sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$10,000, Winston failed to surrender on July 2, 1951 to begin serving his sentence. He surrendered on March 5, 1956, and received an additional three-year contempt sentence, both sentences to be served in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Since that time, the Communist Party, USA, has been conducting a continuous campaign to effect Winston's release either through parole, executive clemency or amnesty. Recently, this campaign was accelerated because Winston was alleged to be suffering from a brain tumor. On January 22, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where the presence of the brain tumor was confirmed. On January 30, 1960, he was removed under guard to the Montefiore Hospital, New York City, where he underwent surgery on February 2, 1960. The tumor was removed but as yet there has been no statement as to malignancy. The last hospital bulletin indicates his condition is satisfactory and his eyesight is improving.

On January 26, 1960, a parole hearing for Winston was held before the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., and several known Communists and Communist sympathizers appeared at this hearing in Winston's behalf. Since the attorney representing Winston claimed that his briefcase containing petitions and signatures had been stolen, the Parole Board agreed to postpone the hearing for one week to enable him to duplicate the petitions.

Among the individuals appearing at the Parole hearing was Reverend Elder G. Hawkins of New York City, a strong supporter of Communist front organizations. Bureau files show that since 1940, Rev. Hawkins has been affiliated with, or has lent support to, ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as well as three other Communist front organizations. Following Rev. Hawkins return to New York, information was received that he plans to contact Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, the President's minister, to urge Rev. Elson to talk with the President regarding the possibility of a full parole for Winston. It was indicated that although Rev. Elson may not want to yield, Rev. Hawkins will "put the pressure on." (Liaison has been instructed to advise Rev. Elson of this possible contact by Rev. Hawkins and to confidentially advise him of Hawkins' subversive background.)

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informative. tends to identify an ~~informant~~ <sup>informant of</sup>  
the FBI

Through a confidential source of the Washington Field Office which covers the activities of Marcus Goldman, it was learned that on January 28, 1964, Goldman contacted Bennett to determine what could be done for Winston. Bennett offered Goldman no encouragement, pointing out that it was not within his capacity to help Winston because this matter is within the province of the Board of Inquiry. Marcus Goldman has a long history of communist associations and is considered by the Communist Party as a "financial agent." Goldman has indicated that at an unspecified period in the past he had been on friendly terms with Bennett and that they used to visit each other. Goldman further stated that the last time he wrote to Bennett he did not receive a response and that Bennett now has him, Goldman, sized up and does not want to be bothered by him.

February 5, 1960

STUART SUTOR, ET AL.,  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF  
STOLEN PROPERTY; THEFT OF  
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; FEDERAL  
FIREARMS ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS;  
CONSPIRACY

On October 14, 1958, 317 weapons were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. Approximately one-half of these weapons were seized by Federal Officers at Morgantown, West Virginia, as they were being flown to Florida for eventual sale to forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Investigation by Bureau Agents revealed that this theft was plotted and engineered by henchmen of Sam Mannarino, well-known racketeer in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Two of his principal lieutenants Joe Merola, former jewel thief and Norman Rothman a front man for American gambling interests in Cuba, were indicted along with the pilot of the plane, Stuart Sutor, and three other hoodlums from the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. They were charged with violations of Theft of Government Property, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, and Conspiracy.

On January 12, 1960, trial convened in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before Visiting U. S. District Judge Rodger T. Foley of Judicial District, Las Vegas, Nevada. After a trial which involved the appearance of over 85 Government witnesses, all subjects were found guilty by the jury and on February 4, 1960, were sentenced by the court. Subjects Sutor, Merola, Rothman, Hanna, and Carlucci received 5-year prison terms. Joseph Giordano, one of the lesser figures received a 3-year term. In addition lengthy suspended sentences were imposed by the court on Sutor, Hanna, Carlucci, and Giordano.

The court immediately ordered all subjects remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, refusing bail and all motions by the defense for new trial. It is expected that the defense will immediately appeal this case.

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# File #:

62-HQ-116395

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# Serial Scope:

670 p214 3 of 14

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SSC-Request-Access August 20, 1975

PART II #2

UNEXCISED

Excisions marked in red.

Retain

If delivery REQUESTED — should be cleared with other appropriate Divisions

Also, consider necessary classification.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 5, 1959

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE  
10:30 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1959


Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
McGuire	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parsons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tamm	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
W.C. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Holloman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pursuant to your instructions, there are attached from the Administrative Division, the Investigative Division, and the Domestic Intelligence Division those matters which it is felt the Director may wish to bring up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference on October 6.

Contact was had with all of the other divisions of the Bureau and they have indicated they have no problems which they feel should be presented at this time.



Enclosures (3)


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(8)

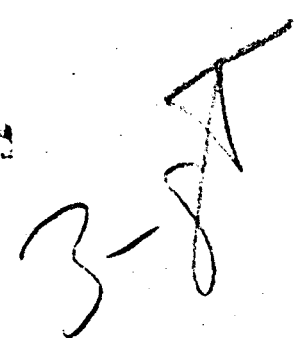
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## **ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION**

### **1. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959 - FBI CANNOT ABSORB ANY COSTS INCIDENT THERETO**

The provisions of this new legislation, which was enacted by the 86th Congress, First Session, and approved by the President, become effective July 1, 1960.

Its purpose is to provide health insurance for Federal employees, annuitants, and their families. Employees will have the option of selecting from four health plans with a wide range of benefits. The legislation provides that the Government will contribute 50% of the premium cost of the plan selected, subject to stated minimum and maximum ranges.

We cannot accurately estimate the cost to the FBI of these new benefits until the Civil Service Commission has dealt with the insuring groups to determine the cost of the plans and until the employees have selected the desired coverage. Preliminary estimates, however, indicate an added cost of approximately \$1,000,000 per year to the FBI as the employer's cost of these new benefits, based on the Bureau's experience derived from the operation of its present health coverage plan.

The appropriation request of this Bureau represents an absolute minimum figure. All avenues of possible savings were thoroughly explored in arriving at the minimum figure requested. As a result, it will be impossible for the FBI to absorb any part of the added cost resulting from the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959.

### **2. ADMINISTRATION'S 2% SAVINGS PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 1960**

Budget Director Stans, in a letter dated September 21, 1959, to the Attorney General, stated the President had asked him to request the continued cooperation of the Attorney General in reducing civilian employment in the Government. The letter pointed out that during the fiscal year 1959 executive agencies effected a 2% reduction in employment and that the President would like to effect a similar reduction in the fiscal year 1960, and requests the Attorney General to give personal direction to the program and to plan his operations so as to accomplish



it. The reduction would be effected by not filling vacancies as they occur and by not establishing new positions. The letter further directs that agency plans for personnel reductions or facts as to why an agency head believes the requested 2% reduction is impracticable be presented to the Budget Bureau with the October financial plan.

In connection with the 2% savings program in effect during the fiscal year 1959, the Bureau advised the Attorney General that it would be impossible to make any such reduction as the Bureau's operations were already on a "strict austerity" basis.

The Department cut our fiscal year 1961 budget request by \$400,000, reducing it from \$117,500,000 to \$117,100,000, thereby eliminating 45 employees for the field (30 Special Agents and 15 clerks).

The Bureau is in no position to effect a 2% reduction in personnel during fiscal year 1960. Our work loads in all categories continue to be heavy with no sign of any abatement. Legislation enacted in the closing days of Congress, specifically the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, will further bolster our work volumes for which funds have not been provided and to attempt to reduce our personnel by 2% would seriously impair this Bureau's ability to discharge its responsibilities in all fields of work.

### 3. SALARY RETENTION ACT, PUBLIC LAW 85-737

This act provides a two-year period of salary retention for employees demoted through no fault of their own if they have occupied a higher paying position for two years or longer. This act has caused a most inequitable situation by requiring employees who accepted temporary promotions to be paid more than permanent employees who are doing identical work. By memorandum dated July 17, 1959, we urged the Department to recommend legislation so as to change this situation at the earliest possible time. To date no legislation has been introduced which would effect the desired correction of this inequitable situation.

## INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

### 1. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-257)

The new labor law, as above, became effective upon its signing by the President on September 14, 1959.

The language in the Act conferred authority upon the Secretary of Labor to conduct investigations of the majority of the provisions contained in the law. Authority was also granted to the Secretary of Labor to enter into agreements with other agencies to handle investigations.

The Criminal Division of the Department of Justice during September, 1959, has held conferences with officials of the Department of Labor for the purpose of arriving at an agreement to be signed by the Departments of Justice and Labor specifying those criminal provisions of the law, as well as the prohibition against a member of the Communist Party holding office in a labor union, which the FBI will investigate.

Preliminary conferences indicate investigative jurisdiction of the following violations will be conferred upon the Bureau:

Embezzlement of union funds; payment by an employer of a fine imposed upon a labor union officer; prohibition against communists and convicted felons holding union office; picketing for extortion purposes; deprivation by force or violence of rights of union members; and retention by FBI of an amendment in the Act broadening the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947.

The finalizing of the agreement between the Departments of Justice and Labor has not been effected. Until it is, we are not initiating investigations without a specific request from the Department of Justice.

We have, however, received 85 specific requests from the Criminal Division to determine whether certain convicted felons are holding office at this time in labor unions in violation of that section of the Act (Section 504).

We have also received 52 names of individuals who are reportedly labor union officials, from the Department, requesting a check of Bureau and Identification Division files. Eighteen such name checks have been completed. These were highly placed Teamster officials and trustees. We are not processing the remaining 34 names until the Department provides us with further identifying data as to the individuals.

## 2. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

Various proposals have been brought forth in the past by individuals such as Senator Kefauver, Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department, Milton Wessel of the Department, and Senator McClellan for the establishment of a central Federal clearinghouse of information on crime. More recently New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has proposed a clearinghouse of information concerning frauds on the consumer and investor public.

Our position in the past has consistently been that there is no need for such a clearinghouse and that the necessary and desirable dissemination of criminal-type information is already being accomplished within the framework of existing law enforcement structures.

Some of the serious objections to such a proposed clearinghouse are that it would be an unwarranted intrusion of the Federal Government into local affairs. There is the possibility that such a clearinghouse would provide an official medium for the dissemination of unverified data consisting of rumor and gossip and that corrupt and irresponsible individuals would be presented with the opportunity to use such information for purposes of blackmail or extortion. In addition to the foregoing, the establishment of such a clearinghouse would constitute a costly superstructure on already existing facilities and could result in the establishment of a "black list" characterizing certain individuals as violators on the basis of information not completely verified or authenticated.

The Bureau already disseminates on a daily basis innumerable items of information to local, county, state and Federal agencies. This information may not only relate to matters over which we have jurisdiction but extends to any items which may be of interest to other agencies. The channels for dissemination of information are already established and the use of these channels by all agencies would appear to obviate the need for any central clearinghouse of information.

### 3. NEED FOR CRIMINAL-TYPE LEGISLATION

Since April 30, 1958, the Bureau has suggested certain items of legislation relative to establishing some effective curbs on the activities of racketeers. The most recent communication to the Department in this regard was a memorandum to Deputy Attorney General Walsh dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session." These legislative suggestions are as follows:

1. There appears to be a need for legislation to prohibit the interstate transportation of certain gambling paraphernalia, such as number slips and punch boards in addition to the present prohibition of interstate transportation of slot machines.

2. It also appears the interstate transmission of gambling information should be restricted to prohibit the transmission of gambling information in interstate or foreign commerce by any communication facility. Such legislation should also encompass the transmission of information as to the results of horse racing events until after a specified time had elapsed. The inability to have current race results would discourage the operations of bookmaking establishments.

3. Inasmuch as under the present provisions of the Internal Revenue Code income derived from illegal businesses and from gambling constitutes income which is taxable and assessed in the same manner as legitimate income, it appears that if the income from such illicit sources were taxed at vastly higher rates it might make such activities financially prohibitive. Inasmuch as certain individuals would attempt to avoid such taxes, it might be desirable to initiate legislation to provide substantial criminal penalties for the failure to pay such taxes.

4. It also appears legislation may be desirable to amend the White Slave Traffic Act in order that the prostitute herself could be prosecuted. There is considerable activity among those who are engaged in this livelihood and who go from state to state in order to ply their trade.

5. As an added weapon against organized crime, it appears it may be desirable to afford consideration to the enactment of a Federal habitual criminal act which would provide for mandatory sentences upon the commission of offenses within Federal jurisdiction.

In addition, the Bureau is in agreement with the Administration's theory of amending the Fugitive Felon Act to include damage by fire or explosives to religious or educational facilities. The House Judiciary Committee has failed to approve this proposal and has adopted a bill (H. R. 8601) which would prohibit damage to any building, structure, facility, vehicle or dwelling house.

It is our view that such legislation should be restricted to cover educational and religious facilities only. This was called to the Department's attention by the afore-mentioned memorandum dated September 2, 1959, captioned "Legislative Program, Eighty-sixth Congress, Second Session."

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## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

On March 12, 1959, the Director attended a conference in the Attorney General's office in connection with current security programs and matters collateral thereto. The Director expressed the view that security programs had been held in abeyance in the Department of Justice with the result that other agencies of the Government were taking advantage of such delays and offering as excuses for nonaction the fact that the Department of Justice had not yet indicated what should be done or should not be done in view of some decisions of the courts and anticipated decisions of the courts. The Director urged that basic action should be taken on certain of these programs. While some of these matters have been acted upon, others are still pending and are set forth below for the Director's information.

(1) Industrial Security Program - At the time of the March conference it was decided to wait until the Greene and Taylor cases had gone through the Supreme Court. This has now occurred and the Supreme Court has indicated that there was not proper authority for an Industrial Security Program flowing from the President or the Congress. The Court also strongly indicated that even with such authority that there was a need for confrontation of witnesses at such hearings. To meet this, the Administration is discouraging legislation and approaching the matter through an Executive Order, two drafts of which have been examined by the Department and the Bureau. The proposed Order appears impractical in some respects and Yeagley of the Department has advised us that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General do not like the Order as drafted, particularly the "special counsel" concept and Deputy Attorney General Walsh is being instructed to "bounce the Order back to the White House." By letter dated September 30, 1959, to the Attorney General, copies to Walsh and Yeagley, the Bureau went on record that while we would attempt to live up to any Order, the Department should carefully consider the position of the Department and the Bureau under the proposed Order in that we would be forced to turn down numerous requests to produce informants and sources for testimony or interview in view of our overriding responsibility to protect their identities in the interests of national security. This might open the Department and the Bureau up to criticism that we were not living up to the spirit of the Executive Order.

From the standpoint of the conference with the Attorney General on October 6, we think the Bureau's position should be that the Industrial Security Program problem should be settled either through Executive Order or legislation;

C1-1

## Domestic Intelligence Division

that whichever means is used must be practical and not merely drawn up in a visionary manner in an attempt to satisfy the Supreme Court but end up by placing the investigative agencies in an untenable position because they cannot comply with the spirit of the Order.

(2) **Port Security Program** - There has been no change in the Port Security Program with the exception that Treasury Department has drafted proposed legislation to enable the Coast Guard to subpoena and pay the travel expenses of witnesses to appear at Coast Guard hearings. Treasury has indicated this bill is in the Bureau of the Budget. At the March 12, 1959, conference the Director pointed out that positive action should be taken toward getting such legislation and the confrontation issue should not be used as an excuse to scrap the program because the FBI had supplied a substantial number of witnesses who could appear and testify. The Bureau's position should be the same; namely, that the wherewithal should be devised to carry forth the program instead of scrapping it. It should be borne in mind that in Port Security hearings as in many other security-type hearings the question of confrontation will continue to be an issue and the pattern set by the Executive Order in the Industrial Security Program will probably be applied to the other types of security hearings.

(3) **Air Crewmen Screening Program** - The Air Crewmen Screening Program is a program proposed by ICIS to screen crews of United States planes engaged in international flights and to screen all holders of Airmen's Certificates. The ICIS also proposed the Federal Communications Commission Radio Screening Program which would require the screening of all operators of radio transmitters. To our knowledge, nothing has been done on either of these programs since the March, 1959, conference with the Attorney General. While the FBI originally concurred that these programs would be helpful, we have not pushed them, believing this is a proper function of ICIS. It is believed the Bureau's position should be that a decision should be reached as to whether these programs should be implemented and they should not be allowed to hang fire on the basis that they might not be agreeable or acceptable to the Supreme Court. In other words, security programs should not be left in a status of hiatus because of pending judicial decisions.

(4) **Personnel Security Program** - The March, 1959 conference discussed the Personnel Security Program, particularly whether there should be legislation to provide for an over-all security program which would cover both sensitive



## Domestic Intelligence Division

and nonsensitive areas. This is still an undecided issue although several bills have been introduced into Congress to remove the distinction between sensitive and nonsensitive areas of Federal employment. Undoubtedly, the Greene decision in the Supreme Court carrying the strong inference that confrontation is necessary in security-type hearings has slowed up consideration of legislation in this field by the Department. This is essentially a Departmental problem and we feel the Bureau's position again should be that the Department should meet these issues rather than coast along in a state of indecision.

(5) In the field of legislation involving security, by letter dated September 2, 1959, the Bureau proposed to Deputy Attorney General Walsh the following items, which the Director might wish to point out to the Attorney General. While bills were introduced into Congress on some of these items, legislation has not been completed as to any of them.

(a) It is desirable that Title 18, Section 791, United States Code, be amended to extend the jurisdiction of the Federal courts over acts of espionage against the United States wherever committed.

(b) Amendment of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to clarify and make more specific the definition of a "Foreign Principal" and to further clarify the exemption to registration afforded business representatives.

(c) Legislation is suggested which would permit the Secretary of State to consider security factors in the granting of passports; however, appropriate provisions should be made to protect FBI informants and sources in this connection. This matter is mentioned in the Bureau's memorandum to Walsh dated May 26, 1959, regarding H. R. 7006.

(d) Another suggestion is legislation to strengthen the Smith Act of 1940 by defining the word "organize" and the word "advocacy." A definition of "organize" was introduced as H. R. 2369 and as S. 1300. S. 1305 attempts to define "advocacy."

(e) Legislation is needed which would prohibit former Government employees from disclosing to unauthorized individuals certain information obtained by them in the course of their employment.

(f) Legislation is needed to amend the espionage laws so as to provide punishment for persons who gather and correlate data from legitimate sources for transmittal to foreign governments.

## Domestic Intelligence Division

(6) In addition to the above, the Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General the tendency on the part of the Department of Justice, as well as Government departments in general, to shy away from pursuing logical courses of action in the security field rather than to implement necessary security programs, this tendency apparently based on attempts to anticipate decisions by the Supreme Court. The net effect of this is that the Supreme Court is not required to meet these issues and render decisions and thus, historically, to take responsibility for them. It is our feeling it is a far better course of action to attempt to implement those programs necessary for our national security and give ground grudgingly and only where forced to do so so that the record will show that the Department and the FBI sought to carry out their responsibilities in a proper manner.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: January 18, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Attached are thumbnail memoranda of matters which may possibly be brought up at the Staff Conference on January 19, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw  
(3)

There should have been memo re recent air crashes we are investigating. See that such are covered in the future.

Tolson ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Parsons ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Callahan ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Malone ☒  
McGuire ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Tamm ☒  
Trotter ☒  
W.C. Sullivan ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Ingram ☒  
Gandy ☒

EX 101

REC-95

25 JAN 26 1960

11-ENCLOSURE

62 JAN 28 1960

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INC.  
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION  
OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Inc., a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. During the past week Hoffa furnished this option, which is dated April 15, 1955, to the McClellan Committee, claiming he had recently located it in his old records.

Teamsters Union records were subpoenaed for production before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. January 14, 1960. Some records were produced in response to the subpoena and others are said to be in the possession of the McClellan Committee. The Criminal Division will obtain such records from the McClellan Committee. Our Washington Field Office is making an accounting investigation of the records that were produced before the grand jury and will examine those the Criminal Division obtains from the McClellan Committee.

The Criminal Division has arranged to have another grand jury impanelled to take testimony in this case at Orlando, Florida, beginning February 15, 1960. The Criminal Division expects this grand jury will be in session at least sixty days.

62-97856-112  
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

THOMAS ALFRED EPPLEY, JR.  
JACK COSGELLAW GRONER  
JOSEPH MAYBIN GORE FRIEDRICHS  
MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL  
THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

As a result of Bureau investigation, on January 11, 1960, captioned subjects, all students at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, admitted stealing a radio antenna from a vehicle belonging to the Internal Revenue Service on the night of September 16-17, 1959. This antenna was valued at approximately \$37.50.

Subjects apparently are members of prominent families, with Purnell the son of a prominent Dallas, Texas, attorney and Friedrichs related to Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee. Groner was a star football player who recently signed with the Dallas team of the new American Football League.

U. S. Attorney John Strickler at Roanoke, Virginia, insisted upon prosecution of all four for Theft of Government Property. Strickler in addition leaked the facts concerning this case to the local press indicating that arrests would be forthcoming.

In view of this matter being a potential source of embarrassment to both the Bureau and the Department, the facts were brought to the attention of the Criminal Division on January 12, 1960. The Criminal Division subsequently advised that they had discussed this matter by telephone with U. S. Attorney Strickler who reluctantly agreed to proceed against subjects by Grand Jury. The Department indicated they were upset with the manner in which Strickler released this information to the newspapers and that Mr. Hayden Crawford of the Department was to separately take up this matter with him.

The Proctor at Washington and Lee University has indicated that University officials are holding any action against subjects in abeyance and would await final action by the Grand Jury. All four subjects remain enrolled at Washington and Lee at this time.

62-97556-162  
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

MACK CHARLES PARKER

The Mack Charles Parker case was presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Biloxi, Mississippi, from January 4, 1960, through January 12, 1960. On January 14, 1960, the Federal Grand Jury advised Federal Judge Sidney C. Mize that they had reported a no true bill in connection with all possible violations in this matter.

62-91556-162  
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;  
JOSEPH ABRAMS  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12/31/59. It relates to the association between John George Ledes, a former legal advisor to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James E. Sargent, and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files here and in New York and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. We are now engaged in interviewing additional persons with possible pertinent knowledge of the association and in the detailed job of tracing Ledes' financial transactions through bank, realty and other records to pin down specifics of loans from Abrams to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. Abrams' loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of the Conflict of Interest Statutes.

It is noted we have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Tony Russo, ex-confidential assistant to former Attorney General Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

The case is being given top priority in handling both in the field and at the Seat of Government.

62-97836 - 162  
ENCLOSURE



January 18, 1960

**STATUS OF MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN  
DEPARTMENTS OF JUSTICE AND LABOR  
RELATING TO NEW LABOR LAW**

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The latest information we have received from the Department relative to the Memorandum of Understanding to be signed by the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General relative to the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as far as it affects the Bureau, is that it is contemplated we will receive investigative jurisdiction with respect to the six categories of criminal violations as follows:

- (1) Embezzlement of union funds.
- (2) Picketing for extortion purposes.
- (3) Deprivation by force of rights of union members.
- (4) Communists and convicted felons prohibited from union positions.
- (5) Payment by employer of fines imposed on labor officers.
- (6) The amendment to Labor-Management Relations Act Statute of 1947 (previously under our jurisdiction) relating primarily to payments by employers to union officials.

62-97756 - 162  
ENCLOSURE

1/18/60

FRANK GRIGGS, et al.  
MELVIN W. SMITH - VICTIM  
CIVIL RIGHTS

This is the case concerning which Acting Assistant Attorney General Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., Civil Rights Division, made a press release on 1/14/60 stating that the FBI has been requested to investigate this matter.

By memorandum 1/14/60, Mr. Ryan requested a preliminary investigation based upon a news article in the "Washington Post and Times Herald," 1/12/60, and an editorial in the same paper, 1/13/60, regarding an incident in Montgomery County Peoples Court wherein one Gordon L. Contee became violent when convicted of rape. He was subdued by officers but Melvin Smith, Contee's 19-year-old half brother, rushed forward from the audience and struck Frank Griggs, an officer who was subduing Contee. It was alleged that Smith was beaten by the officers while being taken to jail after his assault on Griggs.

Colonel James S. McAuliffe, superintendent, Montgomery County Police, Melvin L. Reese, Montgomery County Manager, and Luke Bennett, sheriff, have all been notified that the Bureau has undertaken investigation of this matter.

Pertinent court records were not available over the week end but will be reviewed 1/18/60. The Montgomery County Police Department reports have not yet been made available, but State's Attorney Leonard T. Kardy is meeting with County Manager Reese and County Police Superintendent McAuliffe 1/18/60 to discuss making these records available.

Subjects' attorneys have advised them to make no statement except in attorneys' presence. Subjects Griggs, Bechtel and Devries have advised they are represented by Barnard T. Welsh and will confer with him to determine whether they should furnish statements.

The victim has been interviewed and admits striking subject Griggs in the eye while in court and then running from the courtroom. He was caught in the hall and while being taken up a narrow stairway by Devries and an unknown officer, they met subjects Griggs, Offutt and Bechtel. Griggs, who had a night stick, allegedly said, "That's the one who hit me in the nose." As the victim passed Griggs, he was hit on the head with a hard object but did not see who hit him. As he turned around, Griggs hit him on the head with the night stick. Offutt then hit him with his fist above the left eye and Bechtel kicked him on the leg. Devries hit him on the back with his fist. The victim was not handcuffed at the time but denies that he offered any resistance.

62-97036 - 162

Dr. William Frank treated the victim on 12/17/59 and found two superficial lacerations at the back of the head which were closed by two stitches each. No other injuries were noted and Smith complained of no other injuries. Officer Devries told Dr. Frank that the lacerations were caused by a night stick.

January 15, 1960

DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR  
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"  
SABOTAGE

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage in connection with the three captioned vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59 numerous cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees, submitted numerous cut cables for Laboratory examination and used the polygraph in connection with pertinent interviews.

On 1-5-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with tools. As of 1-14-60, 2,144 of over 5,000 employees having access to this vessel had been interviewed.

On 12-28-59, 21 cuts were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce," which is also being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered probably inadvertent. In view of the other two cases involving cut cables, the Boston Office has opened an investigation on this matter also.

The type of damage involved or the lack of any attempt to hide or disguise the damage may be indicative of employees attempting to create more work or of disgruntled Navy personnel. The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous intensive investigation.

GWH:pwf  
(5)

- 1 - Mr. Parsons
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner
- 1 - Mr. Hall

62-7755-162

January 15, 1960

BERNARD J. GOLDFINE

Although we are not involved in the Goldfine matter, this case is currently the subject of a great deal of discussion between the Tax Division and the Treasury Department.

The Goldfine tax fraud investigation, according to our Treasury sources, is scheduled to go before grand jury in Boston next month. Goldfine and his nine New England companies owe the Government approximately eight million dollars. This, of course, includes interest, 6%; delinquency penalties, 25%; and fraud penalty, 50%. You will recall that the approximate figure appeared in the newspapers and the Goldfine defense charged that this was an attempt on the part of the Government to try its case in the newspapers. No action was taken by Treasury to look into this alleged leak of information on the request of the Tax Division of Justice since the total figure of Goldfine's delinquency had been discussed with Goldfine and his tax attorneys. It was felt that they could have planted the story in the press. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has also established a tax case on Goldfine's son, Horace, which approximates \$99,000 delinquency, and a similar case has been made on Mildred Paperman, Goldfine's confidential assistant.

Of course, as previously reported, IRS has established a failure to file criminal violation on Goldfine for the years 1955, 1956, and 1957. However, since this is a misdemeanor, Justice had waited until the tax fraud investigation was developed in order to go ahead with its prosecution. The one weakness in the tax fraud case is proving knowledge and culpability directly to Goldfine. IRS feels that he will argue that his tax affairs were handled by a competent tax firm and he had every right to feel that his tax affairs were being handled within the law.

In addition to the tax fraud investigation, the Inspection Service of IRS looked into the Goldfine matter to determine the extent of any irregularities or misconduct on the part of Revenue employees. The investigation has not developed any criminal violations on the part of IRS employees. The report does reflect gross administrative failures and irregularities in the handling of work in the Boston Region. Much of this was due to the fact that Goldfine assigned all of his tax matters in the New England area to Lawrence P. Harrington, a former IRS employee. Harrington

62-97556-102

knew the policy and procedure of IRS and avoided those procedures which might detect Goldfine's delinquencies. In addition, he used Goldfine's high-level connections in scaring off IRS investigators whenever an inquiry was made concerning Goldfine's tax affairs. You will recall, the IRS investigation has developed gifts and monies paid to Sherman Adams, Senators Payne, Cotton, Bridges, Governor Furculo, and former Governor Dever of Massachusetts, as well as Congressman McCormack, and many other New England local and state political figures.

January 15, 1960

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Following the Supreme Court decision in the Greene case on June 29, 1959, prolonged efforts to prepare a Presidential Directive to establish a program under which private contractors may be granted access to classified data have culminated in a draft Order dated January 7, 1960. Budget is circulating this draft to all interested agencies. The more recent Bureau comments concerning this matter were forwarded by memorandum to AAG Yeagley, December 30, 1959; by memorandum to the Attorney General, with copies to Messrs. Walsh and Yeagley, January 6, 1960; by memorandum, January 11, 1960, to Mr. Yeagley; and by memorandum of January 14, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General Kramer, with copy to Mr. Yeagley. The last two of these communications both concerned the same draft which is now being circulated by Budget.

In brief, we have noted that under the proposed Order agencies may consider all of the pertinent information available regardless of source. Under Section 4 A 1 protection is afforded to regular confidential informants. Under Section 4 A 2 information from persons other than current informants may be considered if they cannot appear due to death, severe illness, or some such other good and sufficient cause. It is apparent that information from casual informants who refuse to testify cannot be used under this section.

Section 5 B, according to Mr. Yeagley, would allow use of data from wire taps, microphones, and other sensitive techniques. Mr. Yeagley has indicated, however, that such data would have to be produced in the form of actual quotations from the conversations rather than the paraphrased form in which we disseminate this information. We believe it will not be possible for us to furnish other than paraphrased information in most instances because of the absolute necessity of protecting our sources.

Even though data from casual informants and sensitive techniques may not be used as indicated above, Section 9 of the Order grants and affirms the department head concerned authority

62-77136

162



to exercise control over the Nation's military and defense secrets and nothing in the rest of the Order is deemed to limit or affect his responsibility and powers in this regard. Use of such authority and power will permit the department head to act in those instances in which derogatory data is available but cannot be utilized under the procedures established in the balance of the Order. We have observed to the Department that it has undoubtedly considered the public reaction should it turn out that it is necessary to use this summary power in a majority of cases.

We have several times reiterated that FBI will respect the confidence placed in it by both regular informants or other persons and will not disclose their identity without their specific permission. We have summarized by stating that from our standpoint, the Order as drafted, will permit us to furnish all available data to appropriate agencies as in the past and provides appropriate protection for our confidential informants. Data from any casual informants and from highly sensitive techniques will largely be usable only under Section 9. We have stated that the Bureau does not object to the proposed Order from an operational standpoint.

On January 14, John Doherty of the Department informed us of a very minor addition, proposed by Philip Areeda of the White House, which was discussed in memorandum of January 15. This addition would not affect the comments we have previously made concerning this Order.

January 15, 1960

**PROTECTING IDENTITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS  
CONFRONTATION ISSUE**

The Supreme Court is scheduled to hear arguments on two cases involving hearings and the right of confrontation on January 18, 1960. The cases involve Hannah vs. Larche and Hannah vs. Slawson. Solicitor General Rankin will argue the cases for the Government.

The cases involve the President's Civil Rights Commission which was established by the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1957 to investigate charges of citizens being discriminatorily deprived of the right to vote. The question raised for the Supreme Court is whether the Civil Rights Act of 1957 authorizes the Civil Rights Commission to conduct hearings wherein state registrars and private citizens accused of depriving others of the right to vote are denied notice of charges against them and confrontation.

Although the hearings held by the Civil Rights Commission are investigative rather than judicial or punitive such as the normal Government hearing, the argument and the Supreme Court decision in these cases could shed some light on the issue of confrontation as well as the investigative agency's right to protect the identity of confidential informants. This is particularly true in view of the current negotiations to produce an Executive Order in relation to the Industrial Security Program.

These are the two cases which the "Washington Post" commented upon editorially on December 14, 1959, supporting the Civil Rights Commission's hearing procedures in that it was necessary that the Commission protect their confidential informants from reprisals by segregationists. The "Washington Evening Star" on January 11, 1960, in reporting the Attorney General's first trip to argue a case before the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Civil Rights Act commented that the above cases would prove more difficult for the Government to argue and obtain a favorable decision.

62-97506 - 162  
ENCLOSURE

January 18, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department for about a year has been negotiating to obtain for us seizure powers under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, which would enable us to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. This was to be accomplished through the issuance of an Executive Order conferring on the Attorney General powers to seize under this statute which in turn would be delegated to the FBI by the Attorney General.

On November 19, 1959, the Attorney General advised that the Treasury Department had agreed to the proposed Executive Order. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget for approval by letter dated December 16, 1959.

On January 15, 1960, pursuant to our inquiry concerning the current status of this matter, Assistant Attorney General Walter Yeagley advised that the proposed Executive Order is presently in the Bureau of the Budget which has sent it to certain agencies for comment. Yeagley advised that the Bureau of the Budget had heard from the Treasury Department but had not received replies from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, Department of Defense and the State Department. He advised that he could not understand why the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization or the Department of Defense would have any comment on this and stated he was going to check with Mr. Levy at the Bureau of the Budget who is handling this matter in an effort to have it expedited.

62-77156 142

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: February 8, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Tolson	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Belmont	✓
Callahan	✓
DeLoach	✓
Malone	✓
McGuire	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Trotter	✓
W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Ingram	✓
Gandy	✓

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Staff Conference on February 9, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:hcw

(2) *hcw*

REC-42

63-97856-168

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14 ENCLOSURE

64 FEB 19 1960  
7131

CRIM. DEC.

February 5, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS  
BOMBING OF KEHILATH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
JANUARY 28, 1960

On January 28, 1960, approximately 10:30 p.m., an explosion occurred in the front courtyard of the Kehilath Israel Synagogue, 800 East Meyer Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri. Property damage consisting of 51 plate-glass windows shattered, broken stained glass window and dented door amounting to approximately \$5,000. Only occupants of synagogue were the janitor and his wife, neither of whom was injured. FBI Laboratory examination indicated characteristics of a dynamite explosion. Laboratory examiner flown to Kansas City to assist in examination of evidence.

Witnesses observed two automobiles leaving area at high rate of speed immediately after explosion. Identification made of occupants of automobile. Interviews being conducted. Other witnesses saw four youths running from vicinity of synagogue immediately after explosion. High school student has made statement that he and another student were responsible for the bombing; however, later denied that they were involved. Students are being interviewed. Approximately one month ago, several thousand blasting caps were stolen from company in Kansas City. Half of stolen caps recovered by Kansas City police in possession of teenagers who are being considered as suspects in bombing.

Investigation determined a number of high school students in Kansas City area recently formed Nazi-type group. Members of group identified and interviewed. Two juvenile members are prime suspects.

FBI immediately offered the services of the Laboratory and the Identification Division to local authorities and is continuing to actively render every possible assistance to them.

A special squad of Special Agents has been formed and this case is being afforded intensive investigation by the Kansas City Division.

62-9746-168  
ENCLOSURE

February 5, 1960

LOCAL 688  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS,  
CHAUFFEURS, AND WAREHOUSEMEN OF AMERICA,  
AFL - CIO

ELECTION LAWS

This matter involves the reported contributions by Local 688 to the political campaigns of Federal candidates. Most of the contributions involved were apparently made from the political action committee account of Local 688. Contributions from such accounts would not normally constitute violations of Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code; however, with respect to this case, the Department by memorandum of December 14, 1959, stated that it had been advised by the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis that the political action committee fund of Local 688 was actually a general fund of the union's which was raised from dues assessments and was not a fund derived from voluntary contributions. Section 610, Title 18, U. S. Code, prohibits contributions by labor unions to the campaigns of Federal candidates.

On November 2, 1959, the U. S. Attorney in St. Louis, Missouri, began subpoenaing a number of witnesses to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in St. Louis which conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned matter. In conjunction with the Grand Jury's inquiry, the Bureau, at the specific requests of the U. S. Attorney and of the Civil Rights Division, conducted certain investigation for the assistance of the U. S. Attorney in presenting this matter to the Grand Jury. Our investigation included interviews with Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.), Senator Thomas Hennings (D. - Mo.), Congressman James Roosevelt (D. - Calif.) and Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D. - Wisc.).

On January 27, 1960, U. S. Attorney Webster and Assistant U. S. Attorney Bigler, St. Louis, advised that on January 26, 1960, they had sent a proposed indictment, together with a summary of the evidence, to the Department for its approval. They advised that they would like, if possible, to present the indictment to the Grand Jury in St. Louis on February 3, 1960. The U. S. Attorney said that the proposed indictment does not include a charge against James R. Hoffa. He said the evidence connecting Hoffa with the check payable to the Congressman Henry S. Reuss campaign seemed insufficient to support a charge against Hoffa. These officials mentioned that the proposed indictment includes 21 counts, involving 10 political contributions.

62-97856-102

February 8, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES;  
JOSEPH ABRAMS  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case was referred to us by the Attorney General on 12-31-59. It relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. Ledes resigned from Reynolds and Company, New York brokers, on 1-28-60.

We have reviewed voluminous SEC files throughout the country and have interviewed numerous persons in and out of SEC who handled cases involving Abrams' firms. We determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams in several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes relative to financing properties purchased by Ledes. These loans may constitute payment of compensation to Ledes and thus bring their relationship within the scope of Conflict of Interest Statutes.

SEC Commissioner Sargent, who originally denied knowledge as to any connection between Ledes and Abrams, has since improved his memory considerably and now feels he may have been taken advantage of by Ledes. Sargent finally furnished a signed statement as to his recollection of these matters on 2-5-60. Sargent told us that Ledes had been in touch with Tony Russo who had arranged for former Attorney General Brownell to talk to Attorney General Rogers in July, 1958, about Sargent's ambition at the time to become U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. We have been told that both Ledes and Abrams were associated with Russo, ex-confidential assistant to Brownell. Russo has not been alleged to be involved in any irregularities in this matter.

Arrangements are now being made to interview subject Ledes in New York City. Arrangements are also being made to interview subject Abrams who is serving a 30-month sentence on Fraud Against the Government charges, as well as Abrams' uncle, Charles Gordon. These interviews, and subsequent record checks to verify information furnished by the subjects, will complete the investigation.

62-27856-168



February 5, 1960

MRS. SALLY THURMON HUCKS  
MRS. VIOLET DAVIS  
DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS AT WOODNER HOTEL  
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

Hucks, chief telephone operator at the Woodner Hotel, was indicted December 2, 1959, along with her assistant, Davis, for having obstructed justice by destroying records of the Woodner Hotel (telephone toll tickets concerning calls to and from Teamster officials) which had been subpoenaed by the McClellan Committee. The grand jury here in the District, which was hearing this case, has been recessed for several days and it is not expected to resume hearings until later this month. Upon resumption of the hearings, it is expected that additional testimony will be taken from co-defendant Davis, who appeared briefly at her own request before the grand jury during the week beginning February 1, 1960.

The additional hearings are aimed at developing further information showing that subject Hucks committed perjury before the McClellan Committee in denying ownership of a fur stole we located in Falls Church, Virginia. This stole allegedly was received by Hucks from James Hoffa and/or the Teamsters Union.

62-97556-108

February 5, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE ACT  
OF 1959

At the Attorney General's Staff Meeting on February 2, 1960, the Director was advised that an agreement had been reached effective December 30, 1959, between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to the division of jurisdiction under the above-captioned law.

We issued detailed instructions on February 4, 1960, to all field offices, outlining our investigative responsibilities as well as instructions covering the investigations.

All cases to be investigated will first clear through the Criminal Division. As soon as we receive them here at the Seat of Government they are being immediately dispatched to the field. The cases are receiving top priority attention and two-week deadlines for completion of the investigations are being set.

62-97856-168

February 5, 1960

STATUS OF SUN VALLEY, INCORPORATED  
JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY  
NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY ACT

This is the case in which a half-million dollars of Teamsters Union funds were transferred to a Florida bank in 1956, which then made loans in a similar amount to Sun Valley, Incorporated, a Florida real estate development in which Hoffa had an option to purchase 45 per cent of the stock. A special grand jury will be impanelled at Orlando, Florida, on February 15, 1960, to consider this case.

Our Washington Field Office has completed examination of financial records of the Teamsters Union that were produced before the grand jury in Washington, D. C. and the results of such examination have been furnished to the Criminal Division. Pursuant to arrangements made by the Criminal Division, additional such records that had been in the possession of the McClellan Committee, were made available on February 4, 1960. These records are now being examined by our Washington Field Office and the deadline for completion of such examination is February 9, 1960. Other investigation requested by the Criminal Division in this case is being handled on a top priority basis.

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February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES FLIGHT 967  
GULF OF MEXICO, NOVEMBER 16, 1959  
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE

On November 16, 1959, a plane with 42 persons aboard, owned by Delta Air Lines but staffed with a National Airlines crew, plunged into the Gulf of Mexico while on a flight from Tampa, Florida, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Only ten of the victims were identified and the other bodies have not been recovered.

On January 17, 1960, we initiated a full-scale investigation in this matter. It had been alleged that Dr. Robert V. Spears, an ex-convict with a long criminal record who had been reported as a passenger on the plane, had induced his friend and former partner in crime, William Allen Taylor of Tampa, Florida, to board the plane in his place. Spears had over \$100,000 worth of insurance with his wife as beneficiary and Taylor purchased \$37,500 worth of flight insurance just prior to the trip with his son as beneficiary.

From the first, our investigation was directed at finding Spears or Taylor since this appeared to be a key point in our investigation. Spears was located by Bureau Agents in Phoenix, Arizona, on January 20, 1960, and charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV). Spears admitted Taylor took his place on the ill-fated plane and that following the crash he, Spears, tried to conceal his identity. He took Taylor's car, with his alleged permission, but admitted he had no authority to take it to Arizona and that he and his friend, Dr. William Turska, removed the identification number from it and tried to get a fraudulent title for the car. Spears, with Turska, contacted Mrs. Spears in Dallas, Texas, about January 7, 1960, and Mrs. Spears admitted that her husband persuaded her not to reveal the fact that he was alive so that the insurance policies could be paid to her as beneficiary.

On January 20, 1960, when Spears was arrested in Phoenix, Arizona, he was charged with the Interstate Transportation of a Stolen Motor Vehicle for taking Taylor's car from Florida to Arizona. He was taken to the U.S. Commissioner in Phoenix on that date and held on \$35,000 bond. On February 1, 1960, Spears was brought before the U.S. District Judge in Phoenix and

62-97856-168

ENCLOSURE

charged by information with the interstate transportation of Taylor's automobile. Spears waived indictment and entered a plea of guilty. His bond was continued at \$35,000, and February 15, 1960, was set as the date for sentencing.

Physical evidence from the crash is extremely sparse. Since the examination of the limited physical material found did not indicate an explosion or the reason for the crash, it was hoped that the plane could be located in the Gulf. If the plane could be found and examined, it might reveal some definite physical evidence of the cause of the crash, particularly if a bomb was involved. On January 28, 1960, salvage operations were begun by the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico after sonar contact had located an object which was thought to be the plane. On February 5, 1960, however, the Navy discontinued salvage operations without locating the downed aircraft.

Following an interview with an abortionist in Dallas, Texas, who formerly associated with Dr. Spears, the Miami Office advanced the theory that Spears might have been in Tampa on November 13 to 15, 1959, for the purpose of preparing an abortion formula through a process which involves the cooking of dynamite to obtain nitroglycerin, and that Spears might have prevailed on Taylor to transport the formula to Dallas by plane in Spears' place. The explosion, if there was one, might have resulted from an accidental explosion of the abortion formula. The Laboratory has considered this theory and has advised that it knows of no instance of the use of nitroglycerin in preparations utilized to produce abortions. In addition, during a reinterview with the Dallas abortionist, he advised that all of the ingredients used by Spears in his abortion formula were stable and not volatile or explosive.

All persons contacted in this investigation have denied any knowledge of the wilful destruction of the plane. Nevertheless our investigation is being pressed to determine full facts and to uncover any violations of Federal laws which might have occurred. The United States Attorney at Phoenix has been kept fully advised and has under consideration the question of whether a prosecutable Federal case for mail fraud exists against Dr. Spears, his wife and/or Dr. Turska.

As of February 8, 1960, twenty-five investigative reports in this case have been made available to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

February 8, 1960

CRASH OF NATIONAL AIRLINES DC-6B  
BOLIVIA, NORTH CAROLINA  
JANUARY 6, 1960  
DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR MOTOR VEHICLES

On January 6, 1960, a National Airlines DC-6B plane crashed at Bolivia, North Carolina, killing all 34 occupants. The body of one passenger, Julian Andrew Frank, was found about 20 miles from the crash scene. Frank, a New York attorney, carried insurance of \$997,500 and was reportedly engaged in fraudulent activities.

Investigation at the scene of the crash, including examination of available parts of the plane reassembled in a "mock up," has been conducted by Civil Aeronautics Board investigators. They have been unable to reach a definite conclusion as to the cause of the crash.

Frank's body, which was found near Kure Beach, North Carolina, bore only remnants of clothing. The body was mangled and the lower portion of the left arm and of both legs were missing. His luggage, which reportedly consisted of a zipper-type blue flight bag and a brown leather attache case, has not been located.

FBI Laboratory examination of Frank's right hand and part of his right arm, foreign material removed from his hand and arm and portions of clothing found on his body revealed no explosive residue. Pathologists who examined Frank's body have advised that his body had the appearance of having been subjected to a severe force of unusual nature and they believe his injuries resembled blast damage but they cannot definitely identify them as such. According to the pathologists, similar wounds have been observed on victims of land mine explosions.

FBI Laboratory examination of a life jacket found at Kure Beach on January 28, 1960, disclosed some nitrate present in a dirty smeared deposit in an area of the jacket in which were imbedded metal fragments from a zipper and pieces of blue material. Numerous small blue fragments from the life jacket and from unidentified clothing found at the crash scene were determined to be similar and appear to correspond to the material which composes blue flight bags sold by various airlines. These findings are consistent with what would be expected as a result of a detonation of a high-order type of explosive. These findings are not conclusive and additional material from the scene of the crash will be examined as received by the FBI Laboratory in an effort to reach a definite conclusion.

Extensive investigation of the activities of Frank has failed to develop any direct evidence to date that he was responsible for the crash. The investigation of his activities and of the activities of his associates is continuing. Thirty-two investigative reports have been disseminated to the Department and to the Civil Aeronautics Board.

62-97856-160  
ENCLOSURE

February 5, 1960

**DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR  
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"  
SABOTAGE**

The Boston Office is investigating three cases involving possible sabotage to three vessels of the United States Navy.

Between 9-28-59 and 10-19-59, 279 cuts were found in the electrical cables of the nuclear submarine "Nautilus," which was being overhauled at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. It has been determined that 42 of these cuts could have been made accidentally. On 11-12-59 foreign material was found in a pump on the "Nautilus." The Boston Office has interviewed the entire crew of the "Nautilus" and over 1,500 shipyard employees. As many of the damaged cables as could be made available by the Navy have been submitted for Laboratory examination and additional specimens are being submitted when they can be made available by the Navy. The polygraph has been used in connection with the interviews of suspect individuals and additional interviews using the polygraph are being arranged.

On 1-15-60 nine small cuts were discovered in the degaussing cables (protection against magnetic mines) of the nuclear cruiser "Long Beach," which is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. These cuts contain no identifying marks for Laboratory comparison with suspect tools. An average of 2,700 employees worked on this vessel daily and a total of approximately 5,000 employees had access to it. Over 3,100 individual employees have been interviewed and interviews are continuing.

On 12-28-59, 21 cut wires were found in the fire control wiring of the guided missile frigate "Luce", which is also under construction at Quincy, Massachusetts. This damage was not reported to us or to the Office of Naval Intelligence until 1-11-60 as the damage was originally considered inadvertent. Over 14,000 employees had access to the vessel. The employees assigned to the area of the damage have been identified and are being interviewed. Other employees known to have worked in the area are also being interviewed. The damaged wires have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

In connection with the damage on the "Long Beach" and "Luce" supervisory employees have expressed the opinion that this damage is of the nuisance and malicious mischief type rather than sabotage as the damage was not hidden and was readily apparent. The Boston Office has been instructed that despite these statements this damage has been

62-97856-168



DAMAGE TO NUCLEAR SUBMARINE "NAUTILUS," NUCLEAR  
CRUISER "LONG BEACH" AND GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATE "LUCE"  
SABOTAGE

reported to us by the Navy as sabotage and an intensive, exhaustive investigation must be conducted to identify the subjects.

Investigation concerning the "Long Beach" and "Luce" has been delayed by a strike at the shipyard where these vessels are under construction which began 1-23-60. Management representatives have been unable to enter the shipyard due to the picket line and thus personnel is not available to furnish the names and addresses of employees particularly those who worked aboard the "Long Beach" and are still employed. The Boston Office has been able to secure the names and addresses of terminated employees assigned to work on the "Long Beach" and is interviewing them.

The Boston Office has been instructed to afford these cases vigorous, intensive investigation. Reports are being disseminated to the Department and the Office of Naval Intelligence in all three cases and to the Atomic Energy Commission in the cases involving the two nuclear vessels.

February 8, 1960

### INDUSTRIAL SECURITY PROGRAM

On February 2, 1960, the House passed H.R. 8121, introduced by Mr. Walter, which would authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish a program for screening employees of private contractors for access to classified information. The bill states that procedures prescribed by Defense shall be designed to protect from disclosure all information which, in the opinion of the Secretary of Defense, would affect the national security, safety, or public interest or would tend to compromise investigative sources or investigative methods. The bill has been referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and, if passed, would permit Defense to reinstitute the same program which was in effect at the time of the Supreme Court decision in the Greene Case. Defense could, however, institute a new program offering a maximum of confrontation while protecting sources or techniques in accordance with the terms of the bill.

On February 5, 1960, Assistant Attorney General Yeagley forwarded a new draft of the proposed Executive Order in this matter and stated it was the result of meetings with the Attorney General and the White House and that he hoped that it would be the final draft. This draft introduced four major changes.

The first of these would permit use of information from a so-called "casual" informant without confrontation if the informant could not appear due to death, severe illness, or some other cause determined by the head of the department to be good and sufficient. The underlined words have been added and would considerably broaden the circumstances under which information from such a source might be used.

A second change, however, would require that when an exception to confrontation was granted in the case of death or severe illness, as indicated above, the identity of the source be disclosed to the applicant. This requirement would apply only in the case of death or severe illness and would not apply to the new exception discussed in the previous paragraph. We have repeatedly told the Department that we must respect the

62-97856-168

confidence placed in us by persons who furnish us information and that we will not disclose their identities without their permission. In the case of death or severe illness, we will be unable to secure that permission and we do not understand why this requirement has been added.

A third change makes it possible for either the Attorney General or the Director to certify that an individual is a current confidential informant and that his disclosure would be detrimental to the national security. The previous draft required that this certification be made by the Attorney General and we consider this preferable. If the head of the investigative agency is permitted to furnish derogatory data and, at the same time, to decide whether the applicant is to have an opportunity to confront the source of that data, this procedure may be criticized both by the public and the courts. This matter was discussed with the Department by Mr. Belmont at a meeting in the Deputy Attorney General's Office on August 31, 1959, when it was agreed that both from a logical standpoint and the standpoint of the Supreme Court, certification concerning the need to protect an informant's identity should be made by the Attorney General in the case of the FBI or the appropriate department head in the case of other investigative agencies.

The fourth change clarifies the authority of the department head to deny or revoke access to classified data without regard to the balance of the Order. Although the previous draft granted this authority, the new language is an improvement as it removes all possible doubt as to its meaning.

Our observations concerning the four changes, as summarized above, were forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Yeagley by memorandum dated February 8, 1960.

February 8, 1960

SEIZURE POWERS IN NEUTRALITY CASES

The Department has been attempting to have issued an Executive Order which would give us power under Title 22, Section 401, United States Code, to seize arms, munitions of war and other articles about to be exported in violation of law and follow through to final conclusion in the investigation of neutrality cases. The Department advised on December 23, 1959, that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Attorney General to the President through the director of the Bureau of the Budget by letter dated December 16, 1959.

Pursuant to our inquiries, the Department determined that the proposed Executive Order had been sent by the Bureau of the Budget to the Defense, Commerce and State Departments and to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization. It had been previously cleared with Treasury by the Department. This matter has been closely followed with the Department and on February 3, 1960, we ascertained that the Budget Bureau has received replies from all these agencies offering no objection to the issuance of the Order. Commerce, however, in its letter to the Budget Bureau on February 1, 1960, a copy of which was furnished us by the Department on February 3, 1960, asked for assurances from the Department and the FBI that we understood Commerce has jurisdiction under the Export Control Act of 1949 and would keep the Commerce Department advised of any information developed of interest to that agency.

A letter was sent to the Department on February 5, 1960, suggesting that the Department send Commerce a letter similar to the one it previously furnished Treasury assuring that these seizure powers would be used only in neutrality cases and that, of course, the FBI would furnish Commerce any pertinent information developed. It is assumed that upon the receipt of that letter by Commerce the matter will then be cleared for the President's signature.

62-9756-165

January 8, 1960

REQUEST TO REVIEW SOCIAL SECURITY RECORDS IN  
ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY SOVIET "ILLEGAL" ESPIONAGE AGENTS

From our experience gained in cases involving Soviet "illegal" agents, we know that the Soviet intelligence services instruct their "illegals" to apply for Social Security cards as a step in establishing a so-called "legal" identity. Examination of Social Security applications filed by several Soviet "illegal" agents known to us revealed certain foreign characteristics, such as style of handwriting and punctuation, and other items which would be susceptible of identification.

In view of the above, we explored with Social Security officials a program involving the screening of Social Security applications at its Federal repository in Baltimore. After some negotiation, Commissioner Mitchell advised he could not comply with our request. He felt Social Security must protect its records and our proposed program opened up Social Security records on too broad a basis.

By letter 1-18-60 we advised the Attorney General of our problem and the potential of our proposed program to detect "illegals." We informed the Attorney General we felt we should take this matter up with Secretary Flemming of Health Education and Welfare (Mitchell's boss).

On 1-19-60 the Attorney General called the Director and stated he could see no reason for the Bureau not to take this matter up with Flemming. He felt there should not be any reluctance to have us look over Social Security files in matters involving possible espionage. He stated that common sense should be the guide, and if everything did not work out, he wanted the Director to let him know so he could see what he could do.

On 1-28-60, Assistant Director Belmont, accompanied by Inspector D. E. Moore, delivered to Secretary Flemming the Director's letter which stated the reasons for our desire to screen Social Security records. Mr. Belmont briefly explained to Flemming the serious problem facing this country in uncovering Soviet agents clandestinely introduced into the United States. Flemming was advised of our previous discussions with Mitchell and told that we respected Mitchell's desire to restrict to the greatest possible extent any access to Social Security files. However, we felt the seriousness of the problem compelled us to carry the matter further. Flemming was told that Director Hoover had discussed this matter with the Attorney General who was vigorously of the belief that this matter should be pursued further.

Flemming said he was highly appreciative that we brought this matter to his attention; that due to pressing budget matters, it might take several days to consult with his officials on it, but that he would look into it carefully and let us know his decision.

*Excused since it involves peculiarly sensitive  
foreign intelligence operations.*

*62-27856-163*

February 8, 1960

HENRY WINSTON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST  
SMITH ACT OF 1940

Henry Winston was one of the eleven functionaries of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October 14, 1949, on a charge of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government in violation of the Smith Act of 1940. Sentenced to five years in prison and fined \$10,000, Winston failed to surrender on July 2, 1951 to begin serving his sentence. He surrendered on March 5, 1956, and received an additional three-year contempt sentence, both sentences to be served in the U. S. Penitentiary at Terre Haute, Indiana.

Since that time, the Communist Party, USA, has been conducting a continuous campaign to effect Winston's release either through parole, executive clemency or amnesty. Recently, this campaign was accelerated because Winston was alleged to be suffering from a brain tumor. On January 22, 1960, Winston was transferred to the U. S. Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, where the presence of the brain tumor was confirmed. On January 30, 1960, he was removed under guard to the Montefiore Hospital, New York City, where he underwent surgery on February 2, 1960. The tumor was removed but as yet there has been no statement as to malignancy. The last hospital bulletin indicates his condition is satisfactory and his eyesight is improving.

On January 26, 1960, a parole hearing for Winston was held before the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, D. C., and several known Communists and Communist sympathizers appeared at this hearing in Winston's behalf. Since the attorney representing Winston claimed that his briefcase containing petitions and signatures had been stolen, the Parole Board agreed to postpone the hearing for one week to enable him to duplicate the petitions.

Among the individuals appearing at the Parole hearing was Reverend Elder G. Hawkins of New York City, a strong supporter of Communist front organizations. Bureau files show that since 1940, Rev. Hawkins has been affiliated with, or has lent support to, ten organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450, as well as three other Communist front organizations. Following Rev. Hawkins' return to New York, information was received that he plans to contact Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, the President's minister, to urge Rev. Elson to talk with the President regarding the possibility of a full parole for Winston. It was indicated that although Rev. Elson may not want to yield, Rev. Hawkins will "put the pressure on." (Liaison has been instructed to advise Rev. Elson of this possible contact by Rev. Hawkins and to confidentially advise him of Hawkins' subversive background.)

62-97166-168

On January 30, 1960, information was received from a confidential source of the New York Office that John Abt, attorney for the Communist Party and for Winston, stated that Director of Prisons James V. Bennett had agreed to the performing of the surgery on Winston at the Montefiore Hospital since he, Bennett, did not want to run the risk of having Winston die in a Federal penitentiary. According to Abt, Bennett is also alleged to have advised Roger Baldwin, an official of the American Civil Liberties Union, that Abt should make immediate application for a hardship parole for Winston which he, Bennett, would support. ~~INFORMANT ENDS TO IDENTIFY AN INFORMANT OF FBI~~

Through a confidential source of the Washington Field Office which covers the activities of Marcus Goldman, it was learned that on January 28, 1960, Goldman contacted Bennett to determine what could be done for Winston. Bennett offered Goldman no encouragement, pointing out that it was not within his capacity to have Winston paroled, as this matter is within the province of the Board of Parole. Marcus Goldman has a long history of communist associations and is considered by the Communist Party as a "financial angel." Goldman has indicated that at an unspecified period in the past he had been on friendly terms with Bennett and that they used to visit each other. Goldman further stated that the last time he wrote to Bennett he did not receive a reply and that Bennett now has him, Goldman, sized up and does not want to be a friend of his.



February 5, 1960

STUART SUTOR, ET AL.,  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF  
STOLEN PROPERTY; THEFT OF  
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY; FEDERAL  
FIREARMS ACT; NEUTRALITY MATTERS;  
CONSPIRACY

On October 14, 1958, 317 weapons were stolen from the National Guard Armory at Canton, Ohio. Approximately one-half of these weapons were seized by Federal Officers at Morgantown, West Virginia, as they were being flown to Florida for eventual sale to forces of Fidel Castro in Cuba. Investigation by Bureau Agents revealed that this theft was plotted and engineered by henchmen of Sam Mannarino, well-known racketeer in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. Two of his principal lieutenants Joe Merola, former jewel thief and Norman Rothman a front man for American gambling interests in Cuba, were indicted along with the pilot of the plane, Stuart Sutor, and three other hoodlums from the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania area. They were charged with violations of Theft of Government Property, Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property, and Conspiracy.

On January 12, 1960, trial convened in U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, before Visiting U. S. District Judge Rodger T. Foley of Judicial District, Las Vegas, Nevada. After a trial which involved the appearance of over 85 Government witnesses, all subjects were found guilty by the jury and on February 4, 1960, were sentenced by the court. Subjects Sutor, Merola, Rothman, Hanna, and Carlucci received 5-year prison terms. Joseph Giordano, one of the lesser figures received a 3-year term. In addition lengthy suspended sentences were imposed by the court on Sutor, Hanna, Carlucci, and Giordano.

The court immediately ordered all subjects remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, refusing bail and all motions by the defense for new trial. It is expected that the defense will immediately appeal this case.

62-97856-16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 27, 1960

FROM : D. J. PARSONS

SUBJECT: ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF CONFERENCE

Attached are brief memoranda of matters which may be brought up at the Attorney General's Staff Conference May 31, 1960.

Enclosures

IDM:mvr  
(2)

☒ Tolson  
☒ Mohr  
☒ Parsons  
☒ Belmont  
☒ Callahan  
☒ DeLoach  
☒ Malone  
☒ McGuire  
☒ Rosen  
☒ Tamm  
☐ Trotter  
☐ W.C. Sullivan  
☐ Tele. Room  
☐ Ingram  
☐ Gandy

*not marked page*

REC-72

62-97856-174

24 JUN 2 1960

52 JUN 6 1960

May 27, 1960

1 - Parsons  
2 - Belmont  
1 - Donahoe  
1 - Cotter

RE: HOWARD LEWIS RUNDQUIST  
WILLIAM J. SHERGALIS, ET AL.  
REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA

The case involves U. S. plane piloted by two Americans, Rundquist and Shergalis, which was shot down March 21, 1960, while trying to smuggle four Cubans out of that country with resulting arrest of Rundquist and Shergalis. FBI source in Miami advised March 22, 1960, that incident was staged by Castro agents to provide Castro with basis for renewed attacks against U. S. for allowing illegal flights to Cuba. On March 23, 1960, this hoax was exposed when Shergalis gave statement to U. S. Embassy admitting role as Castro agent and implicating various Cubans in U. S. and Cuba. We conducted intensive investigation in this matter and developed substantial evidence showing that Rundquist-Shergalis flight was, in fact, instigated by Castro agents. Miami reports of April 1, April 6, April 15, and May 6, 1960, covering our investigation, have been furnished to Department and other interested agencies.

On May 3, 1960, Federal Grand Jury at Miami, which was convened on April 6, 1960, returned indictments against Shergalis and Hector Garcia Soto (Cuban Air Force employee at Miami who served as intermediary between Shergalis and Cuban intelligence officials) charging them with violations of Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. Indictments were also returned against Shergalis and Rundquist charging violations of Federal Aviation Act, administered by Federal Aviation Agency, for failure to file proper flight plan. Shergalis is still in custody of Cuban officials in that country, Cuban Government having rejected U. S. request that Shergalis and Rundquist be extradited to face charges in this country. At time indictments were returned, Garcia was in Cuba and, therefore, indictments were sealed and bench warrants were issued for arrest of Shergalis and Garcia.

Garcia returned to Miami on afternoon of May 4, 1960, and was arrested by our Miami Office at Miami International Airport. Press release was issued SAC, Miami, concerning arrest and subsequently on same date Department issued press release concerning indictments of Shergalis, Garcia and Rundquist. Arraignment of Garcia was originally scheduled for May 6, 1960, but was postponed until May 20, at request of defense attorney. Bond for Garcia was set at \$10,000 and on afternoon of May 6, 1960, bond was posted with money, we confidentially learned, which had been put up by Cuban Consul General in Miami.

INFO tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

Prior to indictments, Departmental Attorney William Kenney confidentially advised Miami Office on May 2, 1960, that he had recommended that, in addition to indictments against Shergalis and Garcia, indictments also be sought against four other individuals involved in this matter; namely, Carlos Hernandez Lopez (Cuban national serving as assistant to Garcia as Cuban Air Force purchasing agent in Miami), Armando Jose Asencio (American citizen of Cuban extraction who admittedly met with Shergalis on Garcia's behalf on several occasions prior to March 21 flight), Roberto Millares (Cuban national who was present at several meetings between Shergalis and Cuban representatives), and Roberto Fernandez Rodriguez (Cuban Army intelligence representative who accompanied Shergalis to Cuba in February, 1960, and introduced him to Cuban intelligence officials).

No information has been received by Bureau indicating that State Department exerted any influence on Justice Department to limit prosecutive action to Shergalis and Garcia. It appears Department concluded that evidence was insufficient to support prosecution of Hernandez Lopez, Millares and Fernandez Rodriguez. It appears there would be some substantial evidence concerning Asencio's involvement, including his own admissions; however, Department may have decided not to seek indictment against Asencio on basis he will be utilized as Government witness at any future trial held in this case. Asencio has been cooperative and on one occasion agreed to technical coverage of a meeting he had with Garcia and Hernandez Lopez in his car.

On April 28, 1960, Carlos Hernandez Lopez was found in criminal contempt in U. S. District Court in Miami for failure to appear before Grand Jury on April 13, 1960, in response to subpoena in connection with Grand Jury hearings in this matter. On the same day he was fined \$100. On May 3, 1960, Hernandez Lopez again failed to appear at a Grand Jury session and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Hernandez Lopez is reported to be in Cuba at this time. We have not interjected ourselves in efforts to locate him on contempt charges.

On May 20, 1960, Garcia was arraigned in U. S. District Court, Miami, and pled not guilty. A request by his attorney that Garcia be allowed to go to Cuba for the weekend and return to Miami on May 23, 1960, was denied.

May 26, 1960

**DESTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OR  
MOTOR VEHICLES - FALSE REPORTS  
SUMMARY OF PROSECUTIONS**

The following is a summary of the prosecutions under the false report section of the Destruction of Aircraft or Motor Vehicles Statute.

Attached hereto is a thumbnail sketch of each of the cases which are pending prosecution at this time.

Since the U. S. Attorneys' conference early in April, 1960, prosecution has been authorized in 16 of these cases. Arrests were made in 15 of these cases and in one case, the subject Vincent Joseph Micel, Boston, Massachusetts, was permitted to surrender following the return of a true bill of indictment. The Micel violation actually occurred on January 26, 1960, and he was arrested by local authorities. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, deferred his prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of local charges. When local prosecution was subsequently discontinued, the case was presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 19, 1960.

There are also four cases pending in which prosecution was authorized prior to April, 1960.

On May 19, 1960, Donald David Kitch, Portland, Oregon, District Manager for Western Oil Company, who, on May 12, 1960, made a false report while seeing his boss off on a United Air Lines flight in Portland, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty in U. S. District Court. Sentence was not imposed pending the completion of a presentence investigation and subject was released on his own recognizance. This conviction brings the total number of convictions to 17 since the effective date of this statute, July 14, 1956. These convictions, with the exception of the Kitch conviction, in which sentence is not yet imposed, have resulted in 6 years actual sentences, 10 years probationary sentences and \$2,750 in fines.

In summary, it is noted that convictions have been obtained in 17 cases and prosecution is pending in 19 cases.

Enclosure

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED  
AFTER U. S. ATTORNEYS' CONFERENCE

JAMES KNOX VAN ARSDALE III, an advertising executive in Sarasota, Florida, who on April 6, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Eastern Airlines plane just after departing Louisville, Kentucky, that he had a bomb in his possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on bond returnable at Louisville, Kentucky, and the trial date has not been set.

FRED Y. CRONK, who on April 4, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard a Continental Airlines plane just prior to its departure from Denver, Colorado, that other passengers had a bomb in their possession, was arrested on April 7, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and no trial date has been set. Cronk is President, Cronk, Alexander and Associates, Inc., Petroleum Engineering Firm, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

WATERMAN F. BROWN, area representative for Bendix Aviation, Michigan City, Indiana, on April 11, 1960, advised a stewardess aboard an airborne Lake Central Airlines plane en route to South Bend, Indiana, that he had a bomb in his possession. He was arrested April 12, 1960, and released on \$2,000 bond. On April 15, 1960, the U. S. Attorney advised that Waterman's case would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in August, 1960.

JULIUS ROUDOLPH RADWANSKI, a sales engineer with the Wingate Construction Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who on April 13, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Columbus, Ohio, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on bond and on April 29, 1960, his attorney requested and was granted a delay until May 31, 1960, to file a motion to the information.

WILLIAM ANDERSON GRANT, employed as a tube bender, Apex Neon Sign Company, San Francisco, who on April 12, 1960, advised an airlines employee that a bomb was aboard a United Air Lines plane departing from the San Francisco International Airport, was arrested April 13, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond and trial date had been set for May 10, 1960. He appeared in U. S. District Court, San Francisco, California, May 10, 1960, and entered a "not guilty" plea. He waived jury trial and trial has been set for June 9, 1960.

62-97858-174  
ENCLOSURE

ROBERT CAREY CLARK, a resident of Raytown, Missouri, employed as an engineer at Teletype Corporation, who on April 14, 1960, advised an airlines clerk at the Midway Airport, Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 15, 1960. Hearing held May 11, 1960, before U. S. Commissioner, who entered a finding of probable cause and subject released on \$500 bond on own recognizance. On May 17, 1960, the Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised no trial date has been set and he has written to the Department for instructions.

JOHN PATRICK LANGAN, JR., bartender at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, who on January 16, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb in his possession, was arrested April 19, 1960. No trial date has been set. Langan's father, John Patrick Langan, Sr., is a prominent South Orange, New Jersey, businessman who was an unsuccessful candidate for election to Congress in 1958.

JOSEPH ELDON TOOMEY, a dentist at Lompoc, California, who on April 22, 1960, advised an airlines employee at Los Angeles, California, that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested on April 25, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against Toomey in U. S. District Court, Los Angeles, California, on May 24, 1960, and he is to be arraigned on June 6, 1960.

PETER JOSEPH DI RENZO, a used-car dealer at North Attleboro, Massachusetts, who on May 2, 1960, as he was preparing to board a plane at Warwick, Rhode Island, advised an airlines employee that he had a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 2, 1960. He was released on \$500 bond.

BARBARA NICHOLSON, a 16-year-old Milwaukee, Wisconsin, high school junior, who on April 26, 1960, made an anonymous call to an Ozark Airlines employee, Moline, Illinois, in which she alleged a bomb was aboard a plane scheduled to depart that evening, was arrested May 2, 1960, and released on \$3,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

PATRICK WILLIAM MC CUNE, a salesman, Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, Fresno, California, who on April 27, 1960, advised an airlines employee that his wife may have placed a bomb in his luggage, was arrested May 5, 1960. An information is scheduled to be filed against McCune in U. S. District Court, Fresno, California, May 24, 1960. Arraignment date has not been set and may be delayed several weeks because of heavy court calendar.



JOSEPH ROSENBERG, a 41-year-old concert violinist, on May 12, 1960, made a false bomb threat regarding a Pan American jet airliner at Idlewild Airport, New York City. He was arrested May 12, 1960, and arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner, Brooklyn, New York, where he waived preliminary hearing and was released on \$1,000 bond.

IRWIN SAMSON GIELGUD, a member of the Writers Guild of America and script writer for documentary-type films, on May 16, 1960, made a statement "Be careful of that, its explosives" to a stewardess aboard an American Airlines plane, Los Angeles, California, when the stewardess started to move subject's suitcase. Prosecution authorized May 17, 1960, and subject taken into custody by Bureau Agents at Wichita Falls, Texas, same date, arraigned before U. S. Commissioner, and released on \$500 bond returnable to Los Angeles.

VINCENT JOSEPH MICEL, Boston, Massachusetts, sales promotion manager of Kennedy Clothiers, Inc., a large chain with stores in New England, on January 26, 1960, made a false bomb threat aboard an American Airlines plane at Boston. The subject was arrested by Massachusetts State Police, January 26, 1960, but local prosecution was subsequently discontinued. The Assistant U. S. Attorney, Boston, Massachusetts, who had deferred rendering a prosecutive opinion pending the outcome of the local prosecution, presented the case to a Federal Grand Jury at Boston, May 19, 1960, and a true bill was returned, May 23, 1960. This subject was not arrested by Bureau Agents following the return of the indictment since the Assistant U. S. Attorney notified subject's attorney of the indictment and permitted the subject to surrender voluntarily.

ARCHIBALD REGINALD DEWAR, operator of the Commercial Maintenance Service, Las Vegas, Nevada, and who advised he had been a congregational servant in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect, on May 24, 1960, made a false statement to a stewardess on a Trans World Airlines flight, number 514, San Francisco, California, when she was removing a box from a package rack above him to the effect, "Be careful, it is a bomb." Dewar was arrested by Bureau Agents on May 24, 1960, and was to be arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in San Francisco, California.

PENDING PROSECUTION - CASES DEVELOPED  
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1960

JULIUS G. STAFF, employed by J. G. Shoes, New York, New York, who on June 23, 1958, advised the stewardess aboard a Trans World Airlines plane which had just departed from New York City that a bomb was aboard the plane, was indicted by Federal Grand Jury at Newark, New Jersey, April 17, 1959. Staff entered a plea of not guilty and due to a crowded court calendar, no trial date has been set. This matter has been followed closely with the U. S. Attorney and the Department and the potentially adverse effect of the delay on successful prosecution has been pointed out. At our specific request the Department instructed the U. S. Attorney in late March, 1960, to seek an early trial date in the matter. By letter April 27, 1960, the Newark Office has advised that the U. S. Attorney has been attempting contact with Staff's attorney, Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher, in order to arrange a trial date.

RAYMOND JACOB OTTEN, an unemployed paint chemist, who commented to a passenger aboard a United Air Lines plane which had just departed from Chicago, Illinois, that "the mad bomber is aboard," entered a plea of not guilty March 1, 1960, and trial was scheduled for March 21, 1960. Otten who is an epileptic has suffered epileptic seizures since his plea was entered and has been granted two continuances. Assistant U. S. Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, advised May 17, 1960, that subject had filed a motion to dismiss and the Government's answer to this motion is due on May 23, 1960. A hearing on the motion is set for May 27, 1960, and the trial date for this case is now set for May 31, 1960.

LYNDEN KEITH MELLINGER, field engineer at Signode Steel Strapping Company, Chicago, Illinois, who advised an airlines clerk at Chicago, Illinois, that he had a bomb in his luggage, entered a plea of not guilty on April 4, 1960. Trial was scheduled for April 21, 1960, and on that date his attorney filed a motion to dismiss the information. On May 19, 1960, the motion to dismiss the information was denied in U. S. District Court, Chicago, Illinois, and the case continued to June 16, 1960.

PETER WILSON ASKEW, who advised an airlines clerk at New York City that a passenger aboard an Eastern Airlines plane had a bomb with him, was arrested March 19, 1960. Trial date has been set for June 6, 1960. Askew was honorably discharged from the U. S. Army as a first lieutenant on March 17, 1960.

May 26, 1960

VOTER REGISTRATION CASES  
UNDER CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1960

The Civil Rights Division has requested the delivery of demand letters to registration officials and subsequent inspections and copying of voter registration records in eight counties and parishes in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana. The desired records were made available in South Carolina and Georgia.

In Louisiana a suit has been filed in Federal Court against the Attorney General, Mr. Joseph M. F. Ryan, Jr., and the Director of the FBI alleging Titles 3 and 6 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960 are unconstitutional and requests an injunction enjoining the Attorney General and the FBI from proceeding under the Act. United States District Judge Ben C. Dawkins, Shreveport, Louisiana, signed an order on May 25, 1960, directing the Attorney General, Acting Assistant Attorney General Ryan and the Director to show cause at 9:30 a.m., June 20, 1960, why preliminary interlocutory injunction should not be granted. Judge Dawkins also signed a temporary restraining order to be effective until June 20, 1960.

In Alabama, in one instance, an injunction has been issued by Judge James A. Hare of the Fourth Judicial Circuit which covers Wilcox County, Alabama. This requires clarification of the Act before granting permission to inspect and copy voter registration records. The Attorney General, Mr. Ryan, plus the Special Agent in Charge of the Mobile Office and the Assistant Special Agent in Charge, are named in the injunction. No reply has been received to the demand letter in a second investigation although one has been promised on June 6, 1960.

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

UNKNOWN SUBJECT  
RICHARD KENNETH KAUFMAN-VICTIM  
EXTORTION, 5-26-60

Richard Kaufman, a student at Syracuse University, New York and son of Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided during the trial of the Apalachin hoodlums, on 3-1-60, received an anonymous threatening phone call. The unknown caller made reference to victim's father and threatened "Just wait until we get hold of you." Kaufman received another call of a similar nature on 4-4-60 and on 4-5-60 received the first of 4 threatening letters, all postmarked Syracuse, New York. The last of these communications bore an April 12, 1960, date.

AUSA Kenneth Ray of the Northern District of New York, has indicated letters coupled with previous phone calls constituted a violation of the Federal Extortion Statute and his opinion was concurred in by the Department on April 8, 1960.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by our Albany Office in an effort to identify and locate the extortionist. To date, no positive information has been obtained, and no suspects have been developed. Of interest, however, is the fact that the rumors pervails among fellow students, faculty members, and advisors of the victim that he prepared the communications in question. While no direct evidence corroborating these rumors has been uncovered, writing paper and envelopes similar to that used in one of the communications found in the victim's room.

The Department has requested copies of all investigative reports. Judge Kaufman will be confidentially advised of the facts developed by our investigation, after which the reports will be disseminated to the Department.

HAS:mlr  
(8)

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE

May 27, 1960

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS  
ADOLPH COORS, III - VICTIM  
KIDNAPING; EXTORTION

Intensive investigation is being continued in this case with two principal objectives—the location and apprehension of Joseph Corbett, Jr., the prime suspect in this case who is carried as one of our ten most wanted fugitives, and the development of evidence to positively identify Corbett as Coors' abductor.

In our program acquainting the public with our interest in Corbett, material has been prepared and transmitted to the field which will be furnished to all newspapers in the United States. In our specialized circularization of persons and businesses with whom Corbett would most likely have contact, we have sent letters and Wanted Flyers to all individuals engaged in the prescribing and dispensing of eyeglasses, including contact lenses, as Corbett's eyesight requires that he wear glasses at all times.

The special squad in the Denver Division is currently engaged in investigation in the mountain area to the west and northwest of Denver with the objective of obtaining some information as to the site of a planned hide-out where the abductor would have taken Coors and indications as to where Coors' body could have been left.

62-77856-174  
ENCLOSURE

May 26, 1960

STATUS OF JOHN GEORGE LEDES, ET AL.  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT -  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This case relates to the association between Ledes, a former legal adviser to Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Commissioner James C. Sargent and Joseph Abrams, a New York promoter of unsavory reputation. We completed an extensive investigation which determined that Ledes endeavored to assist Abrams with several SEC matters while Ledes was still with that agency. Abrams made loans to Ledes to finance properties which Ledes purchased.

The attorney for subject Abrams advised his client not to talk to us. The attorney for Ledes, James M. Mc Inerney, refused to make Ledes available for interview unless he, Mc Inerney, is present. We informed the Department and suggested that they consider calling Ledes before a Federal Grand Jury or interviewing him themselves in Mc Inerney's presence.

On May 13, 1960, Roger Connor, Executive Assistant to Assistant Attorney General Wilkey, advised that Joseph Abrams had been brought down from Danbury, Connecticut, Federal Correctional Institution to Washington, D. C., for appearance before a Federal Grand Jury here. The Grand Jury presentation by three Department attorneys started that date and is currently continuing. Leads growing out of the Grand Jury hearings are being received and are currently outstanding in Washington Field Office, New York, Atlanta and Miami. These matters are being given immediate and continuous attention.

62-97852-174  
ENCLOSURE

May 26, 1960

LABOR-MANAGEMENT REPORTING AND  
DISCLOSURE ACT OF 1959

Since February 2, 1960, when the Attorney General advised the agreement had been reached between the Departments of Labor and Justice as to this new labor law, 71 cases have been referred to us by the Criminal Division for investigation and 41 have been completed. Of the 3 cases received this week, two had been forwarded to the Criminal Division by the Department of Labor, which makes a total of 31 cases received from the Criminal Division upon referral from the Department of Labor.

These investigations involve (1) embezzlement of union funds, (2) convicted felons holding union office and (3) deprivation of rights of union members by force or violence. They are instituted only upon receipt of specific requests from the Criminal Division. The Department will render decisions as to prosecution. Top priority investigations have been ordered and close deadlines have been set.

In addition, there are 170 cases under investigation concerning the prohibition in the new law against communists holding union office. *what is status of these cases?*

By memorandum dated May 24, 1960, the Criminal Division forwarded us a copy of Labor Department's instructions to its field installations relative to procedures to be followed in handling complaints under the captioned law. These procedures are in agreement with revisions suggested by the Department of Justice and are designed to implement the Memorandum of Understanding which constitutes a general delegation of responsibility to Justice in the six specified areas covered by the Memorandum of Understanding.

*memo.  
requested  
yes*

62-97856-174  
ENCLOSURE



May 27, 1960

ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
ESTES KEFAUVER, CHAIRMAN

Recently Senator Kefauver's Committee requested the Bureau to conduct name checks on 304 individuals reportedly associated with the boxing industry. Several of these names were duplicated on a prior request for a name check by Senator Kefauver's Committee. It appeared that the Committee might be conducting a fishing expedition by submitting such an extensive list. Accordingly, the matter was referred to the Department to answer the Committee's request.

On May 25, 1960, William G. Hundley, Chief, Organized Crime and Racketeering Section, Criminal Division, telephonically advised that following a contact with the Kefauver Committee on that date the original request for name checks on 304 individuals had been reduced to a request for name checks on 30 individuals. Of these 30, Mr. Hundley pointed out that where any individual was the subject of pending prosecution, such as Frankie Carbo, it would be unnecessary for the Bureau to search its files concerning that individual. Mr. Hundley also advised the Committee representatives that it would not be possible in every instance to make name checks on an expeditious basis while the hearings were being conducted inasmuch as the time factor in making the name checks would depend upon the number of references involved. Mr. Hundley is sending a memorandum to the Bureau in the immediate future listing the names which the Committee has now requested be checked.

Upon receipt of Mr. Hundley's memorandum listing the names, the names will be checked and appropriate summaries prepared. •

62-97852-174  
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick ✓  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 12, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH  
ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK  
1 P.M., FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1967

Miss Gandy has advised that in connection with Mr. Hoover's luncheon meeting with the Acting Attorney General tomorrow, it would be helpful if we could set forth for the Director's information any items which might come up for discussion.

The attached data prepared by the various Divisions throughout the Bureau may be helpful to Mr. Hoover in connection with the luncheon meeting.

## Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

REW:par  
(7)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"

REC 27

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CRIME RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

226  
62 FEB 11 1967

Budget

62-97856-179

## FBI BUDGET REQUEST - FISCAL YEAR 1968

The Bureau's request for 1968 totals \$186,574,000. It will provide for a personnel staff totaling 15,780 (6,638 agents and 9,142 clerks). The request makes provision for an increase of 569 full-year employees (106 agents and 463 clerks) when compared to 1967.

Of the additional employees, 165 (100 agents and 65 clerks) are for assignment to the field to assist in the handling of a heavy volume of civil rights work. (This is the second increment of a total increase of 300 agents and attendant clerical staff and equipment previously ordered by the President for civil rights work over a three-year period to be implemented at the rate of 100 agents a year.) The remaining 404 employees (6 agents and 398 clerks) are for assignment at our headquarters, the bulk to be utilized to handle the tremendous increase in name and fingerprint checks being received.

The request of \$186,574,000 for 1968 is an increase of \$4,249,000 when compared to the total requirements for the current fiscal year 1967 which includes \$175,465,000 already appropriated and by a supplemental request totaling \$6,860,000 brought about by costs growing out of new legislation increasing our payroll costs (\$5,250,000) and by new legislation increasing the costs we must pay to transfer employees to meet the needs of the service (\$1,610,000).

Most careful consideration was given to our request for additional personnel in 1968. We are absorbing much work and will endeavor to make further absorptions. When confronted with a one-million increase in fingerprint receipts, a 43% increase in name checks, a heavy amount of civil rights and other work, we have no alternative but to ask for additional manpower if we are to meet our responsibilities in these areas.

The Bureau's growing work is not limited to these particular areas by any means. The work of the FBI Laboratory mounted to a new all-time peak during the fiscal year 1966, numerous criminal classifications reached new highs, and our work in matters vital to the internal security of the country has continued to increase. We are going to do our best to handle the mounting work in these areas with our existing staff. In addition, new items of legislation continue to be passed adding to our work.

Indicative of our heavy volume of work is the fact that as of January 1, 1967, pending investigative matters throughout the field totaled 150,189, with 5% in a delinquent status. At that time, the average individual assignment in the field was nearly 26 matters as compared with 20 at that time in 1961.

OTHER WORK LOAD VOLUMES  
FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Investigative Matters Received</u>	<u>Fingerprint Checks</u>	<u>Name Checks</u>	<u>Laboratory Examinations</u>
1966	718,850	6,964,816	2,426,665	284,304
1965	<u>696,477</u>	<u>5,884,986</u>	<u>1,699,361</u>	<u>276,383</u>
Increases (1966)	22,373	1,079,830	727,304	7,921
	3%	18%	43%	3%

Special Investigative Division

**SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION  
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE AND ORGANIZED CRIME SECTION**

During the past few months the Department has launched into a program of review of past, current, and contemplated prosecutions to determine if such cases have been materially affected by the use of electronic listening devices. This has required the establishment of special microphone indices at Bureau Headquarters and voluminous correspondence with various field divisions to determine if individuals listed in the Department's inquiries were covered by FBI microphones. With regard to listed individuals on whom we have had some form of microphone coverage, we are so advising the Department and pertinent logs, together in some cases with other supporting material, are being obtained from the field for review by Departmental attorneys.

The Department made public the fact that such a review was under way in the filing of a memorandum with the Supreme Court by the Solicitor General in the Joseph Schipani case, November 30, 1966.

Set forth as follows are the brief circumstances regarding individual prosecutive situations in which, to date, the Department has made disclosures to various courts regarding the FBI's use of electronic listening devices of pertinence to those prosecutions.

Joseph Frank Schipani

Schipani is a New York hoodlum and a member of La Cosa Nostra who was convicted and sentenced to three years imprisonment and fined \$12,500 for violation of the income tax laws for the years 1956 through 1960. In response to the Department's request, they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Schipani was covered by an electronic surveillance. This electronic surveillance was not directly on Schipani but was in an office frequented by top La Cosa Nostra racket figures. On November 30, 1966, the Solicitor General requested the Supreme Court to vacate the judgment regarding Schipani of the Court of Appeals and remand the case to the District Court for a new trial. On December 12, 1966, the Supreme Court complied with the request of the Solicitor General. This was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General, as were all of the following unless otherwise specified.



Louis J. Taglianetti

The Department on December 27, 1966, filed a motion to remand in the United States Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in the Louis J. Taglianetti appeal from the judgment of the United States District Court for the District of Rhode Island. Taglianetti, a member of the Raymond Patriarca "family" of La Cosa Nostra, was indicted on February 26, 1963, for income tax evasion for the years 1956, 1957, and 1958. He was found guilty on September 16, 1966. Taglianetti appealed but no brief had yet been filed.

The Department's motion indicated Taglianetti's conversations had been monitored by microphone surveillance at the place of business of a close associate (Raymond Patriarca) where Taglianetti and others met and that this establishment was being utilized for purposes connected with organized crime. On various occasions between March, 1962, when this microphone was installed with trespass under general authority of the Attorney General, until 1965, Taglianetti's conversations related to his income tax indictment. None of the information was used in evidence or was the source of leads to any evidence in the case.

The Department's motion noted that Taglianetti's case was within the ambit of the Supreme Court's decision in the Black case, decided November 7, 1966. The distinguishing feature between the two is the intrusion upon attorney-client conversations in the Black case, for which the Supreme Court vacated the conviction and granted a new trial. The Department's reasons for the motion to remand in Taglianetti was for the limited purpose of enabling the District Court to examine the facts and to determine whether Taglianetti's conviction should stand or a new trial be ordered.

The defense has now filed a motion for new trial claiming that, "The Government, having tasted the forbidden fruit of its illegal bugging and having withheld all knowledge thereof from the defendant, his counsel and the trial judge, cannot now preserve the conviction thus obtained because such forbidden fruit failed to produce a sweet taste." Hearings on these motions have not yet been scheduled.

FRANK DE NIRO, JR.  
MICHAEL DE NIRO  
LOUIS DE NIRO

The De Niro brothers were convicted 8/23/65 of conspiring to defraud the U. S. in evading estate taxes. They have appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance from 2/19/64 to 6/16/64 in the office of the National Cigarette Service, Youngstown, Ohio, a vending machine company, operated by the De Niro's. In response to the Department's request 10/14/66 we disclosed the circumstances of this surveillance to them by letter 10/18/66, and made available for review the surveillance logs. No information from this source was disseminated outside the Bureau.

The Department subsequently disclosed to the Court of Appeals by memorandum the existence of our microphone surveillance. Considerable reluctance was displayed by the Department to including in this memorandum our general authority for installation of electronic surveillances. They did not clearly record the dates concerning the manner in which the Department requested and was advised of our coverage. Our protests were clearly outlined in correspondence to the Department before this memorandum was filed. Ultimately our authority was recorded as a footnote. This microphone was installed under the general authority of the Attorney General.

Frank Peter Balistrieri

Balistrieri, the "boss" of Milwaukee's La Cosa Nostra "family," and as such the leader of organized crime in that area, was brought to trial in United States District Court, Springfield, Illinois, during October, 1966, on the basis of an indictment charging evasion of Federal income taxes. An early issue in this action was our microphone coverage of Balistrieri and certain of his associates. Microphone coverage had been established on Balistrieri's office, in an apartment maintained by his paramour, and in the office of hoodlum attorney Dominic Frinzi, all in Milwaukee, for various periods between 1961 and 1965. These installations were all made in line with general departmental authorization as outlined in the Department's memorandum filed with the Supreme Court in the Black case.

The defense has made a motion to suppress, based on this electronic coverage. After hearing testimony regarding these installations, including testimony of Bureau personnel, and reviewing logs of the coverage in question, the judge instructed that the trial should be commenced, with the defense having the right to renew its motion after the trial, in the event evidence presented warrants such a proceedings.

Trial was undertaken on 10/17/66. On 11/29/66 Defense Attorney Walsh suffered a heart attack and further trial proceedings have been deferred until March 1, 1967. None of the information produced by this microphone was utilized in obtaining the indictment of Balistrieri.

Ronald David Carabbia

Carabbia was convicted 6/21/65 for violation of wagering tax laws and has appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. The Cleveland Office conducted a microphone surveillance at the Modern News Center and Novelties Company, Youngstown, from 1/22/62 until 3/22/62. Carabbia and his brothers operated a gambling game at this location. Activities covered by this surveillance included gambling with numerous participants. The voices of the individuals covered were never identified. It could not be determined if the appellant was or was not present during the operation of this source.

In response to the Department's inquiry, we disclosed to them by letter dated 11/1/66 the circumstances of this surveillance and made available for review all surveillance logs. By letter dated 1/9/67, the Department indicated its intention to disclose this microphone surveillance by memorandum to the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit. In three letters we have advised the Department of the brief operation of this source and that the individuals covered were never identified. The Department's proposed memorandum to the court notes, "There is a substantial question whether any conversations in which appellant participated were even monitored." In spite of this, the Department apparently feels it must disclose this surveillance. The Department failed to include our general authorization for installation of electronic surveillances over our protests. We feel that at the very least the general authorization of the Department should be in all briefs going to courts so there can be no accusation that the Bureau was operating in an uncontrolled and unrestrained manner.

Jack T. Rainwater

Jack T. Rainwater has conducted a large-scale numbers operation in the Miami, Florida area. He and six associates were convicted of state gambling violations in Florida courts based upon evidence furnished by the Internal Revenue Service and testimony of Internal Revenue Service agents.

In response to the Department's request they were provided with logs reporting those instances where Rainwater and one of his associates who also was convicted in state court, were monitored by an electronic surveillance. Neither of these individuals were the direct subject of an electronic surveillance.

On January 11, 1967, the Solicitor General disclosed to the Supreme Court that an electronic device had been utilized by Federal agents in the Rainwater matter.

Our installation in this matter was made under general authority of the Attorney General. Information from this source was disseminated to Internal Revenue Service who in turn disseminated to local authorities.

Charles Joseph Battaglia, Jr.

Battaglia is a Tucson, Arizona, La Cosa Nostra member who was closely affiliated with Joseph Bonanno a former La Cosa Nostra "Commission" member. A microphone for criminal intelligence purposes had been maintained on him under general Departmental authority. He was arrested by Bureau Agents for violation of the Hobbs Act in March, 1965, as a result of making threats in an effort to force a Tucson firm to utilize his vending machines. Following the granting of several continuances the trial judge in Federal District Court ordered Battaglia to appear for trial on the morning of January 11, 1967. The Department advised that they intended to inform the judge that Battaglia had been covered by microphone surveillances, but that the coverage had no bearing on the evidence to be produced in substantiation of the criminal charges against Battaglia. The Department further advised

they were going to recommend that the judge proceed with the trial and at the conclusion thereof, if the judge feels it necessary, a hearing will be held to determine the validity of the Department's claim regarding the microphone evidence.

A hearing on this motion is scheduled for Monday, January 16, 1967, in Tucson, Arizona.

Edward L. Levinson, et. al., Civil Suit

On December 10, 1965, Edward Levinson, at that time one of the owners of the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas, Nevada, filed a \$6,000,000 damage suit (later reduced to \$4,200,000) against four Bureau Agents, charging invasion of privacy and asking injunctive relief against further invasion by use of electronic listening devices. Levinson filed a similar suit against the Central Telephone Company of Las Vegas and certain of its employees.

The case has recently been taken over personally by Assistant Attorney General Barefoot Sanders who is presently reviewing all of the material in connection with preparing a response to plaintiff's motions. No date has been set for trial in matter. The Bureau has been pressing the Department to take depositions in this case from such major hoodlums as Meyer Lansky and Gerardo Catena who have hidden interests in the Fremont Hotel.

Fred B. Black, Jr.

Fred B. Black, Jr., named as being hired by front men in Las Vegas to represent their interests in Washington, D. C., where Black was alleged to have influence, was convicted on May 5, 1965, of evading income taxes for the period of 1956 through 1959. After a number of appeals he petitioned the Supreme Court for issuance of a writ of certiorari which was denied on May 4, 1966.

On May 24, 1966, Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court reporting a listening device had been placed in Black's hotel suite in 1963, but

none of the evidence used in Black's trial was obtained as a result of the listening device. The Supreme Court on June 13, 1966, ordered a response by the Department to questions raised by the Court with regard to the initial memorandum filed by the Department which was answered on July 13, 1966, by supplemental memorandum.

This memorandum indicated the listening device, installed with trespass under general Departmental authorization had monitored conversations of Black and his attorney.

The United States Supreme Court on November 7, 1966, vacated the income tax conviction and granted a new trial, which will not be set until after the Robert Baker trial.

.....

To date, the Bureau has received over 1,000 names of individuals of prosecutive interest for a determination if such subjects have been covered by FBI microphones. A number of problems have resulted.

One problem which has been encountered, and which can be expected to be even more serious in the future, is the lack of identifying data accompanying the names of individuals on whom the Department has made inquiry in these matters. For example, one list recently received included 475 names, in some cases with a minimum of identifying data and in others with no identifying data at all. In order that an accurate determination can be made whether an individual in question has, in fact, been covered by one of our microphones, it will be necessary that the Department provide adequate identifying data when submitting these names for review.

An attendant problem has arisen in certain inquiries in which the Department has made unreasonable requests for such reviews on extremely short notice. One of these involved a request for the results of the review later the same day it was received. Thoroughness and accuracy, of absolute necessity in this type review, make extremely rapid checks such as this in most cases impossible, and at best, a very dangerous procedure.

With regard to those situations in which the Department has made disclosures to the various courts, continuing reluctance has been evidenced on their part to inform the court of the fact that the installation in question has been utilized by the FBI under either specific authority from the Attorney General, or under the general Departmental authority which was granted. The Department has been repeatedly reminded of their reluctance in these individual situations.

The volume involved in this project has caused a decided strain on the Bureau in processing these numerous inquiries to date, and these problems become magnified when the enormity of the entire project is assessed, in view of indications by the Department that the full review may encompass as many as 30,000 names.



SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FUGITIVE SECTION

Cassius Marcellus Clay

Cassius Clay, world's heavyweight boxing champion and Black Muslim, earlier this year filed a claim as a conscientious objector and more recently has applied to his draft board at Louisville, Kentucky, for a ministerial deferment as a minister of the Black Muslim religion. After a very extensive investigation by the Bureau, Clay's draft board denied his claim as a conscientious objector and placed him in a 1-A classification. Since the board's vote was unanimous, he has no further appeal as a conscientious objector. His ministerial deferment request will now have to be considered by his local board which our sources indicate will meet in the next few days. If the local board denies this request, Clay has the right to appeal.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION  
FEDERAL JUDGESHIP INVESTIGATIONS

ALFRED BURKA: On 1/11/67 we initiated an investigation of Alfred Burka, a District of Columbia attorney who is being considered for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Previous applicant investigation in 1953, which was favorable concerning Burka, showed his father was indicted in 1944 for violation of the Internal Revenue Code but the case was not prosecuted. Current investigation of Burka is pending.

WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER: Gardner, a District of Columbia attorney, is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. Investigation completed 1/12/67 was favorable except in 1965 and 1966 income tax liens totaling \$6,828.54 were filed against him by the District of Columbia and the Federal Government for delinquent income taxes. These accounts have now been paid.

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN: Korman is under consideration for appointment as Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. He has been Assistant Corporation Counsel for the District of Columbia since 1937. Investigation of Korman, which has been completed was favorable.

FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE: He is a candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions. We completed investigation of him 1/9/67 and it was favorable.

HAROLD FRANK REIS: Reis is Executive Assistant to the Attorney General. He is a candidate for a judgeship on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He is a Kennedy supporter and has been the cause of discord between the Department and the Bureau concerning electronic surveillance matters.

Attached are background memoranda concerning the above individuals.

Enclosures (5)

Mr. Gale

1/11/67

W. V. Cleveland

ALFRED BURKA

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT

JUDGE

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of Alfred Burka, who is under consideration for appointment as Judge of the District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Burka, aged 38, was born in Washington, D. C., and received his LL.B. degree from Georgetown University Law School in 1951. He served in the United States Army from 1951 to 1953 when he was honorably released as a first lieutenant. He served as Assistant United States Attorney for the District of Columbia 1953 to 1958 and since 1958 has been engaged in the practice of law in the District of Columbia and Bethesda, Maryland. He also served as Assistant States Attorney for Montgomery County, Maryland, from 1952 to 1955. This was part-time employment.

We conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of Burka in 1953 when he was under consideration for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney. That investigation was favorable concerning Burka. Our inquiries disclosed, however, that his father, Israel S. Burka, and others were indicted by a Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., in December, 1944, for violation of the Internal Revenue Code because they failed to maintain proper records in respect to the sale and distribution of distilled spirits. It was also indicated that the defendants had listed addresses of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that such addresses were fictitious. It was also shown they had listed names of people who supposedly purchased whiskey and that these people could not be identified. An offer of \$4,000 was submitted by the defendants in compromise of civil and criminal liabilities. The compromise offer was accepted and the case was nol-prossed. Israel S. Burka also had a record of 38 traffic violations between

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
① - Mr. Connell

JFC:jum  
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Alfred Burka

1936 and 1947 for which he forfeited sums ranging in amounts from \$4 to \$12. (77-33541)

Bureau files also show that in September, 1957, Alfred Burka, while Assistant United States Attorney, called upon the Director to pay his respects. He stated he had always held the Bureau in high esteem and he had very kind words to say about his contacts with our local office. In October, 1957, while serving as Assistant United States Attorney, he requested that the Director autograph a copy of the book "The FBI Story," for him and also give him an autographed photograph. His request was granted. (94-4-33-12248)

ACTION:

The field has been instructed to bring the previous investigation of Burka up to date. Appropriate memoranda will be submitted upon completion of our current inquiries.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *W*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WV*

SUBJECT: WILLIAM COURTLEIGH GARDNER  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
ASSOCIATE JUDGE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

DATE: 1/3/67

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach *✓*  
Mohr *WV*  
Casper *WV*  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt *✓*  
Gale *✓*  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*C. Fall*

The Office of the Deputy Attorney General has requested investigation of William Courtleigh Gardner, who is under consideration for appointment as Associate Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions.

Background data furnished by the Department indicates Gardner, aged 49, was born in Springfield, Ohio. He served in the United States Army from 1942 to 1946. He received his A.B. degree from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1948 and his LL.B. degree from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1951. From 1951 to the present he reportedly has practiced law in Washington, D. C. Gardner listed membership in various bar associations and civic organizations including present membership in the District of Columbia Special Police Trial Board.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Gardner.

## ACTION:

The investigation of Gardner has been initiated. Appropriate memorandum will be submitted upon its completion.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
  - 1 - Mr. Wick
  - 1 - Mr. Gale
  - 1 - Mr. Cleveland
  - 1 - Mr. Cornell
- P* *✓* *ed* *ARK* *1212*

JFC:jmm  
(6)

Mr. Gale

12/14/66

W. V. Cleveland

MILTON DANIEL KORMAN  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
JUDGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Investigation of Milton Daniel Korman, who is under consideration for appointment to the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed.

BACKGROUND:

Korman, aged 62, received his law degree from Georgetown University in 1925. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, (D. C.), from 1928 to 1931, operated a taxicab company in Virginia 1931 to 1934, and thereafter practiced law in Washington, D. C., until 1937. From 1937 to date he has been an Assistant Corporation Counsel in D. C., and during the past year was Acting Corporation Counsel until the appointment of Charles T. Duncan, October, 1966.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION:

A Departmental Applicant investigation conducted concerning Korman in 1942, when he was being considered for a judicial position in D. C., was generally favorable; however, several individuals stated Korman was inclined to be dominating, loud, and blustering.

RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION:

The previous investigation has been brought up to date. Numerous individuals including judges of the D. C. Court of General Sessions and United States District Court, the United States Attorney, D. C. Commissioners Walter Tobriner and John E. Duncan; Charles Duncan, present Corporation Counsel; and local bar officials recommended Korman. He was described as a very competent attorney who is exceptionally well versed in the laws of the District of Columbia and fully qualified for a judicial position.

Korman was also recommended by several Congressmen, who are members of the House District of Columbia Committee, including Thomas C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
① - Mr. Connell

CONTINUED - OVER

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(6)

Memorandum to Mr. Cale  
Re: Milton Daniel Korman

Abernethy (Dem.), Mississippi, and Joel T. Eroyhill (Rep.), Virginia.

Numerous professional associates and acquaintances who recommended Korman pointed out that in the 1950's Korman, as an Assistant Corporation Counsel, was placed in a position of having to defend segregation in the D. C. public schools because the laws at that time provided for a segregated school system. They stated because of this some individuals unjustifiably criticized Korman feeling he was too vigorous in defending segregation in the schools. These associates pointed out that Korman, as a member of the Corporation Counsel's Office, was obligated to defend the position of the District of Columbia at the time and was only doing his job. They further stated that Korman is not prejudiced in racial matters and if appointed judge would handle such matters fairly and without bias.

Korman was recommended by Negro attorneys as well as M. Carl Moultrie, President, D. C. chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Sterling Tucker, Executive Director of the Washington Urban League. Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman of the Coalition of Conscience, Washington, D. C., who has limited knowledge of Korman, stated he would neither recommend or oppose Korman's appointment.

Korman was also recommended by representatives of the various religious faiths in Washington, D. C., with the exception of Rabbi Herman Gerstenfeld. Korman was a member of Rabbi Gerstenfeld's congregation until approximately 1952. Rabbi Gerstenfeld stated Korman, when a member of his congregation, was arrogant, uncongenial and created dissension among the members of the congregation. He said he does not feel Korman possesses judicial temperament and would not recommend him for a judicial position. Rabbi Gerstenfeld, however, stated he has had very limited contact with Korman for the past 14 years.

ACTION:

Reports containing the results of the investigation of Korman are being furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: FRED LOUIS MC INTYRE  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
JUDGE  
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The investigation of Fred Louis McIntyre, candidate for the position of Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions, has been completed with the exception of one agency record check.

We have brought up to date prior applicant type investigations of McIntyre conducted in 1950 and 1953. These investigations were favorable. McIntyre, aged 47, received his A.B. degree in 1948 and his LL.B. degree in 1950 from George Washington University. McIntyre was employed by the National Security Resources Board from 1950 to 1951; by the Defense Production Administration from 1951 to 1953; as an Assistant U. S. Attorney in the District of Columbia from 1953 to 1961 when he resigned to accept appointment as counsel for the District of Columbia Committee of the United States Senate, which position he presently holds. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar in good standing since November 3, 1950. He served in the United States Air Force from 1941 to 1946.

Senators and Representatives on the Senate and House District of Columbia Committees respectively, U. S. Court of Appeals and Federal District Court Judges, D. C. Court of General Sessions Judges, District Commissioners, bar association officials, local attorneys who have opposed applicant in court, civil rights and religious leaders, neighbors and social acquaintances highly recommended applicant for a judicial position. They stated he has a judicial temperament and would be impartial and unbiased in his decisions. His legal associates stated they have been impressed with applicant's emotional stability and his competence as a lawyer. They noted that he has had extensive experience before the various courts in the District of Columbia. His legal ethics were not questioned and his character, reputation, associates, and loyalty were stated to be above reproach.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

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(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Fred Louis McIntyre

ACTION:

The reports of the current investigation are being sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General. The remaining agency check is being expedited and the results of this check will be sent to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General promptly upon receipt.

*RLB*

*OEC*

*ad gill*

*V* *D*

Mr. Gale

1/5/67

W. V. Cleveland

HAROLD FRANK REIS  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to my memorandum of 1/3/67 advising that the Deputy Attorney General's Office had requested a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check on Reis and it was understood Reis is being considered for a judicial appointment to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. An up to date name check has been completed on Reis and disclosed the following pertinent information.

BACKGROUND: Reis was born on 7/22/16 in New York City. His parents were born in Russia and became naturalized citizens. He received a B.S. degree from City College of New York in 1937 and a LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City, in 1940. He was first employed by the Department on 8/29/41 as an attorney in the Criminal Division. He resigned 9/21/42 and was again appointed an attorney in the Office of Alien Property 5/3/43. He subsequently served in the Office of Legal Counsel and was appointed first assistant in that office on 8/31/60. On 2/1/61 he was designated Acting Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Office of Legal Counsel. He has served in his present position as Executive Assistant to the Attorney General since March, 1965.

RESULTS OF PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS: Reis was first investigated by the Bureau in 1942 at the request of the Department and that investigation was brought up to date in 1965. In 1960 we conducted an Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation of him in connection with his access to restricted Atomic Energy data. The Department is in possession of the reports of the above investigations.

Our investigation in 1942 disclosed that while Reis was at the City College of New York in 1935 he was listed as a member of the Politics Club which was reported as being headed by two boys associated with communist activities at the college. Reis's membership in this club was not verified and it was reported that the heads of the organization were known to put down the names of persons who were not members and not to put down the names of persons who were members.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Draggeman

RLB:jmm  
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Harold Frank Reis

In 1942 Reis was classified by his draft board as 3-A because of the dependency of his mother. His draft file contained an affidavit by a physician, who was a relative, to the effect that due to a congenital heart disease Reis should not engage in any strenuous physical effort. Several persons interviewed in 1942 said Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Reis told another individual he was perfectly healthy. Reis never served in the Armed Forces and on 8/22/42, after a physical examination at an induction center, Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of chronic, valvular heart disease, rheumatic, and was classified 4-F.

Two of the individuals listed by Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers Guild which has been cited as a communist front.

Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938 and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. Although the communists put forth efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State they succeeded in capturing only the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the party.

OTHER REFERENCES TO REIS IN BUREAU FILES: On a press release of the Department announcing Reis's appointment as First Assistant in the Office of Legal Counsel the Director noted that Reis was the individual who selected Department representatives to accompany him (Reis) to a State Department conference in Puerto Rico ignoring the FBI. Reis was designated by the Attorney General in February, 1963, to serve as his alternate on the Presidents Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and as his alternate on the Presidents Council on Equal Opportunity. The Director noted concerning this designation of Reis to "watch this carefully as Reis is inclined to throw his weight around. H." On a background memorandum regarding Reis dated 6/21/66 the Director noted that Reis was "another foul ball. H."

A highly confidential source advised on 6/22/65 that Harry Wachtel, Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights which furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases, told Reverend Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that he was to meet with Harold Reis who was described as "our best friend up there." This information was not approved for dissemination to the Department and has not previously been disseminated.

In a memorandum 10/10/66 to the Acting Attorney General, which was read by him but not retained by the Department, his attention was brought to the procedures being followed in connection with requests made by the Bureau for approval by him of technical surveillances commonly known as wire taps. In this memorandum it was

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Harold Frank Reis

pointed out that Mr. Reis had wanted to know the basis on which wire tap continuation requests were sent to the Department every six months. It was pointed out that the procedure was based on the suggestion of former Attorney General Katzenbach and that former Attorney General Katzenbach had approved all of the continuation requests with the exception of one that was used in coverage of Martin Luther King which had been approved by former Attorney General Kennedy. Katzenbach declined to authorize the continuation of the wire tap on King. It was pointed out that previously highly sensitive matters of this kind were supposedly known in the Department only by the Attorney General; however, additional information concerning these matters was being requested by personnel in the Acting Attorney General's Office.

Mr. DeLoach was contacted by Reis on 10/8/66 and in their discussion Reis stated that he thought it had been a good idea to admit to the Supreme Court the usage of a microphone in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach told him this was one of the most stupid blunders the Department had ever pulled and that there had been no necessity to admit the usage of a microphone. Reis said it had been a good idea to admit usage in this particular case since there was less tainted evidence in this case than in any other and that if the Supreme Court had been presented with a case which involved considerable "bedroom gossip" the Supreme Court would have had no alternative but to issue a sweeping declaration preventing usage of all electronic devices in the future. Reis stated he had assisted Attorney General Katzenbach with the preparation of the draft given to the Supreme Court in the Black Case.

Mr. DeLoach advised 10/11/66 Reis reportedly stated on one occasion that he owed considerable loyalty to Bobby Kennedy inasmuch as Kennedy had brought him into the Attorney General's Office and had given him a higher position and private office. Reis obviously is quite loyal to Bobby Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated it should also be noted that in a conversation with Acting Attorney General Clark on the night of October 13, 1966, Clark told him (Mr. DeLoach) that Reis in answer to a specific question had told Clark that "It was alright to wait a week or 10 days to approve requests for wire taps as sent over by the FBI" and Clark was straightened out on this matter. Clark stated he realizes he was wrong in depending on Reis for these facts.

On October 11, 1966, Mr. DeLoach stated he brought up the matter of Harold Reis and Jim Flug in the Attorney General's Office with Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark. Mr. Clark was advised

Memorandum to Mr. Gale  
Re: Harold Frank Reis

that the Director and personnel in the FBI felt that Reis and Flug were the deliberate perpetrators of discord between the FBI and the Department. Mr. Clark was advised that obviously Reis had deliberately caused a great deal of unpleasantness in our dealings in the Black Case. Mr. DeLoach further told Mr. Clark that we not only had an intense dislike and distrust of Reis but that Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court had advised of his feelings concerning Reis and that Justice Fortas had even advised the President concerning this matter. Mr. Clark stated that he was glad to get these facts and that he would take this matter under consideration.

ACTION: Attached is a memorandum to the Acting Attorney General referring to the Department's request for a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning Reis and briefly summarizing the derogatory information developed by the three investigations conducted concerning Reis.

It is suggested that the attached memorandum to the Acting Attorney General be delivered to him by Mr. DeLoach and at that time the Acting Attorney General again be advised of our past unsatisfactory relations with Reis and he be furnished the information received from the highly confidential source indicating that persons connected with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference considered Reis "our best friend up there." Attached is a copy of Atlanta's memorandum 6/23/68 reporting the details of this information.



1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Wick  
1 - Mr. Gale

2 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 - Mr. Bruggeman

The Acting Attorney General

January 3, 1967

Director, FBI

HAROLD FRANK REIS  
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Reference is made to the memorandum of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, dated December 30, 1966, requesting a name check and Internal Revenue Service record check concerning the captioned individual.

Our files show that Mr. Reis was the subject of applicant-type investigations requested by the Department in 1942 and 1953. In 1960, at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission, we brought up to date the prior investigations concerning Mr. Reis in connection with his clearance for access to restricted atomic energy data. The reports of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department.

The investigations of Mr. Reis disclosed that in 1933 he was listed in the records of the City College of New York as a member of the Politics Club. This club was reported to have been headed by two individuals associated with communist activities at the City College of New York. Mr. Reis's membership in this club was not confirmed and it was reported that the leaders of the organization were known to erroneously index nonmembers as members and to refrain from indexing actual members.

Mr. Reis registered a preference for the American Labor Party in 1937, 1938, and 1940, while a resident of the Bronx in New York City. With regard to the American Labor Party, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has stated:

"For years, the communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing

RLB:bab:jmm  
(8)



**The Acting Attorney General**

the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control."

When reviewed in May, 1942, Mr. Reis's selective service file disclosed he had been classified 3A because of the dependency of his mother. His file contained an affidavit from a relative who was a physician to the effect that Reis should not engage in strenuous physical activity because of a congenital heart disease. Several persons interviewed in 1942 stated Mr. Reis was in good health and engaged in sports. Mr. Reis told another individual that he was perfectly healthy. In August, 1942, at an induction station, Mr. Reis was found physically disqualified for military service by reason of "chronic valvular heart disease, rheumatism," and was classified 4F.

Two of the individuals listed by Mr. Reis as references in 1942 were members of the National Lawyers' Guild which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

The Internal Revenue Service has advised that its records show that income tax returns were timely filed by Mr. Reis for the years 1942, 1944, and 1945. There was no record of unpaid taxes, liens, or intelligence investigations concerning these returns.

Domestic Intelligence Division

## ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES

As of January 12, 1967, the Bureau has 17 domestic intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of domestic subversive organizations and individuals. Furthermore, we have 59 foreign intelligence telephone surveillances. These provide coverage of diplomatic and official establishments of foreign countries. Also, we have coverage of 40 teletype facilities of diplomatic establishments. We do not have any microphone surveillances in operation.

All of the above electronic surveillances which we have in operation were approved in writing by the Acting Attorney General on December 29, 1966, for a period through March 31, 1967.

TURKISH MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

In July, 1965, then Attorney General Katzenbach approved microphone surveillance coverage of Turkish United Nations Delegation. This installation, which involved trespass, was made in connection with our efforts on behalf of National Security Agency in program designed to penetrate communications equipment of Turkey. This installation was activated March 9, 1966, and Attorney General Katzenbach was notified of this March 14, 1966.

On December 30, 1966, pursuant to instructions of Director, we discontinued this surveillance and advised National Security Agency of our discontinuance. We requested National Security Agency to arrange for an orderly takeover of the installation. National Security Agency plans to discuss this matter with the White House in the immediate future and we are following closely through liaison.

*This page was removed since it involves discussion of a peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operation*

## DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. We set up a staff of ten Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions we established a permanent Legal Attache office there, staffed with three Agents.

The six-month-old government under Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability. Nevertheless, there continue to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to accomplish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. In fact, a student strike in Santo Domingo, which began January 9, 1967, has attracted strong communist support and has served as a rallying point for the extreme leftists. Within two days, seventy percent of the students in secondary schools had joined the strike.

This is but one of numerous problems which beset Balaguer, although to date he has been able to meet each one head on.

JUAN MARI BRAS

Juan Mari Bras, a San Juan attorney and Security Index subject, is the founder and current Secretary General of the Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico, which is the principal militant group seeking independence for Puerto Rico. He is involved in a Cuban intelligence network operating in Puerto Rico.

*Proof?*

A telephone surveillance on Mari Bras was initially authorized by Attorney General Kennedy on October 4, 1963. By letter dated May 31, 1966, Attorney General Katzenbach was advised that Mari Bras was the attorney for a Selective Service violator. He authorized the continuance of the coverage on Mari Bras on June 7, 1966, and at that time requested that he be immediately informed of any interceptions of conversations involving the individuals who are parties or attorneys in the case. Acting Attorney General Clark approved the continuance of this surveillance on December 29, 1966. By letter dated January 9, 1967, Clark questioned the continued necessity for this surveillance since it had been necessary to dismiss or decline prosecution of some ten or twelve Selective Service violators. The Acting Attorney General was advised by letter dated January 10, 1967, that the telephone surveillance had been discontinued even though it had continued to provide valuable intelligence information.

The Government of Puerto Rico last month enacted a law calling for a plebiscite to be held on July 23, 1967, to determine if the people desire statehood, independence, or to continue the present commonwealth form of government. Facing certain defeat at the polls, the groups advocating independence have indicated that they will go to any length to prevent the holding of the plebiscite. Mari Bras has stated that the plebiscite could lead to civil war.

*This page has been removed since it involves pending litigation.*

HERBERT WILLIAM BOECKENHAUPT

*informant sends to identify peculiarly sensitive one-way intelligence operation*

In early 1966 our Tophat informant, who is a defector-in-place in the Soviet Military Intelligence Service, identified Boeckenhaupt as an important Soviet intelligence agent. The identity of this source must be protected under all circumstances.

Boeckenhaupt, a Staff Sergeant, United States Air Force, entered military service in 1960. He is a cryptographic systems maintenance and repairman and possessed "Top Secret" clearance. On April 20, 1966, he was detected by FBI Agents in a clandestine meeting in suburban Virginia with Aleksey R. Malinin, Soviet Embassy employee and reportedly a Colonel of Soviet Military Intelligence.

On October 24, 1966, Boeckenhaupt was arrested by Air Force representatives at March Air Force Base, Riverside, California, for violating the Uniform Code of Military Justice in that he failed to report his contacts with representative of a foreign government (Malinin).

On October 31, 1966, a complaint was filed before the United States Commissioner, Los Angeles, charging Boeckenhaupt with conspiracy to commit espionage. He was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury, Eastern District of Virginia, Alexandria, Virginia, on December 16, 1966, for conspiracy to commit espionage and for conspiracy to act as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Department of State. On January 9, 1967, his court-appointed attorney submitted data to the Clerk of the United States District Court, Alexandria, Virginia, requesting that Boeckenhaupt's trial be kept in the Central District of California, and that Boeckenhaupt not be removed to the Eastern District of Virginia to stand trial in this matter.



## MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is currently writing a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here" to be published in the spring. This book allegedly will deal with the resurgence of the "white backlash," "black power," and propose a course of action the Federal Government should take concerning the civil rights movement. King has been counseled by Stanley Levison, his principal advisor and long-time communist, to run for President of the United States in 1968. He has this suggestion under consideration and reportedly has made no decision. We maintain a wire tap on Stanley Levison to determine the degree of communist influence in the racial field.

## STOKELY CARMICHAEL

Stokely Carmichael, Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, a highly militant civil rights organization, continues to make inflammatory statements advocating violence as a means of obtaining Negro objectives as well as urging Negroes not fight in Vietnam. At present, Carmichael is facing charges of "inciting to riot" in Atlanta, Georgia, and Selma, Alabama. He was convicted of these charges in Selma, Alabama; however, the conviction is currently under appeal by him. Carmichael recently underwent a physical re-examination to determine his suitability for military service. The results of this examination have not been made known.

General Investigative Division

ROBERT G. BAKER  
FRAUD AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The most recent development relative to the trial of Baker is the disclosure in the afternoon edition of "The Evening Star," 1/12/67, that the Narcotics Bureau of the Treasury Department installed a "bug" in the Baker case. It is reported that this installation relates to the Department's admission during the trial that it had planted a microphone and transmitter on Wayne Bromley, a prime Government witness, in order to record the results of a meeting held on 3/26/65, at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel, Los Angeles, California, which was attended by Baker, Clifford Jones and Bromley. The article points out that the FBI had refused a request of the Department to cover this meeting. It also points out that according to Edward Bennett Williams, Baker's attorney, that in compliance with an order of Judge Gasch to turn over tapes and transcripts, only notes made by two monitors were received indicating the tape was not usable or available.

This meeting at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is the meeting which was arranged during telephone calls on 3/25/65, between Bromley and Baker and Bromley and Jones which were monitored and tape recorded by the Bureau at the request of the Department, with the Department's assurance that such action was legal and with the written consent of Bromley. A complete transcript of these recordings was made available to the Department.

Although the Department did on 3/25/65, request that we monitor the meeting in Los Angeles, we refused to do so. Upon revelation during pretrial hearings that this meeting was monitored, Acting Attorney General Ramsey Clark was questioned as to who performed this monitoring. He stated that he had ascertained that upon the FBI's refusal to comply with the departmental request, the Department had then turned to either the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the Bureau of Narcotics. He was certain that it was the Bureau of Narcotics.

The only other coverage of any conversations by Baker was accidental in nature and resulted from installations which had been placed on Fred B. Black in Washington, D. C.; the Fremont Hotel, Las Vegas, Nevada; Edward Siegelbaum, Miami,

Florida, (all in connection with organized crime matters) and the Dominican Embassy (in connection with security matters). Details concerning these installations were set forth in a summary memorandum regarding the Bureau's involvement in the prosecution of Baker dated 1/10/67.

Logs relative to the electronic surveillances on Black, the Fremont Hotel and Siegelbaum were furnished to the Department and excerpts were furnished to the trial judge who ordered that they be made available to the defense. These logs were the subject of pretrial hearings during November, 1966, following which the judge ruled that there was no causal relationship between the information in the logs and the charges in the indictment.

Logs concerning Baker's conversations intercepted on the Dominican Embassy installation were similarly furnished to the Department and to the trial judge who placed a protective order thereon and has instructed that any discussions relative to them must be held only in his chambers. Information as to the existence of these logs has been leaked to the press, presumably by Edward Bennett Williams to cause some action favorable to his client. His reporting to the trial judge that the FBI was responsible for this leak is absolutely ridiculous and is completely unfounded.

**JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE**

James Riddle Hoffa and three others were convicted in Chattanooga Federal Court, 3/4/64, of obstruction of justice related to their efforts to tamper with certain members of the jury in a previous trial of Hoffa. These convictions were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on 12/12/66.

In response to a request from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., we furnished a letter to the Acting Attorney General on 12/29/66, of instances in which the conversations of Hoffa and two other defendants were overheard through the use of electronic devices. Hoffa, his office, and his home were not the direct targets of any electronic devices in the development of this case, and the Acting Attorney General was so advised in our memorandum of 12/29/66. The instances in which he appeared to have been present at conversations monitored occurred in Detroit, Michigan, and Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 1961 and 1962 our Detroit office overheard three conversations of Hoffa. These conversations were broadcast to and from radio-telephones in automobiles operated by Teamsters Union personnel in the Detroit area. This was accomplished through the use of a tunable commercial-type FM radio receiver which was in operation in our Detroit office. No trespass was involved in this connection.

In addition, between 2/1 and 8/12/63, Hoffa appears to have participated in four telephone conversations with two Las Vegas hoodlum figures who were being covered by electronic eavesdropping devices (trespass involved). Hoffa's part of these conversations was not overheard.

Zeno Thomas Osborn, Jr., (Nashville lawyer and former attorney for Hoffa) was convicted 5/29/64, in Nashville Federal Court of obstruction of justice arising from his attempts to influence a potential juror in a forthcoming trial of Hoffa. In this investigation, a miniature recorder was concealed on a cooperative Government witness during a meeting with Osborn. This installation was made at the request of the Department and with the prior approval of the two Federal judges in Nashville. No trespass was involved, and the use of this installation was brought out fully during Osborn's trial. His conviction was affirmed by the Supreme Court 12/12/66. The Department is fully aware of

this installation and details of same were included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General 12/29/66.

At the specific request of former Attorney General Kennedy, a microphone surveillance (trespass required) was conducted on the Washington, D. C., hotel room of James E. Haggerty (former attorney for James Riddle Hoffa) during period 8/7/61, through 8/11/61. This coverage was for the specific purpose of identifying an alleged "contact" of Hoffa's in the Justice Department, whom Kennedy thought Haggerty would meet in Washington. Information concerning this coverage was included in our letter to the Acting Attorney General dated 12/29/66. In addition, in response to a letter from Vinson dated 12/29/66, we furnished the Acting Attorney General copies of logs prepared in connection with this coverage by memorandum dated 1/6/67.

### JURY PANEL INVESTIGATIONS

On January 9, 1967, a letter was forwarded to the Acting Attorney General advising him that in view of the increasing sensitiveness to intrusion by the Federal Government into the rights of defendants in criminal trials and in order to assure that future requests for jury panel investigations would be made only in truly exceptional cases, investigations of this nature should not be undertaken by the Bureau except upon the specific written request of the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General and that our field offices were being so instructed.



## CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN MISSISSIPPI

Two major civil rights cases are awaiting prosecutive action in Mississippi. One of these cases involves the murder of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in June, 1964, in which case eighteen subjects were previously indicted on civil rights charges by a Federal Grand Jury. The other case involves the shooting and burning of the residence of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, past president of the NAACP, near Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in January, 1966, resulting in the death of Dahmer. A Federal Grand Jury indicted fifteen members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi relative to the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statute.

In view of a court decision subsequent to the above indictments, it was determined by the Government that all of the indictments in these two cases are faulty because certain minority groups including Negroes had been excluded from the grand jury. The Department has been pushing for early representations to a properly composed grand jury and had contemplated that both of these cases would be given to a Federal Grand Jury being empaneled 1/16/67.

On 1/3/67 U. S. District Judge Harold Cox advised SAC Roy Moore that he had instructed the U. S. Attorney to use the January grand jury for the purpose of checking into possible misuse of funds in the Headstart project sponsored by the Office of Economic Opportunity in Mississippi. The Judge referred to press accounts stating that the Government was providing additional money for this project although it has been alleged that several hundred thousand dollars of the initial appropriation was unaccounted for. Judge Cox said that he felt "first things come first" and therefore decided to use the grand jury to ferret out any possible fraud in connection with the failure to account for these funds. He stated he would advise SAC Moore when he convenes another grand jury to hear the civil rights cases. Judge Cox added that this will be done sometime in the near future but that no specific date has been set. It has been speculated in the press that if Judge Cox fails to promptly call a grand jury to hear the civil rights cases the Government will seek mandamus from the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the purpose of forcing Judge Cox to call a grand jury to hear these cases.

## PROPOSED LEGISLATION REGARDING CRIMES AGAINST BANKING INSTITUTIONS

By letter to the Attorney General 3/1/65, we called attention to the rise in crimes against banking institutions and recommended the Department propose legislation which would require bank supervisory agencies to establish minimum security requirements for all banks under Federal Charter. A follow-up letter was sent on 3/29/65, and again on 3/1/66. The Department advised on 4/12/66, that a legislative proposal was being developed. A proposed bill was submitted for our review on 6/6/66, which we returned on 6/9/66, recommending no changes. In reply to our inquiry on 7/25/66, the Department, on 8/3/66, advised the Bill was under study by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General.

We inquired again on 10/6/66, and on 10/26/66, were advised that since the 89th Congress was so near an end, the legislation would be included on program for 90th Congress. By letter 11/28/66, we were advised that the Bill had been returned to the Criminal Division with certain observations and suggestions. On 1/9/67, we again called attention to the increase in violations. Current figures show that during calendar year 1966, violations increased to 1871, a new all-time high, surpassing the 1749 violations in calendar year 1965.

WALTER BERYL CHIPMAN, ET AL.  
CRIME ON HIGH SEAS

Alvin Junior Cupp, who had received a five-year Federal term on 3/16/65, in Marquette, Michigan, furnished information to Chicago Agents pinpointing officials and "goons" of the Seamens International Union (SIU) responsible for the 1963 bombing of the Canadian freighter, "Howard L. Shaw" in Chicago, Illinois.

Upon Cupp's parole from prison 12/23/66, he was immediately contacted by union officials allegedly for the purpose of paying him off a promised \$8,000 for maintaining his silence relative to the "Howard L. Shaw" bombing while in prison. The U. S. Attorney's office in Chicago requested that an electronic device be attached to Cupp's person to record conversations with union officials, anticipating evidence would be obtained whereby prosecution of these officials would be forthcoming. SAC, Chicago advised the U. S. Attorney on 1/4/67, that the Bureau could not accede to his request since the Solicitor General had publicly announced that all eavesdropping is illegal.

At approximately 9 P. M., 1/5/67, the Acting Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach relative to this case, indicating he felt this was a legal device and he could see no reason why it should not be used. Mr. DeLoach informed the Acting Attorney General if he felt this way he should put these views in writing, since the FBI could not afford to be criticized on one hand and then on the other hand be directed by the Department to enter into such procedures. The Acting Attorney General, upon a moment's reflection, stated that in view of the "psychological situation" he probably would not put this request in writing and perhaps would inform the Organized Crime Section of the Department not to request the FBI to utilize this device. We have since received no such request from the Acting Attorney General.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Wick ☒  
Casper ☐  
Callahan ☐  
Conrad ☐  
Felt ☐  
Gale ☐  
Rosen ☐  
Sullivan ☐  
Tavel ☐  
Trotter ☐  
Tele. Room ☐  
Holmes ☐  
Gandy ☐

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 16, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

*ATTORNEY GENERAL'S STAFF*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING WITH  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1967

*CONFERENCE*

Mr. Tolson has instructed that a background memorandum be prepared in connection with the Director's scheduled luncheon meeting with the Attorney General on Friday, March 17, 1967.

All Divisions have been contacted and there is attached brief succinct data regarding items which might logically come up for discussion. An appropriate table of contents precedes the report.

## RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

## Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure

HPL:par  
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EX-103

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MAR 23 1967

ENCLOSURE

ENCL BEHIND FILE

61 MAR 27 1967

CORRECTION

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I. Items of  
Current Interest

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TESTIMONY  
HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE  
MARCH 15, 1967

The "Washington Post" reported on March 16, 1967, that Attorney General Clark opened hearings before a House Judiciary subcommittee on March 15th relative to the Administration's request for 50 million dollars next year and 300 million dollars the following year to assist state and local governments in modernizing their law enforcement and corrective systems. Clark said that a successful war on crime depends not on making it easier for police to seek confessions but on improving their training and methods.

The Attorney General also said he had seen no evidence that court decisions limiting admission of confessions had hampered efficient law enforcement. Clark is reported to have opposed action reversing court orders that suspects be told of their rights and be offered counsel before being questioned.

Attorney General Clark said that since 1948 the FBI has followed generally the same interrogation procedures which the courts have now ordered the states to follow. The FBI has maintained a very high average of convictions, showing "what excellence in training and standards can do," Clark said.

Clark also said he hoped Congress would not go "too far on too little" until more evidence is in on the effect of the Supreme Court's decisions.

COMMENT

The Attorney General failed to consider the fact that FBI investigations are not normally hot pursuit, on-the-street situations. When the FBI interrogates a suspect or subject, usually considerable investigation has already been conducted and corroborative facts have been developed which greatly assist the course of the interrogation. On the contrary, police are frequently faced with fast-moving, developing situations on the street where there is no opportunity for the orderly accumulation of facts to supplement interrogation.

Congress is currently investigating the effect of the Miranda decision on law enforcement and public safety. Senator Birch Bayh (Democrat - Indiana) has been holding hearings around the country regarding Miranda; however, testimony he has received has been conflicting. Generally law enforcement officials testify that they have been handcuffed and defense lawyers and civil libertarians take the opposite view. As of this time, neither side has demonstrable statistical proof to substantiate its contentions. The absence of clear proof is due, at least partially, to the fact that Miranda is a new decision, being handed down on June 13, 1966. As of now there are few reported court decisions showing how trial courts will interpret the requirements laid down in Miranda.

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PRESS RELEASE OF MARCH 15, 1967  
ISSUED BY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN'S "WEDNESDAY CLUB"  
ENTITLED "ARE WE ORGANIZED TO FIGHT CRIME?"

On March 15, 1967, a group of 21 generally liberal Republican Congressmen, members of the "Wednesday Club," issued a press release challenging the adequacy of the Federal Government's organization to fight crime effectively and called for expansion of the House Judiciary Committee's hearings considering crime legislation to examine this aspect of the war on crime. The gist of their argument is that a reorganization of Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies is needed to effectively carry on the war against crime. The press release suggests that there is "confusion, competition and duplication" among Federal law enforcement and investigative agencies which is hindering the war against crime and that this can be eliminated only through a complete reorganization of these agencies.

The entire argument of the "Wednesday Club" is based on a false premise. Traditionally and historically, law enforcement in this country has been the responsibility of local governments and states. The Federal law enforcement agencies make only approximately 50,000 arrests per year for Federal violations, while local and state police make over six million arrests for criminal acts, not including traffic offenses. Federal investigative agencies have very little jurisdictional control over the more than three million serious crimes committed in the United States in 1966. Reorganization of the Federal law enforcement agencies is not the answer to the crime problem. The real problem is at the local level where there are 40,000 investigative agencies, ranging from city constables to state police, and the problem of multiplicity of jurisdiction is within the state. From the standpoint of the FBI, there is daily liaison and exchange of information with all Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies; our important cooperative services are made available to all law enforcement agencies, both on the state and Federal level; and the FBI's National Crime Information Center is an example of the cooperation which exists among law enforcement agencies on all levels.

The press release of the "Wednesday Club" states that the FBI maintains an informal semi-autonomy from Administration

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regulations, although organizationally responsible to the Department of Justice, and cites as an example recent debates over wiretapping procedures. This statement is without any basis in fact. The Director's testimony before various legislative committees, as well as documentation produced by him in the recent "wiretapping" controversy, clearly shows that the FBI's use of wiretaps was done with the specific knowledge and approval of the Attorneys General and under strictly controlled conditions. There is no exercise of autonomy whatsoever by the FBI in this field.

The press release also charges that the FBI's involvement in the foreign intelligence field, such as the Dominican crisis in 1965, could detract from its domestic law enforcement and crime detection functions. This allegation also is factually unsupportable. FBI Agents were sent to the Dominican Republic in 1965 at the specific order of the President; only three Special Agents are presently there, functioning solely in a liaison capacity; statistical accomplishments by the FBI during this period have been at their highest levels.

The action of the "Wednesday Club" was an obvious attempt to secure a headline, which they incorrectly feel they have found in the question of Federal organization.

MARCH 12, 1967  
TELEVISION INTERVIEW  
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

Attorney General Ramsey Clark was the guest of CBS program "Face the Nation" which was telecast in Washington over WTOP-TV, at 12:30 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, Sunday, March 12, 1967. This program was moderated by CBS newscaster Martin Agronsky assisted by correspondents George Herman of CBS and James Clayton of the "Washington Post."

The principal topics discussed during this interview of the Attorney General were: 1. The New Orleans investigation into the assassination of former President Kennedy; 2. Wiretapping; 3. The Supreme Court "Miranda" decision; 4. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell; and 5. The death penalty.

Several references were made to the Director and the FBI during this interview and all were favorable.

NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION

The Attorney General expressed his confidence in the Warren Commission conclusion, based on FBI investigation, that assassin Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing former President Kennedy. He commented that most--if not all--of the individuals mentioned in the New Orleans investigation were known to the FBI, which developed no evidence that they were involved in the assassination. Clark declined to comment on the mysterious individual known as "Bertrand" since New Orleans authorities were then holding court proceedings to determine his identity.

WIRETAPPING

Clark commented that there were 38 wiretaps presently authorized by his department, and that all of these were in national security-type cases. He emphasized that procedures for his authority in the use of all such devices have been improved, and he was satisfied that none would ~~be~~ be used without his approval.

"MIRANDA" DECISION

The Attorney General remarked that it was still too early to determine what effect this decision would have on law enforcement performance. He noted, however, that it has had no appreciable effect on FBI investigations which have for many years informed suspects of their constitutional rights prior to interrogation.

MARCH 12, 1967  
TELEVISION INTERVIEW  
OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

POWELL

No decision has been reached by the Department concerning possible Federal violations committed by Powell, according to Clark. However, he expressed the hope that their determination might await any further action against Powell by Congress.

DEATH PENALTY

The Attorney General stated he would recommend the death penalty be abolished for certain Federal violations.



UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS  
1966 PRELIMINARY ANNUAL RELEASE

On Wednesday, p.m., March 15, 1967, the FBI's preliminary crime reports for 1966 were released to the press.

This report highlighted the fact that crimes of violence were up 11%. There was a 9% increase in murder, a 10% increase in aggravated assault, a 10% increase in forcible rape, and a 14% increase in robbery. As a group, crimes against property increased 11% during 1966.

The sharpest crime increase was noted in the group of cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants. Crime in these cities rose 14%. Large cities with over 100,000 inhabitants had an average increase of 10%, while crime in rural areas was up 7% and crime in the suburbs rose 13%.

In the release dated March 15th the Director reiterated the need for adequate firearms legislation, noting that there was a 23% increase in 1966 in serious assaults where guns were used. The Director also highlighted the fact that six out of every ten murders were committed with the use of a firearm. 71% of these murders were committed with handguns, 17% with shotguns and 12% with rifles or other type firearm.

This crime report release also indicated that in 1966 police arrests of adults for all criminal acts (excluding traffic offenses) dropped 1%; however, arrests of persons under 18 years of age increased 9%.

Our preliminary annual release also noted that nationally, police solutions of crime index offenses averaged 25% and noted that police solved 89% of murders, 72% of aggravated assaults, 65% of forcible rapes, 35% of robberies and 21% of property offenses.

## CRIME LEGISLATION

The Congress is presently holding hearings with respect to the President's request for crime legislation entitled "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." This Act has its basis in many of the recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. The report of the Commission entitled "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society" was released February 18, 1967. The proposed legislation would provide for a substantial financial aid program to local and state law enforcement agencies for the purpose of purchase of equipment, training, education and research. It would also establish in the Department of Justice an agency to administer the program headed by a Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance. Depending on how this new legislation would be administered within the Department of Justice, it will have an impact and could conflict with the FBI's long-standing cooperative services for local law enforcement.

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

By letter dated March 10, 1967, the Attorney General requested FBI participation in a national conference of local and state law enforcement administrators to be held in the State Department Auditorium on March 28-29, 1967. This conference was called by the President and has as its purpose a discussion on how to implement the proposed crime legislation. Since this conference and any new crime legislation would affect directly the long-standing FBI cooperative services to local law enforcement, Assistant to the Director DeLoach, Assistant Director Casper and Inspector Jerome J. Daunt have been designated to attend. The Attorney General is being advised by letter dated March 17, 1967.

## NATIONAL CRIME INFORMATION CENTER (NCIC)

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC), a computerized index of law enforcement information on crime and criminals, successfully began its pilot test operation on January 27, 1967. At the present time the following police agencies are directly on-line to the FBI computer:

Boston Police Department  
Philadelphia Police Department  
New York City Police Department  
Washington, D. C., Metropolitan Police Department  
Chicago Police Department  
St. Louis Police Department  
New Orleans Police Department  
Maryland State Police  
Virginia State Police  
Georgia State Patrol  
Texas Department of Public Safety, and  
✓✓ Denver FBI Field Office

These agencies are entering records on wanted persons, stolen motor vehicles, and identifiable stolen property. They are receiving replies to inquiries in a matter of seconds. For example, a police officer on the street in New Orleans through the use of his car radio is able to get information from the FBI computer here in Washington within 1 1/2 minutes. The California Department of Justice and the New York State Police are scheduled to join the NCIC system on March 20, 1967. The system has had a steady growth in building up the information that is stored in the computer, increasing the number of hours that the computer is "on the air" and in adding new participating police agencies.

**INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY  
BY NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES C. GARRISON**

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In December, 1966, we received information that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Garrison reportedly was attempting to develop evidence showing that David William Ferrie, a homosexual who was a former airlines pilot, and Lee Harvey Oswald conspired with anti-Castro Cubans to assassinate President Kennedy.

We were informed by several sources that Garrison was basing much of his investigation upon information furnished to him by Jack S. Martin and David Lewis. Martin is a private investigator in New Orleans and Lewis is a baggage handler at a New Orleans bus station. Both Martin and Lewis appear to be mental cases. During our investigation of the assassination, we thoroughly investigated allegations that Ferrie and Oswald were acquainted but we found no evidence to show this was true.

Garrison has made one arrest in his case - Clay L. Shaw, a homosexual who was former Director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Shaw's name did not come up during our investigation of the assassination. Garrison claims Shaw is identical with one Clay Bertrand, an alleged contact of New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews. We never located Bertrand and Andrews' acquaintance with Bertrand highly doubted. We developed no information indicating Oswald knew Clay Shaw.

On March 14, 1967, during a preliminary hearing in New Orleans for Shaw, Garrison produced a mystery witness Perry Raymond Russo who alleged that he was present at a meeting when Leon Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw planned the assassination of President Kennedy. Russo identified Leon Oswald as identical to Lee Harvey Oswald. Russo admitted receiving psychiatric treatment since 1959 and his testimony at the preliminary hearing was highly contradictory to information he previously furnished to news media. Russo appears to be lying and during our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating Oswald ever knew Russo.

James C. Garrison is an egomaniac, is politically ambitious and it appears his whole investigation was triggered by his desire for publicity. The Director has instructed that we have no contact with Garrison or any member of his staff and that we stay meticulously out of Garrison's investigation. It appears Garrison is looking for an attempt to dump his investigation on this Bureau and the Director has instructed that we should avoid such possibility "like a plague."

## II. Intelligence Matters

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## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES

The field of education has long been a major target of the Communist Party. The communists' emphasis on students in the recent past was best expressed by the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, when he stated "Communism is big, really big, on college campuses now. You've got to play the ball game where the players are and the really good players are in college." Today there is considerable unrest and agitation on college campuses throughout the Nation. Subversive agitators constitute the major source behind this unrest and, from a long-range viewpoint, these campus subversives may well become seriously damaging to our national security. In light of this, the FBI will continue to carry out its defined responsibilities, whether they be on the college campus or elsewhere, while at the same time respect the spirit of academic freedom on which our college system is based.

The two major student and campus groups in the United States today are the communist-inspired W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America, with an approximate membership of 425 members, and the Students for a Democratic Society, with approximately 5,000 members. The Students for a Democratic Society has been described by Gus Hall as a new left group which the Party has "going for us."

Today there is a concerted effort on the part of student groups to "knock" the FBI and other Government agencies off the college campuses and to prevent such agencies from carrying out their assigned duties. For example, in early March, 1967, a handful of Students for a Democratic Society members at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, alleged that the FBI in conducting investigations on that campus was infringing on academic freedom by securing information from responsible campus officials and students. While we have interviewed officials and students at the University in matters within our jurisdiction the charges that the FBI was infringing on academic freedom are baseless.

Another example involves allegations made by a group of "liberal" faculty members at State University College, Brockport, New York. This group alleged that the FBI was having faculty members "spy" on other faculty members, again raising the cry of infringement of academic freedom. These charges also were baseless and without foundation.



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## TRAVEL OF THE PRESIDENT TO URUGUAY

At the request of the White House, a representative of this Bureau\* recently traveled to Uruguay and participated in briefings, surveys, and discussions relating to security to be provided for the President when he attends the Summit Conference of heads of American States to be held in Punta Del Este, Uruguay, during the period 4/12-14/67. The same Bureau representative is returning to Uruguay to assist a White House group in the implementation of security measures prior to the President's arrival. A general assessment of the situation in Uruguay at the present time indicates that adequate security can be provided to the President if he restricts his travel to Punta Del Este. If he travels to Montevideo proper, security problems could arise because of a very militant Communist Party which already is manifesting its protests to the President's visit. The Communist Party in Uruguay practically controls the labor movement and potentially is in a position to paralyze facilities such as light, gas, water, and street transportation. Furthermore, there is a good potential for committing sabotage and inciting riots. Under the present plan, the President will not go into Montevideo proper. Security problems at Punta Del Este are greatly minimized because the geographic location and the resort-type atmosphere do not present any serious obstacles for instituting good security. The police and security services in Montevideo are not efficient by our standards, and it will take continuing prodding to make certain that the necessary security measures are carried out. The political stability of the Uruguayan Government is not good. There is a new Government which is shaky and is suffering economic problems. There have been a series of strikes during the last several weeks. We have been told that there will be between 1500 and 2500 newspapermen who will attend the conference. There may be some commotion among them because of inadequate housing and communication facilities. Newspaper reporters may also find it disappointing to find any news of real significance at Punta Del Este if there are no disturbing incidents.

\* Special Agent Papich

WIRE TAPS AND OTHER COVERAGE UTILIZED IN THE  
INTERNAL SECURITY FIELD

Wire taps are utilized only in the internal security field and when absolutely essential to carrying out our investigative responsibilities. Their number varies and as of this date we have [42] wire taps in operation. In addition, at the specific request of the National Security Agency, we have electronic coverage on teletypes of [40] foreign diplomatic establishments.

The importance of utilizing wire taps in the internal security field cannot be overemphasized in view of the dangers that exist in the internal security of the United States. The intelligence data obtained from such coverage makes it possible to keep appropriate officials of our Government currently aware of the activities, plans, strategy, and tactics of subversive organizations and individuals. Also, information gathered from these sources is of immediate interest to the United States intelligence agencies and officials of the Government in the formulation of plans in the foreign policy field.

We are not utilizing any microphone surveillances, mail covers, or trash covers in connection with our investigations. We are utilizing security informants and confidential sources to provide us necessary coverage. Currently, we have [326] security informants who are members of the Communist Party and some of these are operating at the highest level. In view of the valuable coverage these informants provide us, we place a great deal of emphasis on their utilization. It may be interesting to note that during [1965, 15] of our security informants became members of the Communist Party and this was increased to [30] informants becoming members of the Party in [1966.] In this connection, we noted that during those two years while [45] informants became members of the Party, [39] discontinued their association with the Party primarily due to personal reasons, thus leaving us a total gain of [six] informants in the Party.

*Information tends to identify FBI informants*

## COUNTERESPIONAGE WORK AGAINST THE SOVIETS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and its intelligence organs constitute the major counter-espionage problem confronting the FBI. The United States is the major target against which the Soviet espionage apparatus is directed. All information received from sources in a position to know confirms this. At this time 529 Soviet officials with 643 dependents are in the United States. Of these officials, 225 are known and suspected Soviet intelligence officers. There has been a steady annual increase in Soviet intelligence officers to this country.

We have achieved substantial success in penetrating the Soviet espionage apparatus. We are currently operating two Soviet intelligence officers as defectors-in-place (FEDORA and SHAMROCK). They are furnishing detailed information on Soviet intelligence operations and on Soviet policies pertaining to this country.

Another Soviet intelligence officer (TOPHAT) who was successfully operated by us, and who subsequently went home, was posted to a country in the Far East (Burma). Contact has been re-established with him and he continues to furnish information on Soviet moves and operations.

Three Soviet officials who were successfully operated by us during their duty tour in the United States are presently out of touch in the Soviet Union (NICKNACK, MITER, and KITTY HAWK). They constitute excellent potential for future exploitation if their government subsequently sends them on an assignment to another country.

*information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations*

## CHINESE COMMUNIST INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

Communist China today has no diplomatic establishment in the United States and its major intelligence efforts directed against this country emanate from two major sources, [the United Nations and the New China News Agency office in Ottawa, Canada.]

We have identified two ethnic Chinese employees of the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Chinese communist intelligence agents. [The first, Paul You, is a Senior Interpreter engaged in collecting sensitive United Nations documents which are transmitted to Communist China through an accommodation address in Switzerland. FAN Chia-ching, also employed as Interpreter at United Nations, has been in close contact with the Chinese Communist Consulate in Geneva, Switzerland, and during recent months with a member of the U.S. military who has a "Top Secret" clearance and is knowledgeable in the field of ballistic missiles. FAN has been positively identified as a Chinese communist intelligence agent.]

[Through our liaison with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, we have learned that the Chinese communists are building a base in Canada for intelligence operations directed against this country. The New China News Agency (which is used as an arm of Chinese intelligence) in mid 1966 sent an agent to New York City and Washington, D. C., with the specific assignment of establishing a cover for a resident illegal agent.]

[A Bureau informant who has been directed against the Chinese communists since 1964 returned to the United States March 13, 1967, following a mission to mainland China in behalf of the FBI. This informant had a series of conferences with Chinese communist intelligence officials, has been recruited to operate in the United States in behalf of the Chinese communists, and was furnished a clandestine communications address in Canton, China. We, of course, will use this informant to uncover other Chinese communist illegal activities in this country.]

In anticipation of Red China's admission to the United Nations, we have greatly stepped up our efforts in the past two years to build a solid base of quality informants to operate against the Chinese communists.

*information tends to identify  
particularly sensitive ongoing foreign  
intelligence operations.*

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COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

The Communist Party, USA, is operating in an atmosphere of optimism as a result of the March 3, 1967, decision of the United States Court of Appeals, Washington, D.C., which stated that the Party could not be forced to register under the provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The feeling throughout the Party is that it has won its fight for existence and now must move to capitalize on this victory by becoming an effective force on the American scene.

Within this week the Party adopted various programs in an effort to move out of its isolation from the American people. It is working toward the establishment of a daily newspaper which is expected to be in operation in time to have an effect on the national elections in 1968. Originally, the Party planned to merge peace, labor, and civil rights groups into a new political party which would nominate a candidate for President of the United States in 1968. Now, the Communist Party is seriously considering running its own candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States in 1968.

May 1, 1967, is to mark the institution of a massive recruiting drive by the Party to take advantage of the favorable Court decision and each Party district is being instructed to start making plans for this recruiting drive now. In addition, Party leaders have called for more infiltration by Party members into the trade union movement in an attempt to regain the power the Party had in this movement in the 1940's.

The Party believes that youth must be the central concentration for its work in the future. In order to have the most impact on the young generation and to gain recruits quickly, the Party must make an effective appeal to youth. Therefore, it is instituting a massive campaign against United States policy in Vietnam, instituting resistance to the military draft, and encouraging all types of demonstrations by youth. The Party also will start a movement to have Congress pass a bill guaranteeing full employment for all youth.

The Party considers recruiting of youth its most important project in 1967. Current plans call for doubling the number of youth in the Party during the Summer of 1967, and the nationwide establishment of Party schools to fully indoctrinate these youth recruits in the principles of Marxism.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROTESTING UNITED STATES  
INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Since United States aircraft attacked selected targets in North Vietnam following torpedo-boat assaults against destroyers in the Gulf/Tonkin in early August, 1964, there have been in the United States almost daily demonstrations to protest United States intervention in Vietnam. Many of these demonstrations have reached major proportions.

The Communist Party and other subversive groups such as the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America, a communist-inspired Marxist-oriented youth group; the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated as subversive by the Attorney General, and its youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance; the Workers World Party, a communist splinter group and its youth affiliate, Youth Against War and Fascism; and the Progressive Labor Party, a pro-Chinese Marxist group, have actively supported and participated in demonstrations along with the Students for a Democratic Society, a militant youth group which has been described by Gus Hall, General Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, as a group which the Party has "going for us." Pacifist groups such as Women Strike for Peace, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Committee for Nonviolent Action, and the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy have also taken a leading role in sponsoring such demonstrations. Summaries showing the highlights of these demonstrations are furnished to the White House and other Government officials two or three times a week.

The Spring Mobilization Committee and the Student Mobilization Committee, both of which include members of the Communist Party and other subversive groups in their membership, are sponsoring demonstrations throughout the United States April 8-15, 1967. The focal point of the week-long activity will be massive demonstrations at New York City and San Francisco, California, on April 15. The Reverend James Bevel is the National Director of the Spring Mobilization Committee. Bevel is an official of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a civil rights group which is headed by the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The Student Mobilization Committee is the brainchild of Bettina Aptheker, a student at the University of California at Berkeley and a member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee. An attempt is being made to have 500 individuals burn their draft cards at New York City during the demonstration on April 15, 1967, as a mass protest against the war and the draft.

## DOMINICAN SITUATION

The FBI was ordered into the Dominican Republic by the President in May, 1965, to develop information to be used in preventing communists from gaining control in that country. At the height of the Dominican Revolution, we had a staff of 14 Agents. In August, 1966, at White House instructions, we established a permanent Legal Attache office there staffed with three Agents.

Since his inauguration July 1, 1966, Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer has brought about a degree of stability, however, there continues to be strong undercurrents of dissension. The rightists reportedly have considered plots to remove Balaguer. Juan Bosch's political party, the loser in the June, 1966, election, has been most vocal in its opposition to Balaguer's programs and only recently published a document which appears intended to set the stage for a vast movement of resistance against Balaguer. The communist groups have suffered much internal dissension but to establish a common cause could be expected to regroup as they have in the past. They possibly would be willing to let Bosch's political party provide the overt leadership.



III. Criminal  
Matters

*J. A. Gomez*

**BOMBING OF YUGOSLAV  
DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN THE UNITED STATES  
AND CANADA  
JANUARY 29, 1967**

Our investigation has developed a great deal of substantial information implicating the following individuals in a conspiracy to bomb Yugoslav diplomatic establishments in the United States and Canada on 1/29/67:

Reverend Radomir Chkautovic	Lebanon, Pennsylvania
Reverend Stojilko Kajevec	Youngstown, Ohio
Zivko Kajevec	Youngstown, Ohio
Djordje Djelic	Cleveland, Ohio
Milan Nikolic	Cleveland, Ohio
Desimir Marjanovic	Cleveland, Ohio
Miomir Radovanovic	Chicago, Illinois
Dragisa Kasikovic	Chicago, Illinois
Borislav Kornic	Los Angeles, California
Kosta Stanojevic	Toronto
Branco Stanojevic	Toronto
Branislav Petrov	Toronto
Becir Rakocevic	Toronto

We have evidence of meetings by the conspirators at Chicago, Illinois, 6/26-28/66; Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, 8/27-28/66; Libertyville, Illinois, 9/30 - 10/2/66; and Perrysburg, Ohio, 1/24-25/67.

Borislav Kornic has admitted to two different individuals that Kornic, Milan Nikolic, and Desimir Marjanovic bombed the San Francisco Consulate with explosives Marjanovic transported to Los Angeles from Cleveland, Ohio. One of the persons to whom Kornic made these admissions has testified at the grand jury; the other is not willing to testify at this time.

Other evidence includes proof that Stojilko Kajevec's automobile was used prior to the bombings in an attempt to buy dynamite and a pattern of long distance telephone calls between the suspects at pertinent times.

Presentation to a Federal Grand Jury, Washington, D. C., commenced 3/10/67 but the grand jury is available to hear this case only on Fridays. Additional witnesses are appearing 3/17/67 and it is anticipated further testimony will be given the grand jury 3/24/67 and possibly 3/31/67.

Brandon Alvey, the trial attorney handling this case, has described the Bureau's investigation as outstanding and said he has never before seen so much good information gathered in such a short time. Alvey states that if there was a statute making it a violation to bomb diplomatic establishments in the United States, the evidence now available would support a conspiracy conviction. There is no such statute; however, the statute the Department considers most applicable (Section 956, Title 18) makes it a violation to conspire in the United States to damage property owned by a foreign government in a foreign country.

To successfully prosecute under Section 956, it must be proven that the conspiracy originated in the United States. No violation would exist if the conspiracy originated in Canada even if subsequent discussions and other overt acts occurred in the United States. It is unlikely that this point can be established unless a confession is obtained from one of the conspirators. Alvey is making every effort to develop the necessary evidence on this point in examining witnesses before the grand jury and has laid the groundwork for possibly forcing testimony from one or more prime suspects by offering immunity coupled with a threat of contempt proceedings if testimony is withheld.

Trial attorney Alvey has indicated the grand jury is enthusiastic but he does not expect to obtain a true bill unless additional evidence is developed to prove the conspiracy to bomb the Canadian establishments originated in the United States. We are vigorously pursuing all logical possibilities to develop such information by continuing investigation.

**JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA; ET AL.  
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE**

Hoffa and three others are presently serving prison terms as a result of their conviction in Chattanooga Federal Court 3/4/64, on charges of obstruction of justice. The only legal issues presently pending are two motions in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Cincinnati, on which arguments were heard 2/7/67, and a motion for new trial filed in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, 2/28/67 alleging the Government's use of wire tapping and electronic eavesdropping against Hoffa, his attorneys, and others. These charges, so far as the Bureau and its personnel are concerned, are completely false and the Government filed its response to this motion on 3/10/67. The Chattanooga court is expected to rule on this motion in the near future. Although Hoffa is now in prison, his attorneys have continued unsuccessfully to shop around the U. S. Supreme Court in an effort to have one of the Justices release Hoffa on bail pending disposition of the pending motions.

ROBERT EARL BARNES  
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Robert Earl Barnes is the notorious burglar with an extensive arrest record who was the main witness at the trial in District Court of 5 policemen charged with bribery and conspiracy. Trial, which ended March 11, 1967, resulted in the conviction of 3 District of Columbia police officers and the acquittal of the other 2.

Barnes has admitted to our Agents the theft on June 12, 1964, of a 34.10 carat diamond ring (appraised at \$120,000) from Mrs. John R. McLean, a guest at the Lucayan Beach Hotel, Grand Bahamas Island. The diamond ring was transported by Barnes and an associate to New York City where it was sold. Some of the evidence has been presented to a Special Federal Grand Jury, however, prosecution of Barnes for the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property violation was held in abeyance pending completion of the trial of the police officers.

On March 13, 1967, Assistant U. S. Attorney Harold T. Sullivan, who is handling this matter, advised that it was the specific instruction of U. S. Attorney David Bress that prosecution of Barnes in connection with the McLean diamond should be pursued and pertinent witnesses are to be called before the Grand Jury.

This is being followed most closely.

MEETING WITH  
ATTY GEN'L  
MAR 17, 1967

BOMBING DEATH OF  
WHARLEST JACKSON  
AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI  
ON FEBRUARY 27, 1967  
CIVIL RIGHTS  
BOMBING MATTERS

*[Handwritten signature]*

A full investigation is being conducted at the Department's request concerning the death of Wharlest Jackson at Natchez, Mississippi, as a result of a bomb exploding in his pickup truck as he left work at the Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company in Natchez shortly after 8 p. m. on February 27, 1967.

Jackson had been employed by the Armstrong Company since June, 1955. On February 20, 1967, he began training for a new job as a cement mixer, a type of position previously held only by white men. His particular job was a new position and was based on seniority. Jackson had held the position of treasurer in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Natchez branch and is survived by his wife and five children. George Metcalf, a Negro fellow employee, also active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who previously customarily rode to work with Jackson, was seriously injured in a similar type explosion in 1965.

On the scene examination by Laboratory experts indicates that a high-order explosive was detonated under the cab portion of Jackson's truck directly beneath the driver. Fragments of wire recovered at the scene appear to be wire from an electric blasting cap, indicating that such a cap may have been connected to and activated by the electric wiring system of the truck. Portions of the wires to the brake light, tail light, and left rear turn indicator light, which were originally located on the inside of the left frame, are missing as a result of the explosion. No additional physical evidence has been disclosed to date.

Extensive investigation conducted under the on-the-scene supervision of Inspector Joseph A. Sullivan indicates that a group known as the Silver Dollar group is responsible for the bombing. The Silver Dollar group is reportedly a secret group of Mississippi and Louisiana Klansmen founded in June, 1965. One informant is presently a member of the group but to date has been unable to establish the identity of

persons responsible for the bombing. Intensive efforts are being made to develop additional sources to furnish further penetration of the group and to trace the electric blasting cap probably used to detonate the explosive.



**CLIFFORD A. JONES**  
**PERJURY**

Clifford A. Jones, former Lieutenant Governor of Nevada who is closely allied with Nevada gambling interests, was indicted January 5, 1966, on three counts of perjury as a result of his having testified falsely before the Bobby Baker grand jury. This testimony concerned payments Jones arranged through one of his companies of \$10,000 to Baker through Wayne Bromley, a close associate of Baker. U. S. District Court Judge Gasch presently has taken under advisement pretrial motions of Jones for continuance of trial and change of venue.

On March 25, 1965, in response to request of Criminal Division, Bureau monitored telephone calls from Bromley to Jones and Baker. Bromley and his attorney had asked that this be done. Department held such monitoring would be legal. On March 26, 1965, Department requested we monitor meeting to be attended by Jones, Bromley, and Baker at a hotel in Los Angeles. Purpose of meeting was to get Bromley, a Government witness, to tailor his testimony to agree with testimony Jones had given. Bureau declined to monitor this meeting because of lack of security of the premises involved which presented a risk of disclosure of the coverage. Department then got Bureau of Narcotics to assist in monitoring of the meeting.

Recently we have responded to Department's request regarding Bureau electronic coverage of Jones. Such coverage involved twenty conversations over four Las Vegas and one Miami electronic device. All conversations were inconsequential and have no bearing on perjury charges against Jones. This coverage will be subject matter of future pretrial proceedings.

**SAM HOLLOWAY BOWERS, JR., ET AL;  
BURNING OF PROPERTY AND SHOOTING,  
FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI,  
JANUARY 10, 1966;  
VERNON FERDINAND DAHMER, SR., ET AL - VICTIMS  
VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965  
CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAWS**

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At approximately 2 a.m. on January 10, 1966, the residence and business of Vernon Ferdinand Dahmer, Sr., a 58-year-old Negro and past President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Forrest County, Mississippi, was shot into and completely gutted by fire. Dahmer died the afternoon of the same date in a Hattiesburg, Mississippi, hospital.

Extensive around-the-clock investigation conducted by the FBI resulted in the indictment of 15 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on June 22, 1966. The indictment charged these Klansmen with violation of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and Civil Rights Statutes. Those indicted included Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr. imperial wizard of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

A motion was filed on behalf of 13 of the defendants to dismiss this indictment based upon an objection to the array of the jurors. Based upon this action the facts were re-presented to a Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, which resulted in the indictment of 12 members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi on February 27, 1967. Lawrence Byrd, Sr., who was one of the original 15 indicted, was named as a co-conspirator but not as a defendant by the Federal Grand Jury on February 27, 1967.

This matter is presently pending prosecutive action.

## MURDERS OF THREE CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

Civil Rights workers Michael Henry Schwerner and Andrew Goodman, both white, together with James Earl Chaney, Negro, were murdered near Philadelphia, Mississippi, on June 21-22, 1964.

On October 2, 1964, a Federal Grand Jury indicted 18 persons for Civil Rights violations pertaining to these murders. These indictments were dismissed October 7, 1966, on legal grounds on the basis that certain groups, including Negroes, were excluded from the grand jury panel. This case was re-presented to the Federal Grand Jury at Jackson, Mississippi, and on February 27, 1967, indictments were returned against 19 persons. They are presently free on bond. No trial date has been set.

Of the 19 persons indicted, 17 are identical to those previously indicted in this case. Jimmy Lee Townsend, who was 17 years old at the time of the murders, was the one who was previously indicted but not indicted at this time. In addition to those previously indicted, this grand jury indicted Ethel Glen "Hop" Barnett, former sheriff and present candidate for sheriff of Neshoba County, Mississippi, and Sam Holloway Bowers, Jr., Imperial Wizard, White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

The following law enforcement officers were among those indicted: Lawrence Andrew Rainey, Sheriff of Neshoba County; Cecil Ray Price, Deputy Sheriff, Neshoba County, and Richard Andrew Willis, Patrolman, Philadelphia, Mississippi, Police Department.

## SHORTAGES OF U. S. DISTRICT JUDGES

AND

## SHORTAGES IN THE U. S. ATTORNEYS' OFFICES

We have, on a number of occasions, instructed the field to advise us of any shortage of U. S. Attorneys or Federal Judges, which is affecting our prosecutions.

In this connection, since September 1, 1966, we have written to the Department, pointing out a shortage of a Federal Judge or a U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of Ohio, the Middle District of Florida, the Eastern and Southern Districts of Illinois, the Eastern District of Louisiana, the District of Puerto Rico, the District of New Jersey, the Eastern District and Western District of Wisconsin, the Middle District of Tennessee, the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York, the Eastern District of Michigan, and the Northern and Eastern Districts of Texas.

REQUEST OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL  
VINSON, MARCH 14, 1967, RE LAKE COUNTY,  
INDIANA, CRIME CONDITIONS

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, requested preparation of an extensive summary crime condition report concerning Lake County, Indiana. He asked for information on gambling, racketeering, counterfeiting, narcotics, shoplifting and other such matters. By letter to the Attorney General on March 16, 1967, we pointed out we no longer make such reports and our commitments preclude the preparation of such a study. This is apparently a "fishing expedition" type request for Vinson's and Petersen's Task Force. We advised them they have reports in gambling and racketeering-type cases in Lake County, Indiana, where recent prosecutive action has been taken against hoodlums.

The Department has embarked on a Crime Task Force Program which solicits the active participation of the various Federal investigative agencies. We informed the Department that there are inherent drawbacks to such a program and are not actively participating in it. We have, however, advised the Department that if matters within our jurisdiction arise during the Task Force Program, we will handle such upon referral of these matters to us. We have also agreed to conduct an indices and credit check of grand jury panel in the Buffalo area, which is to be convened for the Task Force in operation in that area.

Department attorney Peloquin advised a Canadian police official that the FBI was participating in a "buy back" of United States Postal Money Orders and we directed a letter to the Attorney General on March 8, 1967, pointing out that Peloquin had misinformed the Canadian authorities on our participation.

## WIRETAPPING

The Attorney General testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on March 15, 1967, that microphone and wiretapping were unnecessary in connection with control of crime in the United States. Various bills to outlaw wiretapping and eavesdropping or to legalize such practices are pending in the Congress. We directed a letter to the Department dated March 6, 1967, concerning legislation proposed by Senator Eastland which would authorize wiretapping and use of microphones with court approval in organized crime investigations. We informed the Attorney General that such legislation would be very beneficial to our efforts in the field of organized crime and would appear to provide a statutory basis for practices now being followed in connection with use of such devices in national security matters. Microphones were of inestimable value in determining La Cosa Nostra weaknesses and day-to-day organizational moves, and enabled us to develop excellent informants, disseminate information to local authorities and to make counter moves to dry up La Cosa Nostra sources of income.

In connection with Departmental disclosures of our prior microphone coverage in cases presently before the trial and appeals courts, there has been to date no complete reversal of any of such cases which were actually brought to trial. In several cases, notably, Kolod-Alderisio in Denver, Colorado; Robert G. Baker in Washington, D. C.; Frank Peter Balistrieri in Springfield, Illinois; Charles Battaglia in Tucson, Arizona; and Gilbert Lee Beckley in Miami, Florida, disclosures were made and hearings held, and in each instance the court has ruled against the defendants and in favor of our position that these cases were not tainted. In the Black case and in the Schipani case in New York, the Supreme Court has remanded for retrial and these are still under consideration.

## GAMBLING CASES

In our gambling cases, we have already recorded a total of 78 convictions thus far this fiscal year, which represents 30 more convictions than at a similar time last year. In addition, we have in excess of 350 individuals arrested and/or indicted and awaiting trial for violations of these statutes. As a result of our dissemination policies of gambling information to local authorities, we have directed telling blows against La Cosa Nostra members active in this field by virtue of numerous arrests made by local authorities.

During this fiscal year we have disseminated 159,823 items of criminal information to local authorities, which is an increase of 50,000 items over this same period last year.



SENATOR THOMAS J. DODD  
CONFLICT OF INTEREST  
ELECTION LAWS

In early 1966 we conducted detailed investigations concerning six items of possible irregularities (Conflict of Interest) on the part of Senator Dodd. These investigations were conducted at the specific request of the Department following its review of voluminous documents made available by columnist Jack Anderson (Drew Pearson's leg man). These matters have been under consideration by the Department since May of 1966 when our investigations were completed.

Today (3/16/67) we received a letter from Assistant Attorney General Vinson requesting investigation concerning possible election laws violations based on testimony given before the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct which is now holding hearings concerning Senator Dodd. Vinson's letter is being analyzed and appropriate recommendations will be submitted.

22 a

**FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY  
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1965**

The 79th Session of the FBI National Academy begins Monday, March 20, 1967. There will be 100 law enforcement officers in attendance with representatives from 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and 7 foreign officers from 5 foreign countries (Australia, Canada, Colombia, Malaysia and Thailand). (The Attorney General presented diplomas to the graduating class of the 75th Session of the National Academy on May 26, 1965, when he was Deputy Attorney General.)

On January 25, 1967, the Director sent a memorandum to then Acting Attorney General Clark requesting that National Academy representatives be included under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 as soon as possible for financial assistance in helping to defray living expenses while attending the FBI National Academy. We referred Mr. Clark to previous correspondence on this same matter and a reply dated August 24, 1966, that indicated that such support would be appropriate under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The Director pointed out that while we anticipate having a continuing demand and desire to attend this Academy, we do not feel this factor should have a bearing on the allocation of funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. It was assumed in the Attorney General's reply in August, 1966, that in view of the current limited capacity of the Academy plus the ample demand and desire of local agencies to send candidates it would be unnecessary at this time to be concerned about subsistence aid.

It was estimated that approximately \$80,000 for subsistence and travel would be needed for the March class and that it would vary somewhat for each class and that if the Acting Attorney General approved this concept, the Director stated a request for a grant would be submitted on proper documents to the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance.

We have never received a reply to this memorandum even though we pointed out that several grants under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act have been awarded for the conduct of police seminars and have included funds for financial assistance of the attendees. The Director may wish to point out to the Attorney General that we are not asking for this money for the FBI but that the funds would be helpful to the agency sending the man to the National Academy. Although we have not conducted a nation-wide survey, we are aware that many departments do not submit applications to the National Academy because they do not have the funds to pay the living expenses of their officers while they would be in Washington.

## POLICE TRAINING

Assistance in training matters continues to be one of the most sought after cooperative functions of the FBI. During calendar year 1966, the FBI assisted municipal, county and state law enforcement agencies in 5478 training endeavors, attended by 163,302 people. Over 1200 Special Agents of the FBI are trained as police instructors, and during 1966, they contributed 45,383 hours of instruction time, free of charge, at police training schools. Assistance is rendered in all types of schools, however, special emphasis is being placed on police administration and management, search and seizure, probable cause for arrest, due process in criminal interrogation, laboratory matters, crime scene search, collection and preservation of evidence, human relations in police management, and police-community relations.

## NEW FBI ACADEMY

In May, 1965, the Director submitted a proposal to the Attorney General for the building of a new FBI Academy on the Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia. This suggestion was immediately endorsed by the President and the Attorney General. The Director's proposal outlined that with the new facility, instead of training 200 local law enforcement officers annually at the FBI National Academy we could train 1,200 and up to 1,000 local law enforcement officers in specialized courses. The Congress has appropriated funds for the construction of this new facility.

The planning and engineering work on the site is in progress and it is anticipated that the contract for the construction of the Academy will be let sometime during the summer of 1967. It is believed that the new Academy will be ready for occupancy during fiscal year 1969.

#### IV. Auxiliary Matters

## EXECUTIVE ASSIGNMENT SYSTEM

Executive Order 11315 established an Executive Assignment System for filling positions in Grades 16, 17, and 18 of the General Schedule. The FBI was specifically excluded. The Director by statute has the authority to fill the 110 Super-grade positions allotted to the FBI. An inventory of skills of employees throughout the Government in Grades GS-15 through 18 is being established by the Civil Service Commission to fill vacancies in other agencies and it proposes to include in this inventory all such employees, including those in the FBI. This would make our executives available for consideration by other agencies although we are still exempt from having to consider employees of other agencies in filling our vacancies. The Department, therefore, was requested by letter dated December 21, 1966, to approve a letter to the Civil Service Commission requesting exclusion of FBI executives from the proposed inventory as retention by the FBI of its executives is considered essential. We have been following with the Department but the matter has not yet been acted upon by the Attorney General.



**"THE FBI" -- TELEVISION SHOW  
AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANY  
8 P.M., SUNDAY EVENINGS**

"The FBI" has been a highly successful television show which stars Efrem Zimbalist, Jr., as Inspector Erskine. The show has been renewed for its third year (1967-68).

The National Television Index ratings for the fourth quarter of 1966 show that "The FBI" had an audience of 13,230,000 homes for each program and that this was up one million from the 1965 season. The ratings also indicate that 29,350,000 view the program. More than 22 million of these viewers are above the age 18.

The series has been produced by Quinn Martin Productions in cooperation with Warner Brothers Studios at Burbank, California. The show is sponsored by the Ford Motor Company.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

TO : Mr. Gale *JWG*

DATE: 7/6/67 *H*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S LUNCHEON MEETING  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1967

*Attorney General 2/5 Staff Conference*

In accordance with the request of the Crime Records Division, attached are original and seven copies of memoranda prepared by the Special Investigative Division containing information concerning items which might come up for discussion between the Director and the Attorney General at their luncheon meeting on Friday, July 7, 1967.

Summarily these memoranda deal with the following matters:

Warren Minor Christopher, new Deputy Attorney General; recent appointment of Simon Francis McHugh, Jr., a person of doubtful qualifications, as a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board; four year extension of Selective Service Act; investigation to locate killers of two border patrol officers in southern California; information concerning shooting by Bureau Agents of James Lee Kirby, a parole violator fugitive when apprehending him on 7/5/67; accomplishments in the drive against organized crime; the Department's disclosure policy in electronic surveillance matters and new guidelines from the Attorney General concerning the use of electronic surveillances in criminal matters; and gambling cases.

## ACTION:

This memorandum and the attached memoranda should be routed to the Crime Records Division which is handling the overall co-ordination of this matter.

## Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

JRC:jmm  
(8)

REC 18

- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Eddy
- 1 - Mr. McAndrews
- 1 - Mr. Connell

JUL 10 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Mohr ☒  
Bishop ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Bishop *MB*

DATE: 9-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL  
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1967

## SYNOPSIS:

Director has accepted Attorney General's luncheon invitation for Friday, September 8. Pertinent items of possible interest for discussion at luncheon include:

(1) The Attorney General (AG) called Mr. DeLoach on 9-5-67 concerning FBI's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. AG said he had contacted Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at White House and also planned to meet with Dick Helms of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of National Security Agency (NSA). AG said Clifford and Rostow were surprised FBI had so little coverage--and they hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA. AG said he was opposed to this idea; that it would take time to bring Clifford and Rostow around, but FBI would come out ahead and he (the AG) would have more liberal hand in approving FBI requests.

Regarding above, Mr. DeLoach noted it would be premature to talk with Rostow or Clifford now; but after a decision has been reached, they could be confidentially briefed on such FBI operations. Information confidentially obtained reflects that Helms of CIA had a meeting scheduled with AG on 9-6-67--the subject of which probably was electronic surveillances.

FBI has 31 telephone surveillances in FBI cases; 19 telephone surveillances at request of State Department, and 39 teletype surveillances at request of NSA. Four telephone surveillances and one NSA request for an FBI assistance in obtaining foreign codes are pending AG's approval.

(2) On 7-19-67, the House passed H.R. 421, which provides Federal penalties for interstate travel with intent to incite a riot. Many persons question its practical and legal usefulness due to difficulty in proving intent. Our sources on the Hill indicate there is a hope the bill may be bottled up in committee--but that it will pass the Senate if it reaches the floor. We took no stand on the bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel to areas where strife developed. The bill could increase our investigative responsibilities substantially.

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Miss Holmes

L.H./DWR:kcf

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M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(3) On 8-8-67, the House passed H.R. 5037, the Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Act of 1967 (originally the Administration's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act") -but with considerable changes. One amendment to the original Act would empower regional institutes to engage in police training--thus duplicating and competing with FBI police training. This matter has been brought to attention of FBI friends on Senate Judiciary Committee. Our Hill sources advise that Senators McClellan and Hruska plan to combine their bills regarding controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and add this to H.R. 5037.

(4) AG has indicated desire to achieve about 400 convictions in organized crime field during this fiscal year. As of 9-7-67, a total of 382 individuals in this field were awaiting Federal prosecution. By letter of 7-27-67, we called the AG's attention to a situation wherein 23 persons arrested in New York for gambling law violations in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. To date, no reply has been received from AG.

(5) Latest two issues of "Life" magazine contain articles by Sandy Smith, former Chicago newsman, focusing attention on La Cosa Nostra leaders, as well as their political affiliations, and the need for electronic surveillances to cope with organized crime. Smith has extensive background and contacts qualifying him to write on organized crime. It is obvious he obtained help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, formerly in the Organized Crime Section of Department.

(6) The "task force" organized under direction of Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of Department conducted an operation against bookmaker Ernest Reinhart in Niagara Falls, New York, area and learned from the Customs Service that the Niagara Falls Police Department was also interested in Reinhart's activities. According to officials of Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and others on the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" entire investigation. "Task force" was so inept that it "blew" the case against Reinhart, and "task force" surveillances were discovered by Reinhart and associates. Although Reinhart's gambling activities were across state lines from New York to Canada, our Buffalo Office was not notified. Pertinent details were brought to AG's attention by letter of 9-5-67, and we requested that "task force" be instructed to immediately advise FBI of matters within our jurisdiction.

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M. A. Jones To Bishop Memo  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

(7) For first month (July) of new fiscal year, FBI convictions decreased 189, or 22 percent. Decrease primarily due to: (a) shortage of judges and prosecutors, resulting in overcrowded court conditions, and (b) policy enunciated by Department's Criminal Division to reduce Federal prosecutions of juvenile offenders. In July, 1966, Assistant AG Vinson sent letter instructing U. S. Attorneys regarding diversion of subjects under age 21 to local authorities--which has principally been felt in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations, where experience indicates about 65 percent of violators are under 21 and where FBI convictions decreased 109 in July, 1967, compared with July, 1966. For sometime, we have been advising AG whenever shortages of Federal judges or shortages in U. S. Attorneys Offices exist.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information in connection with the Director's luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967.

*Handled.*  
*H*

*TSD*

ADDENDUM BY C. D. DeLOACH (CDD:hmm 9/7/67): The Coordinator of U. S. Attorneys, John W. Kern, III, stopped DeLoach in the Attorney General's Office on the morning of 9/7/67 and posed two questions: (1) Should U. S. Attorneys attend meetings of Federal Executive Boards (groups composed of all Federal agencies in various metropolitan areas) when meeting on monthly basis (2) If U. S. Attorneys joined and attended such meetings, should these U. S. Attorneys comply with recent requests by John Macy, Chairman,

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(DETAILS BEGIN ON PAGE 2)

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M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

Civil Service Commission, and sponsor a one-day seminar on law enforcement managed by Federal Executive Board groups.

Kern was told that it was, of course, desirable to have U. S. Attorneys participate in civic affairs but that U. S. Attorneys should not attempt to sponsor one-day seminars on the subject of law enforcement inasmuch as this would only promote confusion and chaos. Kern was also told that the FBI is already sponsoring such seminars and conferences and that in some instances representatives of the U. S. Attorneys' offices were invited to participate in these conferences. The subject of discussion this year is Legal Problems involving Law Enforcement Officers and the National Crime Information Center.

*R* *Lipman*

M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

DETAILS:

The Director has accepted an invitation for a luncheon with the Attorney General on Friday, September 8, 1967. There is contained in this memorandum succinct data concerning pertinent items which might be of interest for discussion on this occasion. The General Investigative, Special Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions have contributed salient information for this memorandum.

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCES:

On 9-5-67, the Attorney General called Mr. DeLoach regarding the Bureau's pending requests for approval of electronic surveillances. He said he had finally made contact with Clark Clifford and Walt Rostow at the White House on 8-31-67 and that he planned to meet with Dick Helms of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and General Carter of the National Security Agency (NSA) regarding this matter. The Attorney General said Clifford and Rostow knew little about electronic surveillances and were very surprised that the FBI had so little such coverage. He said that Clifford and Rostow, without saying so, hinted that because of FBI reluctance to use surveillances, it might be a good idea to transfer FBI responsibilities in domestic intelligence to CIA.

The Attorney General said he was opposed to this idea. He said it would take a little time to bring Clifford and Rostow around but that he believed the Department and the FBI would come out ahead in the discussions and that he, the Attorney General, will then have a more liberal hand in approving requests from the FBI. In this connection, Mr. DeLoach noted that it would be premature to talk with Clifford or Rostow at this point but after a decision has been reached, these two individuals could be briefed on a confidential basis regarding such FBI operations. It was also noted that it did not appear the Attorney General could adequately represent the FBI in his discussions with Clifford and Rostow.

We have confidentially obtained the information that Richard Helms, Director of the CIA, had a meeting scheduled with the Attorney General at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, September 6, 1967, and that the subject of the meeting was probably electronic surveillances.

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A. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

At the present time the Bureau has the following electronic surveillances in operation: (1) In Bureau cases, 31 telephone surveillances; (2) At the request of State Department, 19 telephone surveillances; (3) At the request of NSA, 39 teletype surveillances.

As of this date, there are four telephone surveillances pending approval by the Attorney General with subjects and dates of request to the Attorney General as follows: Ralph Alan Dale, since 3-27-67; Charles Morris, since 7-25-67; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, since 8-2-67; Frederick Douglas Andrews, since 8-14-67. In addition, we have a request for FBI assistance on behalf of the NSA for an anagram operation (obtaining foreign codes) pending with the Attorney General since 6-16-67. *INFORMATION tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations*  
H. R. 421, INTERSTATE TRAVEL TO INCITE RIOTS:

This bill was passed by the House on 7-19-67. It provides for Federal prosecution of persons who travel interstate with the intent to incite a riot. Its practical and legal usefulness has been questioned by a number of people, including many Senators, due to the extreme difficulty in obtaining evidence to prove intent. Our Hill sources have advised there was a hope the Bill could be bottled up in committee unless it could be changed to make it more practical. These sources concede the Bill will pass the Senate without difficulty if it reaches the floor because many Senators would consider it politically unwise to vote against it. We took no stand on the Bill with the Department, but did cite examples of interstate travel by militant Negroes and hate group leaders to areas where strife developed. The Bill, if passed, could substantially increase our investigative responsibilities, depending, of course, on the policy established by the Department.

H. R. 5037, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1967:

This is the Administration's bill, originally called the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act, although it has been changed considerably by Republican-sponsored amendments made when the House passed the bill on 8-8-67. One of these amendments by Congressman Robert McClory (R. - Ill.) which changed Title 3 of the Bill, would empower the regional institutes to engage in police training. This would duplicate and compete with the extensive police training program we conduct on our own and in cooperation with local and state agencies. This has been brought to the attention of our friends on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Many of them have voiced agreement and stated they will take the necessary action to correct this wrong. Our Hill

(CONTINUED - OVER)





M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

sources have advised that Senator John McClellan (D. - Ark.) and Senator Roman Hruska (R. - Neb.) plan to combine their bills authorizing controlled use of wiretaps and eavesdropping devices and to add this to H. R. 5037 in Committee. They feel wiretap legislation as a part of the Administration's crime bill will have an excellent chance for passage and possible acceptance by the President.

ORGANIZED CRIME:

As of September 7, 1967, there were a total of 382 individuals, involved in organized criminal activities, who have been arrested, indicted, or awaiting further prosecutive action in connection with violations of various Federal statutes.

By letter dated July 27, 1967, the Bureau called to the attention of the Attorney General a situation where 23 individuals arrested in New York for violations of the gambling laws in 1964 were still awaiting final prosecutive action. It was called to the attention of the Attorney General that prosecutive action taken at the earliest possible date with reference to these individuals would greatly assist in increasing accomplishments in the organized crime field during the present fiscal year. To date no response from the Attorney General has been received to this communication.

The Attorney General has indicated that he is desirous of achieving in the neighborhood of 400 convictions of individuals involved in organized crime during this fiscal year. With 382 such subjects already awaiting prosecution, the Attorney General's goal would appear to be readily available if vigorous prosecutive action is taken of these individuals at the earliest possible date by the Department.

"LIFE" MAGAZINE ARTICLE:

"Life" magazine has run articles for the last two weeks on La Cosa Nostra, which articles were written by Sandy Smith, former crime reporter for the "Chicago Tribune". \* Smith has done an excellent job in these articles in focusing public attention on the Cosa Nostra leaders as well as their political affiliations and the need for electronic surveillances in order to cope with the menace of organized crime.

Smith is an outstanding investigative reporter who has a wealth of independent knowledge built up over the years on La Cosa Nostra. He also has tremendous contacts among the local and state police intelligence agencies throughout the country. In addition, it is obvious that he obtained considerable help from such persons as Professor Robert Blakey of Notre Dame, former Departmental Attorney in the Organized Crime Section, in

\*and "Chicago Sun-Times."

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

connection with this article. He also has used the information disclosed from our microphones in court cases in such cases as the Raymond Patriarca matter, etc.

DEPARTMENT TASK FORCE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK:

In October, 1966, under the direction of the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Department, a "task force" was organized as an investigative operation, supervised by Department Attorneys, and to which were assigned representatives from various Federal investigative agencies.

On August 21 and 23, 1967, the "task force" conducted investigative activity, including physical surveillances in the Niagara Falls, New York, area. The subject of its investigation was one Ernest Reinhart, a bookmaker from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, who was said to be making trips daily to Niagara Falls, New York, to establish regular contacts and gambling pickups from other known gamblers. The Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department, which was also investigating the activities of Reinhart, had requested the assistance of the United States Customs Service to develop sufficient evidence to establish a violation of the local gambling statute. A representative of the Customs Service notified the "task force" representatives of the local police department's interest in this matter and immediately thereafter, according to the officials of the Niagara Falls Police Department, attorneys and other members of the "task force" appeared at the police department and "took over" the entire investigation.

SAC Neil J. Welch of our Buffalo Office has since determined from representatives of the Niagara Falls Police Department and the Customs Service that the investigative activity of the "task force" was so inept that the case against Reinhart was "blown." (In conducting a surveillance the task force utilized a panel truck and their actions, while in the panel truck, were such that they caused the truck to rock back and forth revealing to the gamblers who were watching, that people were inside the truck.) Surveillances conducted by the "task force," including attorneys assigned thereto, were readily discovered by Reinhart and his associates. Reinhart remarked to a customs agent at the border crossing that he would give the investigators a good run around.

Although Reinhart's gambling activities were being carried on between Canada and the United States, that is across state lines, in apparent violation of the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering Statute, the FBI Office at Buffalo was not notified. The FBI has a substantial investigative

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M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

responsibility in the investigation of violations of this statute. In this instance, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, and the local Niagara Falls, New York, Police Department also have investigative responsibilities.

Pertinent details concerning this matter were brought to the attention of the Attorney General by our letter dated September 5, 1967, with the request that necessary instructions be issued to the "task force" personnel that matters within FBI jurisdiction be immediately reported to our Buffalo Office.

#### CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS - CONVICTIONS:

At the end of July, 1967, we had recorded 189 fewer convictions than were recorded during the first month of the prior fiscal year. This represents a decrease of 22%, which is primarily the result of two factors: (1) shortages of judges and prosecutors which result in overcrowded court conditions and (2) the policy enunciated by the Criminal Division of the Department to reduce prosecutions in Federal court relating to juvenile offenders.

In this connection, our potential for increasing conviction statistics was decimated as a result of a letter sent during July, 1966, by Assistant Attorney General Vinson instructing all U. S. Attorneys to give primary consideration to the diversion of subjects under 21 years of age to local authorities. These instructions are being followed by a majority of U. S. Attorneys and have hurt us principally in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle violations where experience has shown that approximately 65% of all violators are under 21 years of age. At the end of July, 1967, we recorded 109 less convictions in this category as compared to the first month in the previous fiscal year.

We have for sometime been following the practice of advising the Attorney General whenever shortages of Federal judges, U. S. Attorneys or their assistants exist. For example, we recently sent the following letters to the Attorney General<sup>to</sup> bring to his attention shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys in the indicated areas:

9-1-67, Southern District of Georgia;  
8-16-67, Eastern District of Michigan;  
8-7-67, District of Kansas;  
8-3-67, District of New Jersey;  
8-2-67, Southern and Northern Districts of Mississippi;  
7-31-67, Western District of New York.

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M. A. Jones to Bishop  
RE: LUNCHEON WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL

In connection with the situation in the Western District of New York, we originally called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-30-67 and we have received no information indicating that an appointment has been made for the vacant judgeship. Considerable newspaper publicity has attended the failure to appoint a judge for this district.

With regard to the two vacant judgeships in the Eastern District of Michigan, it is noted that we first called this to the Attorney General's attention on 3-16-67 and we have not received any current information indicating these judgeships have been filled.

Each SAC has been instructed to keep the Bureau currently advised of any shortages of judges or U. S. Attorneys and we will continue to bring these matters to the attention of the Attorney General.

As an example of shortages which have been brought to the Attorney General's attention, in connection with the shortage of judges in the Southern District of Georgia, it is noted that as of September 1, 1967, there was a total of 87 Bureau cases awaiting prosecution involving 121 defendants. Of these 22 representing 32 subjects have been pending prosecution for more than six months.

It is also noted that in the District of New Jersey as of July 1, 1967, there were approximately 200 Bureau cases awaiting prosecutive action involving approximately 392 defendants. Our New York Office has also advised that it has 775 cases awaiting prosecution representing 874 subjects.

TEB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/14/67

FROM : G. C. Moore *GM*

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Bishop  
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore  
1 - Mr. Trainor

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

The following data concerning the antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances has been prepared for the Director's information and possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference which will include the Attorney General and Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO).

## ALLEGATIONS OF INVOLVEMENT OF ANTIPOVERTY EMPLOYEES

There have been a number of allegations regarding the involvement of antipoverty employees in racial disturbances and involving the misuse of antipoverty funds in connection therewith. Allegations with respect to the misuse of these funds are exceptionally difficult to substantiate because the funds provided to local antipoverty agencies by OEO or other Federal agencies are usually furnished on a grant basis with the grants becoming the property of the local group at which time the Federal character of the funds is lost.

However, there have been instances wherein certain officials and employees of local agencies receiving Federal anti-poverty grants have reportedly not conducted themselves in a manner conducive to law and order. Examples follow.

### New York City

The largest privately-operated antipoverty program receiving Federal funds is said to be Haryou - Act in the Harlem area of New York City. Several of its employees are known to have subversive backgrounds or to have engaged in improper activities. Harriet Noel and John Anderson, members of the Revolutionary

Enclosure

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Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan

RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Action Movement, a clandestine all-Negro revolutionary group that calls for the overthrow of the U. S. Government by violence and which is procommunist Chinese-oriented, were suspended as employees of Haryou - Act following their arrest last June along with a number of members of the Jamaica Rifle and Pistol Club, a Revolutionary Action Movement front group, on charges including conspiracy to advocate anarchy. Another member of this rifle club who was arrested, Arthur Harris, was also suspended as an employee of an antipoverty organization in Jamaica, New York City, which is funded by OEO.

Newark, New Jersey

In Newark, antipoverty funds were reputedly utilized by the United Community Corporation to rent two station wagons used to transport people who had been encouraged to appear at meetings at the city hall to protest action of a city planning board. Reportedly, one of the vehicles was equipped with a loud-speaker and was used to make inflammatory remarks regarding the incumbent city administration. Also, it is reported that inflammatory posters prepared by the United Community Corporation had been circulated.

Syracuse, New York

Employees of the Crusade for Opportunity, an antipoverty agency funded by OEO, are alleged to have been involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Syracuse, New York, 8/16-18/67. An officer of the Syracuse Police Department advised that a Crusade for Opportunity automobile bearing U. S. Government license plates was used by two Negro males and two Negro females to cruise through Negro neighborhoods in Syracuse on 8/15/67. They utilized a loudspeaker to advertise a meeting on 8/16/67 regarding the alleged rape of an 11-year-old Negro girl by a white man.

A field worker of this organization, Leroy Glenn Wright, was arrested during the first night's disturbance on 8/16/67 and charged with inciting to riot and resisting arrest.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

Washington, D. C.

Individuals affiliated with two organizations funded in part by OEO were involved in the disturbance which occurred in the House of Representatives on 8/7/67 in protest of the shelving of the so-called "Rat Bill." The leader, Jesse Gray, a former Communist Party organizer in Harlem and a militant black nationalist, is the head of the Harlem Back Street Youth, Incorporated, which was the recipient of OEO funds. Such funds have since been suspended. Gray and at least one other member of the above organization were arrested for their part in this disturbance. Also involved in this disturbance and arrested was Robert Bailey Ransom, an employee of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) Associates, an OEO-funded organization.

Hate-type Schools

The New York City Police Department advised on 8/9/67 that the walls of a school handling a program entitled "Special Training in Reading" for children 8 to 10 years of age contained numerous hate slogans. Examples of the signs noted thereon were "Don't love them to death, shoot them to death; make revolution not war; burn, baby, burn; arm yourselves; Johnson is losing sleep; Newark, '67; Chicago South Side, '66; Watts, '65, and Harlem, '64." There was also a picture of President Johnson's face superimposed on an Army sergeant carrying a rifle captioned "Public Enemy Number One, Wanted for Murder." The committee handling this particular program was funded in part by OEO.

A somewhat similar situation occurred in Nashville, Tennessee, in connection with a "Liberation School" which has been in operation teaching 10- and 11-year-olds. Antipoverty funds from OEO had been earmarked for the school; however, the funds were withdrawn when national publicity resulted concerning this matter. Meantime, however, certain services including the rental of an automobile and school supplies had been furnished.



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

MISUSE OF FBI INFORMATION BY OEO

In connection with the recent arrest by Kentucky authorities of Alan and Margaret McSurely, employees of the Southern Conference Education Fund, and Joseph T. Mulloy, an employee of an organization being funded by OEO, on a state sedition charge, someone in OEO apparently leaked to the press a report prepared by an OEO investigator which contained statements attributed to the FBI. An article concerning this matter appeared in the 9/1/67 issue of "The Evening Star."

The Director approved the lodging of a vigorous protest with OEO concerning the fact that information appearing in an FBI memorandum subsequently was published in "The Evening Star." In approving this action, he noted "Yes, and if they can't or won't give us the necessary assurances against leaks, we will cut off all investigative services to OEO."

Such a protest was lodged through liaison with Mr. Edgar May, Assistant Director, OEO, on 9/5/67 who advised that steps had been taken to insure that such did not recur in the future. A detailed memorandum is attached.

STATEMENTS AGAINST ESTABLISHED LAW AND ORDER

While no direct evidence has come to the Bureau's attention of outright seditious statements on the part of anti-poverty workers, allegations have been received of statements against established law and order and of statements tending to incite the people. Examples follow:

Marion S. Barry, Jr., former Washington Director of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, joined the United Planning Organization, Washington, D. C., as a \$50-a-day consultant on 7/21/67. This organization is funded by OEO. On 6/30/67 Barry reportedly conducted a press conference on the steps of the 13th Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, at which time he denounced the Police Department and stated that Negroes would



Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
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DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

continue to threaten the police until policemen are trained properly in how to deal with Negroes. Captain Al Prezio of the Troy, New York, Police Department, advised on 8/25/67 that Freeman Robinson, an employee of an antipoverty organization funded by OEO, uses the office of the antipoverty organization as a headquarters to conduct militant civil rights work and to recruit teen-agers to incite riots and arouse a Negro community on any issue that would create racial unrest.

Willie Wright, a duly-elected board member of the United Community Corporation, Newark, New Jersey, is alleged to have made statements concerning Negro rioting such as "To hell with President Johnson when he says something about not tolerating riots. We've tolerated these conditions for more than 400 years." He is also quoted as having said: "It is my firm conviction that in order to overcome the white man's complete human and legal jurisdiction over my black brothers and sisters, we are going to defend ourselves against all kinds of aggressions that are being perpetrated against us by the white man. I most emphatically want to make sure the majority of my black brothers and sisters have a piece of firepower in their home possessions to protect themselves against the most brutal atrocities to be seen anywhere committed by the New Jersey National Guard, the Newark and State Police in the recent rebellion in the City of Newark." The OEO has requested Wright's suspension pending its investigation of statements attributed to Wright.

"The Washington Post" of 9/13/67 contained an article by Columnist Roscoe Drummond captioned "Mayors Say OEO Programs Helped Suppress City Riots" in which he refers to a nationwide survey conducted by OEO in 64 cities, half of which had riots this summer. In citing OEO figures he pointed out that of 30,000 Community Action employees only 16 were arrested during the course of the riots and none were convicted. Poverty programs had 244 buildings in the hearts of the riot areas with none being burned or destroyed.

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

We have, of course, kept OEO promptly advised of all  
allegations received of misconduct on the part of antipoverty  
employees as well as allegations regarding the misuse of anti-  
poverty funds. In accordance with the Director's instructions such  
information is furnished the White House and the Attorney General.  
ACTION: <sup>also</sup>

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

*[Handwritten: P]*  
*[Handwritten: L. Sullivan]*  
*[Handwritten: N. weys]*  
*[Handwritten: J. H. P. R.]*  
*[Handwritten: JS]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Sullivan

DATE: 9/15/67

FROM : G. C. Moore *gem*

SUBJECT: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. Trainor

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

My memorandum of 9/14/67 set forth for the Director's information data concerning antipoverty workers' involvement in racial disturbances for his possible use at the forthcoming luncheon conference mentioned above.

The following additional information received from the Dallas Office today is being submitted for the Director's consideration in connection with this luncheon.

In response to a request from Mr. Randolph Ratliff, Director of the Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty in Dallas, Texas, a representative of this Bureau explained the FBI's jurisdiction in racial matters to members of Ratliff's staff, who work in the poverty areas in Dallas County Texas, on 9/6/67. The Neighborhood Organization War on Poverty is funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

On 9/13/67 one of Ratliff's staff workers confidentially advised that after our representative had left the above meeting, Ratliff instructed his staff members to give the FBI no information and said that the FBI is the white man's police and they want nothing but "stool pigeons." This individual further alleged that all of Ratliff's 44 staff members were hand-picked by Ratliff and that most of them are racial agitators. He charged that Ratliff and most of the staff members are working at creating racial incidents in order to stir up local Negro

TDR:fhd (7)

CONTINUED OVER

15 OCT 19 1967

62 NOV 1 1967

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan  
RE: LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR  
WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND  
MR. SARGENT SHRIVER, DIRECTOR OF THE  
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY  
DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 18, 1967

communities. He further alleged that Ratliff is the driving force behind a program of racial agitation in Dallas County and that his statements to staff members are antiwhite and antipolice. He said it is his belief that Ratliff is trying to create a crisis in Dallas in order to receive additional antipoverty funds.

The source of the above information also alleged that in April of this year Ratliff was vigorously critical of the Dallas Police Department regarding the arrest of a 15-year-old Negro female on a charge of disturbing the peace and was in the process of organizing a march on city hall to protest the arrest when officials of the Office of Economic Opportunity learned of his activity and told him to desist. He stated that in another instance several months ago, Albert Lipscomb (phonetic), staff member, learned of a plot by a group of Negro men who were in possession of rifles and Molotov cocktails to initiate a riot. He claimed that Lipscomb personally prevented the riot by calming the Negro group and personally collecting the rifles and Molotov cocktails but that when Ratliff learned of Lipscomb's role in preventing the riot, he officially took credit for the action. Our source stated that Ratliff unofficially considers Lipscomb an "Uncle Tom."

The above information is being made available to Mrs. Stegall at the White House, Mr. Shriver of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Attorney General by letters dated 9/18/67.

ACTION:

Submitted for the Director's possible use.

*P* *Lip*  
- 2 - *12* *8* *WQ 1/13* *pl*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 2-17-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: BRIEF FOR DIRECTOR'S USE  
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS  
LUNCHEON ENGAGEMENT WITH  
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND OTHERS  
FEBRUARY 20, 1969

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Director has an appointment to have luncheon with the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. Ehrlichman, Legal Counsel to the President, on Thursday, February 20, 1969. There is attached a brief containing items of possible pertinent interest for the Director's use in connection with this luncheon meeting.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

DGH:pls/cmj  
(6)

EX-18

REC-23

JUL 25 1969

RESEARCH

ENCLOSURE

AUG 2 1969

B R I E F

LUNCHEON MEETING WITH ATTORNEY  
GENERAL AND OTHERS

Thursday, February 20, 1969

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## SYNOPSIS

### BUREAU STATISTICS

FBI Personnel As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

Overtime Services The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. This was a cost-free saving to the Government of over \$14 million.

National Crime Crime Index for January-September, 1968, recorded a 19 percent increase. Largest increases noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

District of Columbia Crime For calendar year 1967, District had sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate District recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC) NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Began in January, 1967, with pilot operation. Now terminals in 47 states. Over 780,000 records in system and 33,000 messages handled daily in 24-hour operating day.

#### DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

*information tends to identify particularly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operation*

\*Communist Party, USA clandestine communications with CP of Soviet Union penetrated by FBI. Reveals Soviets have furnished Party \$6.5 million over past 10 years and now financing at approximately 1 million annually. \*Classification "Top Secret."

New Left Movement has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses marked by growing violence. Part of world-wide

*Downgraded  
To Secret  
11/15/16  
MSB*

revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from U. S. have played important roles in demonstrations in foreign countries.

Racial Unrest on College Campuses Campuses throughout U. S. have been marked by racial unrest. Minority groups such as Black Student Union becoming increasingly militant and violent. Demands unreasonable. Other militant groups have joined in demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

Black Panther Party is most active, notorious and violence-prone black extremist group. Branches in 25 cities. Will possibly go underground. Minister of Education is George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College.

Soviet and Satellite Espionage The U. S. is the number one espionage target of Soviet Union and satellites. Intelligence operations coordinated by Soviet Union. Embassies and missions are focal points. As of February, 1969, approximately 230 Soviet and 117 satellite personnel operating. Consular Convention between U. S. and Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968, and will probably increase capability for espionage.

*Information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence operations*  
\* United States - Communist China Relations Professor LIN Ta-kaung, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is foremost Chinese communist propagandist in Canada. Has been in contact with Kennedy Administration, Senator Eugene McCarthy and Professor Martin Peretz of Harvard re United States - Communist China relations. Hopes to influence Nixon Administration to vote for UN admission of Communist China. \* Classified "Secret."

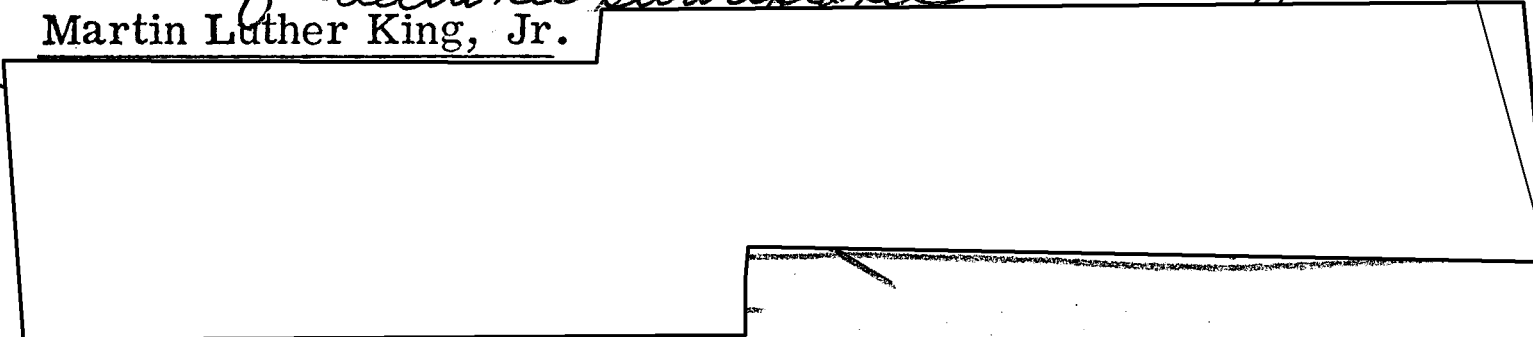
\* Israeli Intelligence FBI currently investigating Dr. Zalmer Mordecai Shapiro, head of Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation, Apollo, Pennsylvania. This company has Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracts and Shapiro cleared by AEC for "Top Secret." Investigation shows he in contact with at least one Israeli intelligence official and sympathetic toward Israel. \* Classified "Secret."

Assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy Essence of Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies in alleged connection between Oswald, David Ferrie (deceased) and Clay Shaw. Not established in

exhaustive FBI investigation. Bureau maintaining "hands off" policy regarding Garrison investigation. Garrison mental stability is questionable. He received medical discharge from U. S. Army in 1951 for an emotional problem. Admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment.

Court Seal [JFK Law 10(a)1]

*Exclusion of material re King as it derives from electronic surveillance*  
Martin Luther King, Jr.



### GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Suggestions for the Reduction of Crime in the District of Columbia  
Should be an Enabling Statute which would allow juveniles to be handled as they are throughout U. S. Mandatory sentences recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms. Registration of all convicted felons should be considered. Abolishment of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life." Provisions of Bank Protection Act of 1968 should be accelerated.

Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Intensive FBI investigation revealed killer of King on 4/4/68 to be James Earl Ray. Ray arrested by Scotland Yard 6/8/68. Extradited to U. S. and turned over to local authorities in Memphis, Tennessee, for State prosecution. Local trial scheduled for 4/7/69.

Alleged Violations of Federal Corrupt Practices Act by 21 Political Committees We were instructed by former Assistant Attorney General Vinson to interview the Chairman and Treasurers of 20 Republican Committees and one Democratic Committee that filed late reports with the Clerk of the House. White House staff members refused to be interviewed. Investigation going forward on expeditious basis. Department being kept advised.

Sirhan Bishara Sirhan Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
Senator Kennedy, killed 6/5/68 in Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. Sirhan identified as assailant. Indicted and charged with murder. Trial began, Los Angeles Superior Court on 1/7/69.

Gary Steven Krist; Ruth Eisemann-Schier; Barbara Jane Mackle - Victim Kidnaping Mackle kidnaped from Atlanta, Georgia, motel 12-17-68 and \$500,000 ransom demand made. FBI investigation resulted in her safe return and Krist and Eisemann-Schier identified as kidnappers. Krist apprehended and all-out investigation continuing to locate Eisemann-Schier. Krist will be tried by state and next appearance in court scheduled for 2-28-69.

### SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) Since the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (BNDD) was formed under the jurisdiction of the Department, the FBI has been conducting background investigations on its applicants and employees. This was done pursuant to Departmental Order #175-59, dated 4-1-59. However, the BNDD was discovered to be conducting some duplicate investigation of their clerical applicants. We objected to this wasted effort and expressed our views to the Department which countered with a proposal advanced by Associate BNDD Director Giordano, that we share parts of these investigations with them. By letter of 2-6-69, in reply to this proposal, we informed the Department that no additional requests for BNDD applicant investigations would be accepted, except those submitted under the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program.

Martin Edward Underwood Underwood, an employee of the Department of Commerce, who was detailed to the White House in 1966 to serve as an advance man for former President Johnson, was removed from his office at the White House on 2-6-69, and the Department of Commerce has been instructed to inform him that his services are no longer required. Our investigation of Underwood, which was furnished the White House on 2-12-69, disclose that he had severe drinking problem until at least 1964.

Virginia Stanfill Savell We conducted a discreet inquiry of Savell in September, 1966, at the request of former Senator Kuchel (R) of California, for whom she then worked in his Los Angeles office. It had been alleged she was operating a bookie joint out of the Senator's office but our inquiry developed no information to substantiate this. However, it was reported that she was an alcoholic. Current investigation revealed Savell attempted to commit suicide in July, 1967, by overdose of sleeping pills.

d

Donald Edward Ganoung We have investigated Ganoung as a Departmental applicant for the position of consultant with the Law Enforcement Administration at Washington, D. C., the position he now holds. He has a degree in criminology and is a former Episcopalian priest who has worked among deviate elements. He has also been active in civil rights and antidraft demonstrations and twice was arrested in this connection. Divorced by his wife in 1967 after he had an affair with another woman, Ganoung also

[redacted] The results of our investigation of him were furnished to the Attorney General on 2/11/69.

William Henry Rentschler Rentschler, a candy company operator, has been extremely active in Illinois Republican Party politics. He carried on a notorious adulterous relationship which led to a divorce from a former wife. Our investigation of him revealed many prominent persons who would not recommend Rentschler for a position with the Government in view of his moral weaknesses and reported lack of business acumen. Our investigation not yet complete but summary memo furnished the White House on 2/10/69.

Special Inquiry Investigations for the White House Security officers of various Government agencies have expressed shock at the lack of knowledge or the total disregard of the provisions of the Federal Employee Security Program by the White House staff responsible for filling top-level positions with the new Administration. Most requests for investigation have been of persons already firmly established in their new jobs. When derogatory data is developed it is simply requested that the investigation be continued. Only one person is known to have been discharged as a result of derogatory information developed during investigation. Don Virdin, Internal Revenue Service (IRS), called Bureau 2/13/69 and indicated Bureau had checked through IRS only 8 of last 25 publicly announced Presidential appointees. Bureau has run checks of IRS on all requests received from White House on Presidential appointees and it would appear White House only asked for 8 of last 25 to be checked.

Selective Service These cases in recent years have broadened in scope with recurring schemes to obstruct the draft. We have 14,000 pending investigations, up 5,000 from a year ago. Fiscal year 1968 produced 809 convictions and the first seven months of this fiscal period have recorded 380 convictions, an increase over this period a year ago. An interesting case is summarized which involves an 18-year-old Californian whose mother, following his arraignment for failure to register for the draft, attempted to get a Restraining Order by contending that she was responsible for her son's actions

and therefore should be punished rather than him. The Judge rejected her appeal and her son's trial is scheduled for March, 1969.

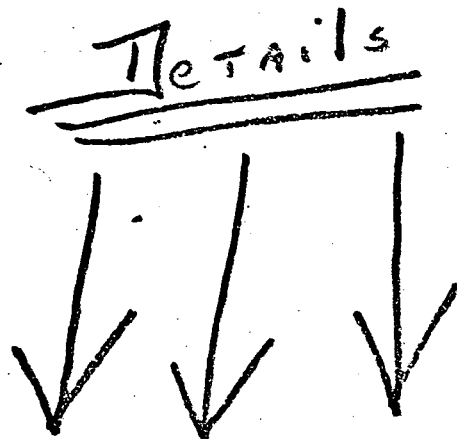
Criminal Intelligence and Organized Crime While our organized crime investigations are aimed at key members in the power structure, they have also struck hard in the lower echelons with progressively greater penetration into the heart of hoodlum activities - gambling operations. Fiscal year 1968 capped four consecutive record years in convictions of organized crime figures with 281. There are now 789 other hoodlum figures awaiting trial in Federal court thus indicating a continuance of the upward trend in convictions in fiscal year 1969. Recent major accomplishments in the organized crime field include the arrest or conviction of many top La Cosa Nostra leaders across the country. Our dissemination of criminal intelligence data to other Federal and local law enforcement agencies has broken the million mark in number of items in the past five years. This shared FBI data enabled other law enforcement agencies to conduct hundreds of raids, execute thousands of arrests, and recover millions of dollars in gambling funds or stolen property each year. Department Task Force Operations (also called Strike Force) have been formed in Detroit, Michigan; Brooklyn, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois; Miami, Florida; and Newark, New Jersey; since the original group at Buffalo, New York. We now maintain liaison with these Task Force groups and it has been recommended that we expand our liaison arrangements with Task Force. There have been La Cosa Nostra leadership changes in New York and Chicago.

Department's Manual for use of Electronic Surveillance Under Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill Attorney General has been furnished our views regarding Department's draft manual for use of electrical surveillance pursuant to Title III of Omnibus Crime Control Bill, the general provisions of which concern administrative regulations not specifically required by the statute itself. The manual's requirements would impose tremendous administrative and procedural restrictions on the FBI and other Federal agencies to the point that strict compliance might be self-defeating to the goal of maintaining discreet electronic

surveillance coverage under court supervision for the purpose of obtaining admissible evidence against the leadership of organized crime and in other major investigative categories. Included would be requirements for review of an application for a court order at a number of levels within the Department, and by the Attorney General, before the application reached the judge, involving delay and the spreading of information about our use of this technique among a comparatively wide range of authorities. Included in our views was our belief that for the Government's ultimate success in making use of this evidence gathering procedure, restrictions must not apply which will create more limitations on law enforcement than the statute itself prescribes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

ABC-TV Series "The FBI" is in its fourth year and production plans are going forward at the present time for a fifth season. Latest 30 Market Nielson Rating reflects it is second most popular show on air and has 26 million viewers. Plans being made to present on our program film on Mackle kidnaping case next season after prosecutive action is completed. *Being shown in 43 different countries.*



g



## BUREAU STATISTICS

### FBI Personnel

As of 2/13/69 there were 6,929 Special Agents and 9,052 clerical employees for a total of 15,981 employees on the rolls of the FBI.

### Overtime Services

The overtime service by our investigative staff averages more than two and one-half hours each workday and during the fiscal year 1968 totaled 3,845,461 hours, the equivalent of 1,849 additional employees on a full-year basis. Taking into consideration the limited extent to which this overtime was compensated under fringe benefits regulations of the Civil Service Commission, there was a cost-free saving to the Government of over \$14 million when compared to the value of the total overtime performed. This is a tremendous voluntary contribution by our investigative staff.

### National Crime

While preliminary crime figures for calendar year 1968 are not yet available, for the period January through September, 1968, over the same period in 1967, the Crime Index nationwide recorded a 19 percent increase. The largest increases were noted in cities 250,000 to 1 million population where a 22 percent rise was recorded. Nationally, the violent crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault as a group increased 21 percent and the more voluminous property crimes of burglary, larceny \$50 and over and auto theft rose 19 percent. There were an estimated 4.6 million serious crimes in the United States in 1968 compared to 3.8 million in 1967.

### District of Columbia Crime

For calendar year 1967, Washington, D. C., had the sixth highest crime rate among the 56 cities 250,000 population and above. Crime figures for calendar year 1968 indicate that



Washington, D. C., recorded an over-all gain of 25 percent in the number of serious offenses.

National Crime Information Center (NCIC)

NCIC is a nationwide index of documented law enforcement information on crime and criminals. Its objective is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement through the more efficient handling and exchange of information. In January, 1967, a pilot operation was begun with terminals in 15 local and state law enforcement agencies. NCIC now has 78 control terminals in 47 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. North Carolina and Wyoming will be added in the near future; however, Alaska will be delayed due to very high communication circuit costs. The files consist of stolen motor vehicles, license plates, firearms, other identifiable stolen property including securities, and wanted persons. Over 780,000 records are in the system and more than 33,000 messages are handled each day. Positive responses to inquiries wherein a record is furnished now exceed 220 each 24 hours. NCIC is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

### Communist Party, USA\*

*information tends to identify sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations*

The FBI has penetrated the clandestine communications apparatus between the Communist Party, USA, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Through this penetration we know that the Soviets have furnished the Party over \$6,500,000 over the past ten years. For the last two years the annual subsidy has been over \$1,000,000 a year. This money is used to finance Party activities and publications. On February 2, 1969, the Party received \$300,000 as the first installment of the subsidy for 1969 which is to be in excess of \$1,000,000.

### New Left Movement

The New Left movement, an amorphous, undisciplined collection of malcontents, has led a wave of extremism on our college campuses which has been marked by growing violence and lawlessness. During the past year a surge of bombings and arsons, along lines advocated by New Left extremists, has accounted for over \$2,000,000 in damages to property consisting mostly of college facilities and U. S. Government property. The New Left movement in this country is clearly an integral part of a worldwide revolutionary movement of students and young intellectuals. New Leftists from the United States have played an important role in demonstrations which have taken place in England, France, West Germany, Japan, and Mexico. They have established and maintained contacts with representatives of communist and other leftist organizations abroad through meetings, conferences, and correspondence; traveling to communist countries, such as Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, North Vietnam, and the Soviet Union.

\*Classified "~~Top Secret~~"

*Downgraded To*

*Secret*

*11/15/16*

*MSS*

## Racial Unrest on College Campuses

Campuses throughout the United States have been marked by racial unrest as exemplified by the current disruptions at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California; and the University of California, Berkeley, California. Such groups as the Third World Liberation Front, a coalition of minority groups, and the Black Student Union are becoming increasingly militant and violence prone in presenting their demands to college authorities. Demands made by such groups include the establishment of a separate college for minority groups, particularly Negroes; the establishment of black courses; the hiring of minority group professors and administrators; and the control of hiring and firing of faculty members by students. At San Francisco State College over 400 individuals have been arrested during a current wave of disruption and attempts are being made to force the College to close. Students for a Democratic Society and other militant groups have joined in these demonstrations and offer full support to minority groups.

## Black Panther Party

The Black Panther Party is the most active, notorious, violence-prone black extremist organization. In the past nine months it has established branches in 25 cities across the country with a hard-core membership of at least 1,200.

The latest development is the order from national headquarters to stop recruiting for a time in order to weed out informants and undesirables and concentrate on political indoctrination based on the writings of MAO Tse-tung of Communist China. There is also increasing discussion of the necessity for going underground.

The Black Panther Party Minister of Education George Mason Murray, a suspended instructor at San Francisco State College, holds a position on the Central Committee of the Black Student Union at that College. The Black Student Union instigated the campus unrest which has plagued this institution during the current school year.

## Soviet and Satellite Espionage

The United States is the number one espionage target of the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania). The intelligence operations of these satellites are coordinated

against the United States by the Soviets. The embassies of these countries in Washington and their missions to the United Nations in New York are focal points for their espionage activities. As of February, 1969, there were approximately 230 Soviet personnel and 117 satellite personnel with intelligence assignments operating out of their respective official establishments.

This represents since February, 1959, a 210% increase in Soviet intelligence personnel and a 100% increase in satellite intelligence personnel.

A Consular Convention between the United States and the Soviet Union became effective July 13, 1968. This would grant diplomatic immunity from criminal jurisdiction for Soviet Consular personnel in the United States and United States Consular personnel in the Soviet Union. On August 13, 1968, the Soviet Foreign Ministry proposed establishment of a Soviet Consulate General at San Francisco, California, in return for a United States Consulate General in Leningrad. There has been no progress in negotiations regarding establishment of Consulates since last August. Establishment of a Soviet Consulate in San Francisco will increase Soviet capability for espionage.

#### United States - Communist China Relations\*

Professor LIN Ta-kuang, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, is the foremost Chinese communist propagandist in Canada. In August, 1968, LIN and Theodore C. Sorensen, former Special Counsel to President Kennedy, attended a meeting at the Nova Scotia farm of Cyrus Eaton to discuss United States-Communist China relations. In December, 1968, LIN entertained an individual believed to be Senator Eugene J. McCarthy and Professor Martin Peretz of Harvard University at his home in Montreal.

On January 6, 1969, LIN departed Canada for Hong Kong. While in Hong Kong, LIN was told that a "plan" allegedly proposed by Senator McCarthy would have to be referred to Peking for discussion and that Senator McCarthy or Peretz should travel to Paris, France, to confer with Chinese communist representatives there. On January 27, 1969, Peretz flew to Paris allegedly carrying a letter drafted by Senator McCarthy. He returned to the United States on February 4, 1969.

\*Classified "Secret." Dissemination restricted by Royal Canadian Mounted Police to White House, Secretary of State, and Department of Justice.

*information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations.*

*information tends to identify  
peculiarly sensitive foreign intelligence  
operations*

A conference planned for February, 1969, at McGill University is designed to influence President Nixon's Administration to vote for United Nations admission of Communist China and to recognize it diplomatically. Canadian and U. S. participants will include LIN and Sorensen. If initially successful, a follow-up conference to include Chinese Communist representatives is planned.

We are targeting a top-level informant against LIN to develop further information.

#### Israeli Intelligence\*

The FBI currently has under investigation Dr. Zalman Mordecai Shapiro, head of Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC), Apollo, Pennsylvania. NUMEC processes uranium-235 for nuclear reactors and has Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) contracts. Shapiro has an AEC-approved clearance which entitles him to access to "Top Secret" atomic energy information.

During May, 1968, we instituted investigation of Shapiro following a request made by the Central Intelligence Agency of the Attorney General. Our purpose was to ascertain his connections with Israeli officials and, in particular, whether he is in contact with Israeli intelligence agents in this country. We learned that Shapiro actually is in contact with at least one Israeli intelligence agent assigned to the Israeli Embassy, Washington, D. C., as well as with one senior official of Israeli military intelligence; with individuals associated with the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission; and with a number of United States citizens sympathetic towards Israel. We have definitely shown Shapiro's loyalty toward Israel and, in fact, he has considered whether to move to that country in order to assist Israel. Shapiro has commented that he will fight for Israel and frequently travels there and meets with Israeli Atomic Energy Commission officials as well as with other Israeli Government leaders.

It is anticipated that our investigation of Shapiro will be completed in the very near future, at which time we contemplate advising AEC, requesting that agency to advise this Bureau what administrative action it intends to take against Shapiro, bearing in mind he has the highest clearance for access to classified information granted by AEC and his company has AEC contracts.

\*Classified "Secret."

*information tends to identify peculiarly sensitive ongoing foreign intelligence operations*

~~Results of our investigation have been furnished to the Central Intelligence Agency, AEC, and the Department of Justice.~~

### Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

The essence of the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans lies in the connection New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison is attempting to establish between Lee Harvey Oswald, David Ferrie (now deceased), and Clay Shaw. The principal witness has been Perry Russo who has said Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw discussed assassinating President Kennedy at a meeting in Ferrie's apartment in New Orleans in September, 1963.

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI received allegations of a connection between Ferrie and Oswald. These allegations were thoroughly and exhaustively investigated. No evidence was ever developed that Oswald and Ferrie were acquainted. Clay Shaw's name never came up in the investigation and the FBI never investigated him.

The FBI has held to a "hands-off" policy regarding Garrison's investigation. Although we are closely following Shaw's trial, we have no observers in the courtroom. It is noted that the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has an unofficial observer in the courtroom.

Garrison's mental stability is questionable. He received a medical discharge in October, 1951, from the U. S. Army for an emotional problem. He admitted to Army authorities that he had received psychiatric treatment. Garrison was a Special Agent of the FBI for four months, resigning to re-enter military service in July, 1951.

### Martin Luther King, Jr.\*

[Redacted]

\*Detailed information about King's [Redacted] was furnished to the White House and the Attorney General on January 23, 1969. The Deputy Attorney General did not receive a copy.

Court Seal [JFK Law 10(a)1]

*Excess of material re King derived from electronic surveillance of King & derived from a peculiarly sensitive source in foreign intelligence operations.*



[REDACTED]

King's widow and Stanley Levison are spearheading attempts to establish a national memorial to King. Efforts are also being made to declare King's birthday a national holiday. Further, arrangements have been made to have a bust of King put in the National Cathedral in Washington, D. C., as soon as the money is raised. It is absolutely ludicrous and ridiculous that such honors should even be given serious consideration in view of the [REDACTED]

Court Seal [JFK Law 10(a)1]

Stanley Levison, advisor to both King and King's widow, was identified as a secret Communist Party member as late as 1963.

*information tends to identify a particularly sensitive foreign intelligence operation*

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE OPERATIONS  
SUGGESTIONS FOR THE  
REDUCTION OF CRIME IN  
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In connection with the juvenile problem in the District of Columbia, it is suggested that an Enabling Statute be passed which would allow juveniles to be handled in the District of Columbia as they are throughout the United States; publicize the names of the juveniles involved in serious crimes and maintain and make available juvenile records to law enforcement agencies. In areas of high crime, improved street lighting should be installed.

Mandatory sentences are recommended for crimes committed with the use of firearms or involving threats, and a habitual criminal statute might be effective. Consideration could be given to the registration of all convicted felons in the District, as well as a law requiring registration of firearms.

Authorities responsible for allowing prisoners to be released under the "Work Release Program" should thoroughly consider their prior records so that vicious felons will not be returned to the streets. In addition, prosecutors should not accept guilty pleas on one count while dismissing other counts; and abolition of capital punishment should be opposed until a life sentence means "life."

As a deterrent to bank robberies, District banks should on a voluntary basis accelerate the implementation of the provisions of the Bank Protection Act of 1968, and consideration should be given to the deployment of one police officer and a bank guard to selected institutions.

More stringent penalties should be invoked for violations of gambling laws, and sentences should be made stiffer for second offenders.



